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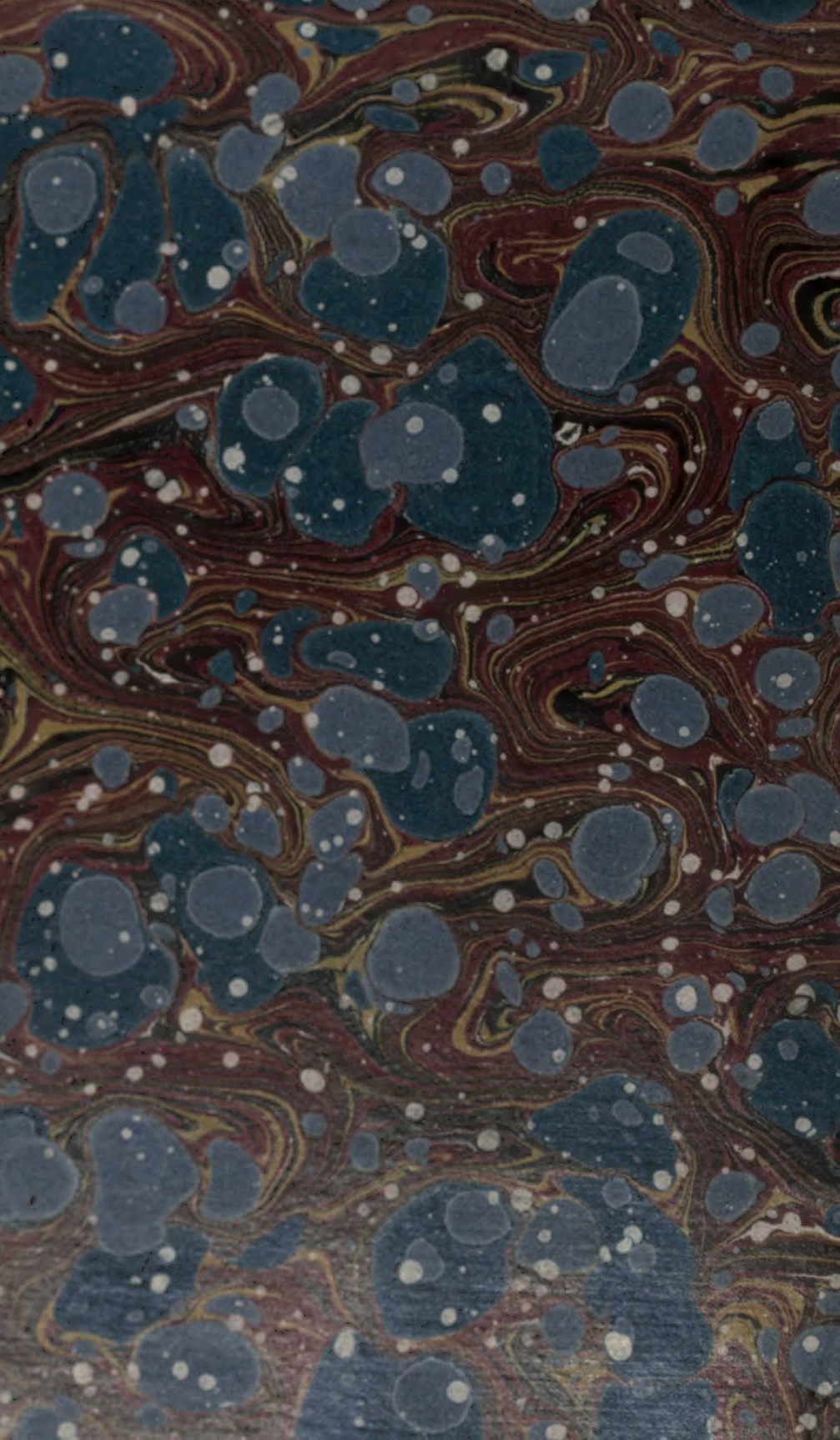
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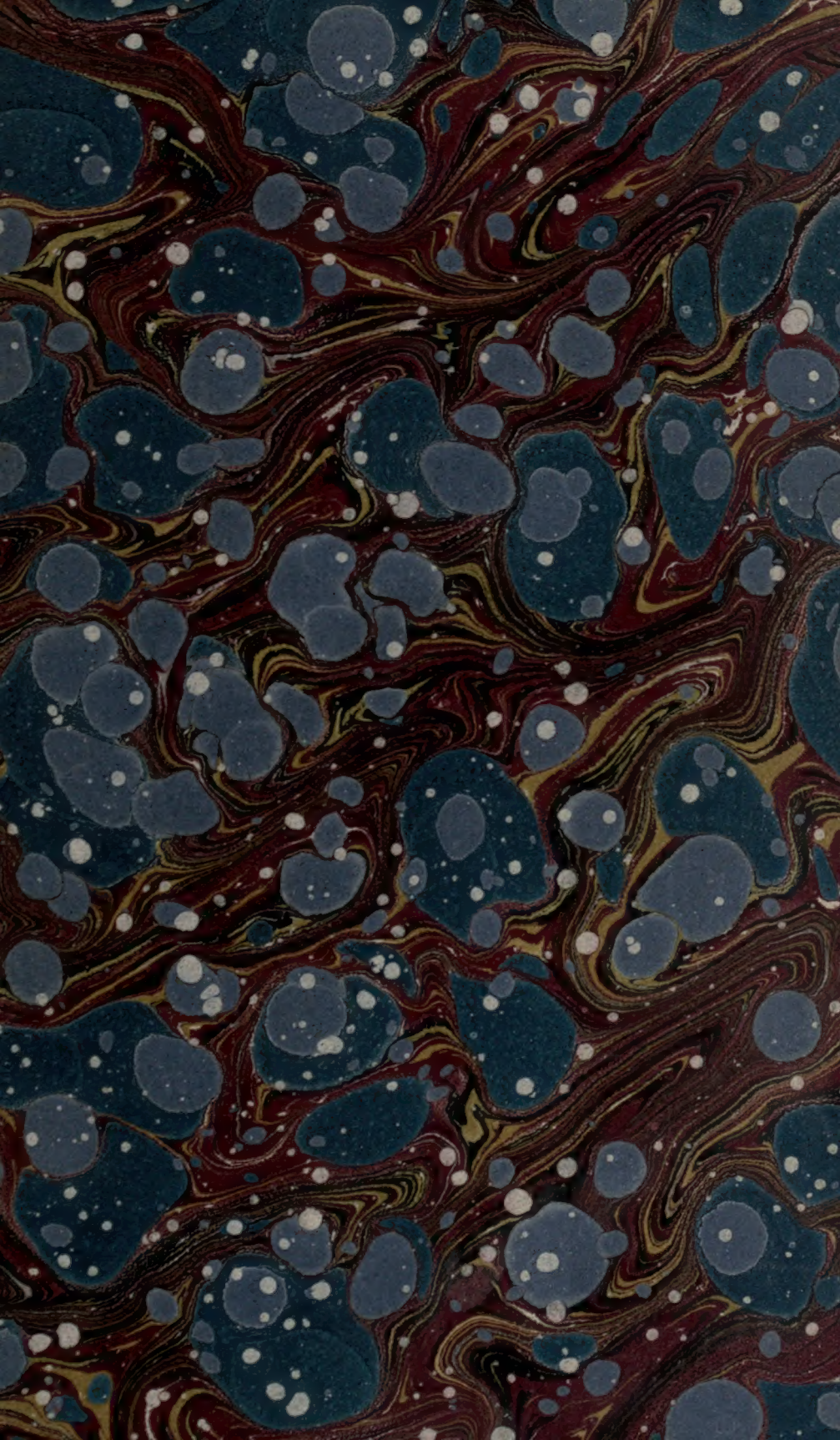
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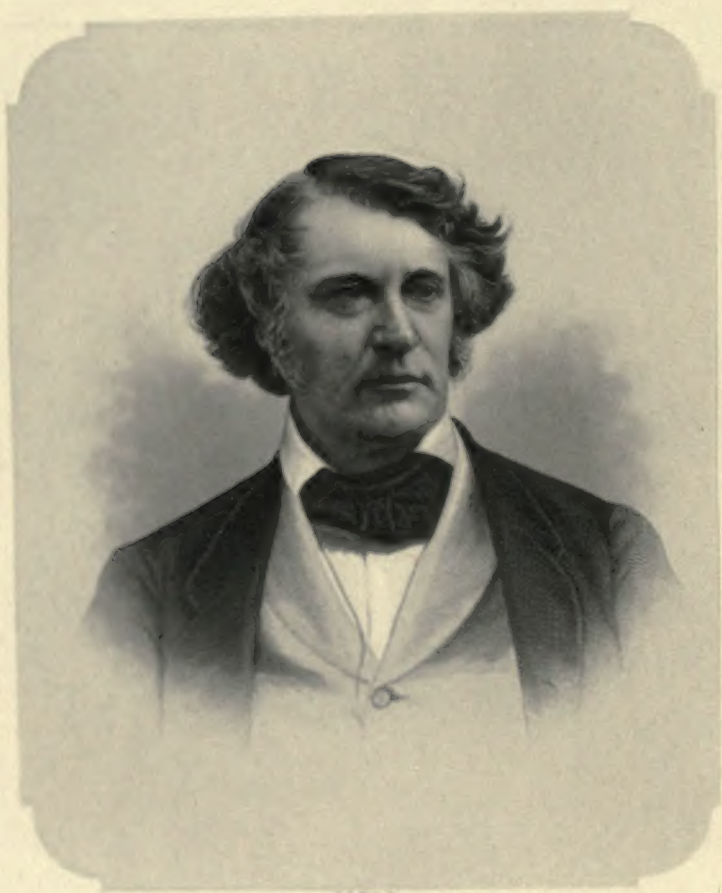




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THE

(AMERICAN)

Appleton's

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA

AND

REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

OF THE YEAR

1873.

EMBRACING POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

VOLUME XIII.

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P R E F A C E .

THE year 1873, although disturbed by no wars, if the comparatively insignificant conflicts in Africa, the East Indies, at Khiva in Asia, and with some Indians in Oregon, are excepted, was far from being a period of peace and tranquillity. The conflicts of men's opinions existed everywhere, in which dissimilar, incongruous, and contradictory principles struggled for ascendancy. In France, the civil power passed from more liberal and progressive to conservative hands. In Spain, the King, resigning his authority to the representatives of the people, retired; these soon divided into factions, each of which was in turn supplanted by one of the others. In Germany, the consolidation of the empire advanced in spite of every obstacle, and, as in Italy and in Switzerland, the struggle between the independence of the Church and the supremacy of the state was continued with irresistible energy on the part of the state. The same struggle also commenced in Austria. The other leading public questions, and the various relations arising through their influence on the governments and people, are here set forth with fullness and completeness.

The affairs in the United States, although more peaceful, were not of less interest than during previous years. The sway of the Federal Government has become everywhere mild and unobstructed. Wherever disturbances have taken place, they arose within the limits of States, and from the violence of excited passions in the contest for power. The public questions discussed have related to finance, to the cheap transportation of the crops from the West to the seaboard, and to all those subjects which exert an influence on the prosperity, the health, and the morals of society, and are herein fully presented.

The details of the affairs of the United States embrace the finances of the Federal Government; the modifications of its system of revenue and taxation, the banking system, the expansions and contractions of values, and financial crises; the commerce of the country, its manufactures and general prosperity; the finances of the States; their debts and resources; the various political con-

ventions assembled during the year, with their platforms; the movements to secure cheap freights on railroads, and the organizations of the Patrons of Industry; the results of elections; the proceedings of State Legislatures; the progress of educational and charitable institutions; the extension of railroads and telegraphs, and all those matters which exhibit the rapid advancement of the people, and are herein stated.

The diplomatic correspondence of the Federal Government, derived from the most authentic sources, is presented in these pages, and the existing relations with foreign nations.

The advance in the various branches of Astronomical and Chemical science, with new and valuable applications to various purposes, is extensively described.

Geographical Discoveries have been actively pushed forward in various quarters of the globe, with interesting results.

The record of Literature and Literary Progress is as interesting as during any previous year. The titles of the more important works of various classes are given, with remarks on the nature of their contents.

The condition of the religious denominations of the country, with their conventions, branches, membership, and progress of opinions, are here given from official sources, together with a summary of the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance Convention in New York.

Biographical sketches of living public men noted during the year are given, and notices of deceased persons of distinction in every class of society.

All important documents, messages, orders, and letters from official persons, have been inserted entire.

THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

A

ABBOT, JOSEPH HALE, A. A. S., a distinguished scientist, philologist, and teacher, born at Wilton, N. H., September 26, 1802; died in Cambridge, Mass., April 7, 1873. He was descended in a collateral line from the same stock with Captain Nathan Hale, of Revolutionary memory. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1822, was a tutor in that college from 1825 to 1827, and from 1827 to 1833 was Professor of Mathematics and teacher of modern languages in Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. For several years following he taught a school for young ladies in Boston, and subsequently was principal of the high-school in Beverly, Mass. He early became an active member, and was for several years recording secretary, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, to whose "Transactions" he contributed numerous papers of a scientific character; he paid much attention to the solving of pneumatic and hydraulic problems, and published several ingenious and original speculations on questions connected therewith. In the "Ether Controversy," he warmly espoused the claims of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and wrote an eloquent and earnest defense of them. He also assisted Dr. Worcester in the preparation of his great English Dictionary, contributing many of the scientific definitions. During the last few months of his life he had suffered from paralysis.

ABD-EL-KADER, SIDI-EL-KADJI ULED MAHIDDIN, an Arab prophet, reformer, and military chieftain, born in 1807, in the suburbs of Mascara, in the territory of the Hashems, in what is now claimed as a part of the French province of Algeria; died in Egypt, in November, 1873. He was of noble birth, his father, Sidi-el-Mahiddin, being a venerable and venerated saint, or *marabout*, of the province of Oran, and a lineal descendant of the Arabian Prophet. Mahiddin added to his religious duties the instruction of promising youths in Arabic sci-

ence, and in the knowledge of the Koran, and in his father's *guetna*, or seminary, the young Abd-el-Kader, and his three brothers, were educated. The boy possessed remarkable intelligence and precocity of intellect, and even in early childhood could explain the most difficult passages of the Koran. As he grew up, he distinguished himself by his eloquence and his thorough knowledge of his nation's history, as well as by his fervor in all religious exercises, and at the dawn of manhood he was hailed by his fellow-countrymen as both *marabout* and *thaleb*, or saint and scholar. Meanwhile, he had not neglected those manly sports in which Arabian youths were wont to indulge, and in the whole province of Oran there was no more skillful horseman and no more adroit swordsman than Abd-el-Kader. These high qualities of character and attainment won him the envy and hatred of the Dey of Algiers, who sought to assassinate him. Apprised of his peril, he fled with his father to Egypt, where he was for the first time brought in contact with European civilization. Thence he made a pilgrimage to Mecca, and visited the tomb of his illustrious ancestor the Prophet. After some years of exile he returned, to find his old enemy deposed, the Turkish power overthrown, and the coast in the hands of the French. The Arabs of the province of Oran deemed this a good opportunity to reconquer their independence, and, under the lead of the venerated Mahiddin and his gallant son, now a youth of twenty-four years, they rose upon the Turks, expelled them from the province, and occupied Mascara, making it their capital. The grateful Arabs would have made Mahiddin their king, but, with a father's pride, he turned their choice to his son, who became thenceforth their chosen leader, and with each succeeding month extended his domain farther and farther toward the desert, till he had gathered under his banner all the

Arab and Berber tribes between the confines of Morocco and the Tunisian frontier, and reigning monarch from the narrow coast-line of the French to the border of the Great Desert. It was not until the year 1833 that he came in collision with the French troops. His previous prosperity and success had, perhaps, made him somewhat vain, and, with that fiery eloquence which rendered the Arabs so frantic in all his subsequent career, he began to preach a holy war, and led a force of 10,000 cavalry against Oran, at that time occupied by the French under General Boyer. The assault was fierce and bloody, and it was not till the third day that Abd-el-Kader decided to retreat with his broken and demoralized troops. Thereafter, for eleven years, he maintained a conflict, with varying fortunes, with the French troops. Twice he made treaties of peace with his foes, but they were soon broken. More than once he defeated them, and occasioned them very severe losses; but at length, hemmed in between the victorious French and the mountains, deserted by his allies, and his bravest warriors slain or prisoners, he was compelled to capitulate, on the condition that he should be allowed to go to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre. The French commander, Marshal Bugeaud, basely broke faith with him, and he was confined at first at Toulon, then in the fortress of Pau, in the Pyrenees, and finally in the Chateau d'Amboise, near Blois. After nine years of confinement, he was liberated by Napoleon III., in December, 1852, on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empire. He immediately embarked for Broussa, in Syria, where he resided until the earthquake of 1855 destroyed that city. He then removed to Constantinople, and in 1860 established himself at Damascus, and during the bloody riots of 1860 exhibited great kindness toward the Maronites and other Christians of Syria. For his honorable and generous course at this time, he received from the French Emperor the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. The French Government had paid him regularly an annual pension of 100,000 francs or \$200,000. One of his daughters became a Christian, and, although he himself died in the faith of Islam, yet there are evidences in his really profound and able work, "Philosophico-Religious Meditations," or "A Call to the Intelligent; Address to the Indifferent," that the influence of Christian thought on the mind of this reflecting and meditative scholar had produced some effect on his attitude toward Christianity. He had been living, since 1845, in Egypt, on a tract of land presented to him in 1864 by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, where he had erected a fine chateau. He visited Mecca, and made a tour of Egypt in 1863-'64.

ABYSSINIA, a country in Eastern Africa; area, about 250,000 square miles; population, from three to four millions.* The anarchy into

which Abyssinia relapsed after the death of the Emperor Theodore, has for the present given place to the consolidation of the rule of the new Emperor Tekla Johannes, formerly Prince Kassa. The new ruler, who is of humble origin, became first known as a soldier in Theodore's army, where he gradually rose to the dignity of a *dedjas* (general), and governor of a province. During the latter part of Theodore's reign he was like most of the Abyssinian chiefs, a defiant rebel against the authority of the Emperor. According to some reports, he was for a time a vassal to Gobazye, the Prince of Lasta. But this relation to Gobazye, if it ever existed, had entirely ceased at the time of the English expedition. Kassa was at that time independent prince of Tigré, and regarded as such by the English. He was the only Abyssinian chief whose friendship was courted by the English, who haughtily rejected the offers of all the other chiefs, even those of Gobazye. When the victors departed from the country, he received rich presents, and, what is of special importance in Abyssinia, a large quantity of European firearms of which the natives have an almost superstitious fear. In the civil wars of Abyssinia, small bodies of troops supplied with firearms generally prove superior to armies even three times larger, if they are armed according to ancient custom. When, therefore, Theodore lost his throne and his life, Kassa found himself in a very favorable position. He was not the most powerful among the chiefs, for Gobazye, the Prince of Lasta, took possession of the whole of Amhara, the largest and most important among the three divisions of the country (Amhara, Tigré, and Shoa), and the possession of which had long been looked upon in Abyssinia as the sure road to the highest dignity. Gobazye, indeed, following the long established rule, assumed under the name of Tekla Girgia, the traditional title of the Abyssinian sovereigns, Atsye Negus Negussie (Emperor, King of kings). Kassa refused to recognize the claim of Gobazye to the imperial dignity, and as early as 1870 clearly showed that he himself aspired to the rule over all Abyssinia. Gobazye at this time commanded much larger resources than Kassa, and was more popular; but Kassa had the great advantage of having a considerable number of Europeans in his army, and of having kept his firearms in good order by European artisans. The decisive battle took place on July 11, 1871. Kassa had an intrenched camp on a small hill near Adowa, where he was encircled by the cavalry of Gobazye. At the fourth onset, Go-

* From a German translation of the recent history of Abyssinia, from the time of the last article in the *ANNUAL*

CYCLOPEDIA (1869, vol. 12.), is chiefly based on an article by Heinrich Freiherr von Maltzan, one of the best authorities on African affairs, in the *Kölnische Zeitung* (October, 1868). Maltzan quotes, as the chief source of his information, the letters of the noted German naturalist, Dr. Schimper, who has spent nearly a whole life in Abyssinia, and with Hivert Adowa; and those of Werner Munzinger, Egyptian Governor of Massowah and Suakin. The letters of the Englishman Kirkham, who is commander-in-chief of Kassa's troops, are regarded by him as less trustworthy.

bazy advanced as far as the middle of the camp, but there he was surrounded and captured, and his troops were partly taken prisoners and partly dispersed. The victory of Kassa was not expected by the Abyssinians. Even the Catholic missionaries who lived in the territory of Kassa, had looked upon the downfall of Kassa as certain, and a letter of the missionary bishop, found with Gobazy, showed that the missionaries had represented to Gobazy the occupation of Kassa's territory as an easy matter. In consequence of this discovery, Kassa at once expelled the missionaries, demolished their houses and churches, and persecuted the natives who had joined the Roman Catholic communion. After this victory Kassa was by far the most powerful chief in Abyssinia. At the beginning of 1872 he was crowned at Axum, as Emperor and King of kings of all Abyssinia. Many of the petty chiefs refused, however, to recognize his authority. The most powerful among them were Aba Kaisi, the son-in-law of Dr. Schimper, and Welde Jesus. The former, a robber-chief of great temerity, was conquered after three armies had been sent against him. Their combined operations drove him into the Bogos country, a district north of Abyssinia, and formerly connected with it, but which for about a hundred years had been independent. From there he was again expelled by the Egyptians, who annexed this country to their empire. Aba Kaisi was confined by the Egyptian Government in Massowah, but returned after a time to Abyssinia, in order to begin his robber-life anew. Soon, however, finding himself surrounded on all sides by enemies, he resolved to surrender voluntarily to his mortal enemy, Kassa, who kept him as a prisoner. The war against the second opponent of Kassa, Welde Jesus, was more difficult. He was the ruler of a district, had a small but well-drilled army at his disposal, and was experienced in guerrilla warfare and in the laying of ambushes. At one time Kassa himself had a narrow escape. Finally, he succeeded in defeating him, after having bribed most of his adherents. Welde Jesus fled to the Asoba Gallas, a tribe at that time independent of Kassa. Thus the latter crushed out the rebellion in his own province, Tigré, and now prepared for the subjection of the other provinces. In the winter of 1872-'73 he undertook an expedition against the Asoba Gallas, who at first hoped to conciliate him by killing his opponent and their guest, Welde Jesus, but soon found out that Kassa would not be satisfied with any thing short of the annexation of their country to his dominion. A most bloody war ensued. The Asoba Gallas castrated all the adherents of Kassa who fell into their hands, and, in return, Kassa, when he was victorious in a decisive battle, ordered all the prisoners, to the number of about 500, to be killed. Then the Asoba Gallas submitted to the king, and sent their chiefs with tributes and presents to Adowah.

Their total population is about 100,000, and they can muster 6,000 horsemen, well armed with lance, sabre, and shield.

Another tribe of the Gallas, the Wolla Gallas, who thus far had maintained some kind of independence under their princess Mestiata of Shoa, have been subjected by Menelek, King of Shoa. Menelek is descended from an ancient dynasty which derives its origin from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Until recently he was at least as powerful as Kassa, and for some time it was expected that he was his rival for the supreme power. Ras Woronya, who, after the capture of Gobazy, made himself ruler of Amhara, made the plan to crown Menelek as Emperor of Gondar, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Amhara, the possession of which is still looked upon as indispensable for an Abyssinian emperor. To thwart this plan, Kassa, at the beginning of the present year, undertook an expedition against Gondar, which Ras Woronya in union with Ataba Buru, a former general of Kassa, but now a rebel, in vain endeavored to obstruct. Kassa, without any serious encounter, reached and occupied Gondar, where Ras Woronya paid his homage to him. Another rebellion, which was attempted by Ras Woronya after a few days, was promptly defeated; Kassa spared, however, the life of the conquered enemy. Thus he had complete control of Tigré and Amhara. As the first Abyssinian ruler, he continued to reside in Tigré, although the Amharans are the predominant race which for about five hundred years has been in the ascendancy over the degenerate Semitic Tigré race, the descendants of the ancient Ethiopians.

In 1872, reports from Egypt represented a war between that country and Abyssinia as imminent, in consequence of the annexation of the Bogos country, which had formerly been a part of the Abyssinian dominions, to Egypt. These reports appear to have been gross exaggerations. At the beginning of 1873 the Catholic missionaries, who had obtained permission from Kassa to return to Abyssinia, endeavored to persuade the Khedive to abandon the possession of Bogos in favor of Kassa; the Khedive, however, preferred the advice of Munzinger, who hastened to Cairo to counteract the missionaries who were supported by the diplomatic influence of France. The Bogos country has since been organized by Munzinger, and no hostility whatever has taken place between Abyssinia and Egypt.

It is an interesting fact that, while Kassa is actually as well as by name the Emperor and the King of kings of Abyssinia, the chief of the ancient deposed dynasty is allowed to retain also the title of Atsye (Emperor). The present representative of this dynasty, Atsye Johannes, lives without means and without a party, at the ancient capital, Axum. He remains unmolested, and is looked upon as entirely harmless.

ACHEEN, a country in the island of Sumatra, which, in 1873, became prominently known by the war between its Sultan and the Government of the Netherlands. It occupies the northern portion of Sumatra, embracing an area of about 20,000 square miles. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was a powerful state, extending southward as far as Benuean and Campar; Malacca was its dependency. The interior of the country is mountainous and partly volcanic. The people live mostly along the coast, which is densely covered with *campongs* (villages). The residence of the Sultan, Acheen, is situated about seven miles from the coast, on the river of the same name, and is defended by a triple wall and seven detached forts. Two forts built of stone, defend the entrance to the port. The population is estimated at 15,000. In general, the place is of no importance. The palace of the Sultan is described as a wretched building; near it is a mosque. The bay, in general good, is not protected from the northwest winds. The country exports gold dust, areca-nuts in large quantities, and pepper; rice and tobacco are only raised for home consumption. According to Junghuhn, one of the best writers on the archipelago, the population is estimated at 800,000. The inhabitants belong to three races, the Achinese proper, the Pedirese, and the Malay. The Achinese are scattered over the whole country, and are subdivided into three divisions or tribes, called, after the numbers of the communes (*mukims*, or *sagees*) which they contain, the twenty-two, twenty-five, and twenty-six *sagees*. The Pedirese are descended from the district Pedir, on the northern coast, which was formerly a powerful state; they have a darker color than the Achinese proper. The Malays have immigrated from the eastern coast districts of Sumatra, and they now constitute in the southwestern portion of Acheen the twelve and seven *mukats* (thousandths).

The supreme power is nominally in the hands of a sultan, but actually in those of the *Shahbandar*, who is appointed by the Sultan. Each of the three divisions of the Achinese has two chiefs, who have the title *Panglima* or *Tuwanku*, and whose dignity is hereditary. With these six chiefs, the Sultan must agree on every thing he undertakes, while they merely notify him of their actions. The six chiefs elect the new Sultan among the members of the reigning family, and they have the right to depose him in case he violates the customs of the country or does any thing that is injurious to the common welfare. Every *campong* has its own head, called *Panglima*, *Iskan*, or *Datu*, those of the larger *campongs* are sometimes called *Radjah*. The *Panglima* must consult the members of the commune on every thing, and notify the *Panglima* of whatever has been resolved upon. Among the *Pedirese* and *Malays* the *campongs* are more independent. The income of the

Sultan consists of five per cent. of the value of all goods imported into the capital, Acheen, and of the duties which are levied in the *sagees* upon imports, and the sale of pepper. In his turn he has to pay five *catties* of gold (of about \$480) to each of the *Panglimas*. The latter generally give to the Sultan, of the money raised in his name, only as much as they please, and the former consequently is always in need of money. In order to improve the state of his finances, the *Shahbandar* engages on his own account in commercial pursuits. All the inhabitants belong to the faith of Islam, which was introduced in 1215; there are, however, many customs which are irreconcilable with the precepts of the Koran.

After the Government of the Netherlands, on March 26, 1873, had declared war against the Sultan of Acheen, it issued an official statement, giving the history of the relations existing between the two powers, and of the causes which led to the present war. It appears, from this statement, that when England in 1816 and 1817 withdrew from the Eastern Archipelago, and restored to the Dutch their former possessions, the latter engaged to respect the independence of the native princes in the northern part of Sumatra, and at the same time to protect trade and navigation, and to suppress piracy as much as possible. The subjects of the Sultan of Acheen were active pirates, and the Sultan himself, and his vessels, took an active part in their operations. The foreign powers complained of these acts to the Dutch, who repeatedly, but in vain, remonstrated with the Sultan. A new treaty, concluded in 1850, in which the Sultan promised to suppress piracy, remained also without effect. When the Dutch in 1871 ceded their possessions on the coast of Guinea to the English, England withdrew her former reserves, regarding the extension of the Dutch rule in Sumatra, and consequently regarding the independence of Acheen. At that time the Achinese pirates were more defiant than ever, and repeatedly invaded Dutch territory. Twice a Dutch war-vessel was sent to Acheen, but nothing was obtained except vague promises which were not kept. The *Shahbandar* of the Sultan, with four dignitaries, went to see the Dutch governor of Riouw, who had announced his intention to visit Acheen, and asked him to postpone his visit, as the Sultan had applied to the Great Sultan of Constantinople, but had not yet received an answer. These ambassadors were sent home in a Dutch man-of-war, which stopped at Singapore. There the Dutch learned that the Sultan of Acheen, in January, 1873, had applied to France for help. The Achinese ambassadors also applied to the representatives of other powers, which are not mentioned by name in the official statement of the Dutch Government. Being thus convinced of the double dealing of the Achinese, the colonial authorities at Batavia resolved to

send an expedition, consisting of four men-of-war, against Acheen, in order to demand guarantees of a proper conduct, or to declare war.

The Achinese view of the difficulty is set forth in an Arabic newspaper published in Constantinople—the *Yusaib*. In 1516 the Mohammedan ruler of Acheen asked to be recognized as a vassal of the Ottoman Porte, and the petition was granted. In 1856 the ruler of Acheen, Ala-ed-din-Mansulab, again applied to the Porte and took the oath of a vassal, and in reply received from the Turkish Sultan, Abdul Medjid, an order set in diamonds, with an acknowledgment that he was regarded as a vassal of the Porte. Since that time Acheen has been under the protection of the Sublime Porte, and all Achinese vessels sail under the Turkish flag. In 1742, when Sultan Mustapha ruled in Turkey, a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Constantinople between Holland and Acheen, one article of which provided that the Dutch be admitted to commercial transactions in Acheen. With England a treaty was concluded, which remained in force until 1871. The Dutch in 1766 violated the treaty of 1742, as they took possession of several portions of Sumatra. In 1825 they attacked several districts belonging to Acheen, and, when the latter complained of these acts, they merely denied that they passed beyond their boundaries. In 1871 Holland demanded the cession of several islands belonging to Acheen, and permission to erect light-houses at several points upon Achinese territory. On the part of Acheen it was replied that no concessions could be made without the consent of the Ottoman Porte; as to the light-houses, the Sultan of Acheen would erect them at his own expense. The Dutch objected to this, uttered threats, and then prepared for an attack, evidently for the purpose of conquering Acheen. Under these circumstances the Sultan of Acheen sent his prime-minister, Abdul-Rahman Fahir Effendi to Constantinople, and, not until after he had set out on his voyage, did the Dutch begin the war.

After the declaration of war by the Netherlands, the government of Acheen once more endeavored to obtain another delay. New negotiations were opened, but soon broken off, as Acheen refused to give definite promises. The four men-of-war which had accompanied the Dutch commissary were then ordered to open hostilities. The troops, numbering about 4,000 men, arrived on April 5th, and were landed on April 8th and 9th. The resistance was much greater than the Dutch had expected, and the information which they had received of the military movements and preparations of the Achinese proved to be incorrect. A few redoubts were taken, but their losses were severe; the commander-in-chief, Major-General Kohler, was among the killed; a general discouragement spread among the troops, and, as the rainy season was near at hand, it was

believed impossible to obtain any lasting result before autumn. The warlike operations were therefore suspended, the troops from Acheen withdrawn on April 28th, and during the summer preparations were made for a second expedition on a larger scale, to be sent out toward the close of the year. The Dutch Chambers unanimously voted an extraordinary credit for the new expedition, and the Government appointed General Van Swieten as commander-in-chief. The number of the Achinese troops was estimated by the Dutch as high as 80,000 men. In November, a body of 9,000 Dutch troops effected a landing on the coast of Acheen, without meeting with any resistance. The Dutch Government had announced its intention to establish, if successful, a protectorate over Acheen. The best work published on Acheen is by the Dutch geographer, Prof. P. J. Veth, "*Atchin en zyne betrekkingen tot Nederland*" (Leiden, 1873). It contains a map, drawn by Col. W. F. Versteeg, which shows that the Dutch are well informed on the coast, but very little on the interior. (See also NETHERLANDS.)

ADALBERT, PRINCE HEINRICH WILHELM, of Prussia, Admiral and Inspector-General of the German Marine, grandson of Friedrich Wilhelm II. and cousin of the present Emperor of Germany, born at Berlin, October 29, 1811; died at Carlsbad in Bohemia, June 6, 1873. His father was the Prince Friedrich Wilhelm Karl, who died in 1851, and his mother the Princess Amelia Maria Anna of Hesse-Homburg. He entered the Prussian army at an early age, and was attached to the artillery corps. But, beyond most of the Hohenzollern family, he possessed a strong taste for travel, and desired to see foreign countries. In 1826 he visited Holland; in 1832, England and Scotland; in 1834, St. Petersburg and Moscow; in 1837, Central Russia, Turkey, Greece, and the Ionian Islands. In 1842 the King of Sardinia placed a frigate at his service, which enabled him to visit Genoa, Gibraltar, Tangiers, Madeira, and Teneriffe. He also crossed the ocean and explored the coasts of Brazil. On returning from this voyage he published an account of his journey under the title: "*Aus meinem Reisetagebuche*" in 1842-43. In 1848 Prince Adalbert was charged with the organization of the German national marine, and received the title of admiral. His labors in this capacity led him to publish the volume, "*Denkschrift über die Bildung einer deutschen Flotte*." In 1856 he undertook a new voyage in the Mediterranean and along the coast of Morocco. On this occasion he was attacked by pirates, and in the combat which ensued he received a slight wound. When the German navy over which he commanded ceased to exist, he was made commander of the marine of Prussia. He inspected the gun-boats which Prussia constructed in 1861, and, when the war with Denmark was begun, he received the title of admiral. The late war with France

afforded an especial opportunity for the Prussians to distinguish itself. But, when the war ceased to rage and the German Confederation was established, the marine of Prussia was transferred to the Federal Government. Prince Adalbert, who was continued as Inspector General of the Marine, has been very active in the efforts that have been made of late to create a navy corresponding to the power of the country which it represents. The personal appearance of the deceased admiral was very striking. He was below the medium stature, and was not particularly fastidious in his dress. He could be seen almost every afternoon walking through the streets of Berlin, in a smart jacket, and with his loose over his shoulders flapping ungraciously about his back. Although his dress was calculated to make him inconspicuous in appearance, he had a keen, deep-set eye and peculiar cast of countenance, which at once riveted attention. In personal intercourse this expression was transformed into one which better indicated his character. He was sharp-witted, occasionally satirical, and abounding in entertaining anecdotes. His wayfaring life appeared to have bred a disposition naturally inclined to be serious, and his subordinates were frequently attracted and captivated by his jovial frankness. In 1851 he contracted a morganatic marriage with Theresa Elller, sister of the celebrated Austrian ballet-dancer, Fanny Elller, and like her an actress. Mademoiselle Elller had, however, withdrawn from the stage some time before her marriage with Prince Adalbert, and had been ennobled by Friedrich Wilhelm IV. under the title of Baroness von Barnim. Prince Adalbert had one son, known as the Baron von Barnim, who was destined for the army, but his constitution was too feeble for a military life, and he died at an early age of a fever contracted on a journey to Egypt and Nubia.

ADVENTISTS. I. EVANGELICAL ADVENTISTS.—The Evangelical Adventists hold the doctrine of the speedy, personal, premillennial advent of Christ, the glorification of the Church at that epoch, the dissolution of the heavens and earth, by fire, their renewal as the everlasting habitation of the redeemed, and the establishment of the kingdom of God; and reject the doctrine of the unconscious state of the dead and extinction of being of the wicked.

The *American Evangelical Advent Conference* met at Hallowville, Mass., August 4th. Twenty-four permanent members were in attendance. The article of the constitution regulating the terms of membership was changed so as to read as follows:

The members of this Conference shall consist of pastors of, and evangelists acting in harmony with, and sanctioned by, Evangelical Advent churches; from conferences of such churches, and from isolated churches; and isolated brethren of unconnected churches, who hold the faith of the Bible in line with the objects of this Conference. Pastors, evangelists, and isolated brethren, shall

become *permanent members*, by being duly presented to, and elected by, said Conference, and shall thereafter be held responsible to this body for character and faith. Local conferences and isolated churches can become members of this Conference by application through duly-appointed delegates and the vote of the Conference; every such church shall be allowed two delegates, and those consisting of over fifty members shall be allowed an additional delegate for every fifty.

The Association determined to employ two general missionaries, and to pay them a stipulated salary.

The business of the Evangelical Advent Society is under the charge of the *American Millennial Association*. This Association met on August 7th. The sum of \$4,000 was needed immediately to pay its debts, which was promptly subscribed by members.

The treasurer of the Association reported that his receipts for the year had been \$6,266.41, and his expenditures \$6,024.44.

The meetings of these Associations were held in connection with the general camp-meeting of the denomination.

II. SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.—The *Seventh-Day Adventists*, as to the leading principles of their faith, agree in the main with the denominations of the Evangelical school, but they hold, as distinctive doctrines, a belief in the near coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the observance of the seventh day instead of the first day as the Sabbath. They have given especial attention of late years to the culture of health, or "health reform," as it is spoken of in their journals. The Health Institute at Battle Creek, which is regarded as a denominational concern, has been specifically recommended by the General Conference.

The eleventh General Conference met at Battle Creek, Michigan, March 11th. The following summary of the reports of the State conferences was presented:

CONFERENCES.	Ministers.	Licentiate.	Churches.	Number of Members.
Maine.....	1	2	9	178
New England Conferences.....	2	1	15	335
Vermont.....	5	5	14	323
New York and Pennsylvania.....	9	1	34	656
Ohio.....	1	4	9	185
Michigan.....	13	19	54	1,616
Indiana.....			5	150
Wisconsin.....	3	17	25	620
Illinois.....	3	7	13	240
Minnesota.....	3	7	13	400
Iowa and Nebraska.....	6	9	30	740
Kansas and Missouri.....	1	10	6	130
California.....	2	1	7	238
Swiss Mission.....	1		4	74
Total.....	61	83	229	5,875

The amount pledged to the Systematic Benevolence Fund was \$30,687.49.

These reports show an increase from the previous year of eleven ministers, thirty-seven licentiate, thirty-five churches, 1,074 members, and of \$4,731.07 in the Systematic Benevolence Fund.

A resolution was adopted declaring it "the

imperative duty of the Seventh-Day Adventists to take immediate steps for the formation of an Educational Society and the establishment of a denominational school." It is intended to give facilities in this school for the study of the languages of those countries to which the General Conference will send ministers.

III. ADVENT CHRISTIANS. — The *Advent Christians* believe the doctrines of the immediate personal coming and reign of Christ on the earth; holiness of heart; the unconscious state of the dead; their literal resurrection; and of the final destruction of the wicked. Their sixth national camp-meeting was held at Springfield, Mass., August 25th to August 31st. It was devoted to religious exercises. Their business is cared for by the *Advent Christian Association* and the *Advent Christian Publication Society*. They have also a missionary society. The *Advent Christian Association* is composed of one delegate from each church, "and one additional delegate for every body of fifty members." In the call for the meeting of 1873 it was specified that "any body of believers in Christ coöperating in the work and design of the Association will be accepted as a church, and every preacher coöperating is entitled to membership." The sixteenth annual meeting of the Association was held in connection with the national camp-meeting at Springfield, Mass., August 25th and 26th. It was attended by fifty-nine preachers, several of whom were women, and twenty-nine lay delegates. Its business consisted in listening to an address from the president, and receiving the minutes and reports of the Association, and of the *Advent Christian Publication Society*. The treasurer of the Publication Society reported that his receipts for the year had been \$21,448.55, and his expenditures \$20,707.18, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$741.37. The property of the society on hand, including this balance, was valued at \$10,401.21. The business agent reported the capital of the society to be \$18,501.21. About 1,100,000 pages of tracts had been published during the year. The sum of \$885.65 had been received on the tract fund, being \$329.27 more than were received during the previous year. The receipts of the *American Advent Missionary Society* for the year ending August 27, 1873, were \$5,532.62; its expenses were \$5,207.50.

IV. LIFE AND ADVENT UNION. — The *Life and Advent Union* is constituted of believers in the doctrines of "life only in Christ" (embracing that of the annihilation of the wicked), and of the personal proximate advent of our Lord Jesus. Its camp-meeting and business meetings were held at Springfield, Mass., commencing August 10th. The second anniversary of the *Life and Advent Missionary Society* was held at the camp-ground in Springfield, August 15th. The receipts of the society were reported to have been \$129.77, and its expenditures \$78.85.

AFRICA. The area of Africa (according to Behm and Wagner, *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*, Gotha, 1872) was estimated in 1872 at 11,456,000 square miles; the population at 192,520,000.*

The religious complexion of Africa has of late undergone great changes. Mohammedanism is steadily advancing in Central Africa, and is now once more becoming the leading religion. It spreads among the negro races the fanaticism and fatalism of Islam, but elevates many of them by the establishment of schools. The number of the Mohammedan population may now be estimated at 80,000,000. On the other hand, the important island of Madagascar may be regarded as fully secured for Protestant Christianity. The ruling classes have mostly joined the Church, and the Christianization of the whole island may be expected within a comparatively short period. When it shall be complete, Madagascar with its 5,000,000 will be the largest Christian state of Africa, and the Protestant population will be swollen to about 6,000,000, who with the 3,000,000 Abyssinians and 1,500,000 Catholics, would form a Christian population of about 10,500,000.

The steady and rapid growth of Egypt is attracting the attention of the civilized world. Werner Munzinger Bey, the learned Swiss geographer who has been appointed by the Egyptian Government Governor of Massowah and Suakin, has firmly established the Egyptian rule in the mountain-districts bordering upon Abyssinia; and Sir Samuel Baker, who, in June, 1873, returned from his expedition to the interior of Africa, claimed to have subjected to the rule of the Khedive all the country between the Albert Nyanza and the Victoria Nyanza down to the equator. If this country can be permanently secured for Egypt, its area would exceed 1,000,000 square miles, making it, next to Russia, China, the United States, the British Empire, and Brazil, the largest empire of the globe. The dependency of Egypt upon Turkey is thus becoming more and more nominal, and may at any time come to a sudden end. (*See EGYPT.*)

In Abyssinia, the rule of Prince Kassa, or, as he is now called, Emperor Johannes, has been greatly strengthened, and he was, in 1873, regarded as the actual ruler of all Amhara and Tigré. (*See ABYSSINIA.*)

The treaty concluded in 1871 between England and the Netherlands, by which the latter ceded all the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea to England, while England, on the other hand, withdrew her former opposition to the extension of Dutch rule on the island of Sumatra, has become for both treaty powers a source of serious difficulties. While the Netherlands have become involved in a war with the Sultan of Acheen, England had to

* For an account of the area and population of the divisions and subdivisions, see *AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1872.

carry on a bloody and protracted war against the Ashantis, which at the end of the year had not been brought to a close. (See *ACHEMI* and *ASHANTEE*.)

In 1826, the English Government succeeded in coercing the Sultan of Zanzibar, in Eastern Africa, to conclude a treaty by which the slave-trade is forbidden. In the northern portion of Central Africa, a gradual suppression of the slave-trade, and subsequently of slavery, is expected from the extension of Egyptian rule. Sir Samuel Baker represented it as one of the chief objects of his expedition. (See *ZANZIBAR*.)

In South Africa, the diamond and gold fields were still worked by large crowds of diggers, but their operations have not had any lasting influence upon the political complexion of those countries. In the Orange Free State, President Brand, who has been at the head of this republic for ten years and enjoys a great popularity, has been unanimously reelected for a third term of five years.

Sultan Sidi Mohammed, of Morocco, who died on September 18th, was succeeded on the throne by his son. The report that a war of succession had broken out between the son and the brother of the deceased, proved to be untrue.

With the progress of geographical exploration. (See *GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS*.)

AGASSIZ, LOUIS JEAN RODOLPHE, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., F. R. S., Society of Natural Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Science, etc., etc., the most eminent of modern scientists, born in the parish of Mottier, near Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807; died in Cambridge, Mass., December 14, 1873. His father, like his paternal ancestors for six generations, was a Protestant clergyman, and pastor of the parish of St.-Imier. His mother, who was the daughter of a physician, superintended the early education of her son, till he entered the college at Lausanne. From Lausanne he went to the medical school of Zurich, and thence to the University of Heidelberg, where he prosecuted his medical and natural history studies, under the most eminent teachers of Germany. At the age of twenty he entered the University of Munich, and was associated with the naturalist Dollinger, under the instruction of Wagner, Oken, and Martins. Already he had begun to turn away from the practice of medicine, to which he had been destined by his mother, in order to give his whole attention to natural science, and had published several monographs on topics of natural history; but he did not give himself wholly to scientific pursuits, until he was called upon by Professor Martins to compile for publication the zoological portion of the report of the scientific expedition to Brazil, which had then recently returned to Germany. In 1831 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Munich, and the same year the degree

of Ph. D. from the University of Erlangen. About this time also, Cotta, the German scientific publisher, furnished him the means to prepare his "Natural History of the Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe," which was not published till 1839-'40. This completed, he went to Vienna, and there, and in Paris, occupied the next seven years in the study of the fossil fishes of the Danube. In Paris, he became the friend as well as the favorite pupil of Cuvier and Humboldt, both of whom rendered him liberal aid in his studies; and he was also associated in his investigations with Owen, the English scientist, Milne-Edwards, a distinguished French zoologist, and Rudolph Wagner and Johannes Müller, German physiologists of great learning. Agassiz has been justly regarded as the founder of the science of fossil ichthyology; and its development was almost solely due to his great work on fossil fishes, which he was enabled to publish through the liberality of Baron von Humboldt. This work, published at Neuchâtel, 1834-'44, is in five volumes, 4to, with an atlas of nearly 400 folio plates, in which 1,000 species were wholly, and 700 more partially, figured and described. It was while engaged on this great work, and during his vacations, which were spent in the Alps, that he first formed that theory of the glaciers, which thirty-seven years of subsequent study and explorations only served more fully to expand and develop. This theory, after the most violent opposition, has finally come to be accepted by most geologists, not only as a scientific fact, but as the basis of further geological deductions of great importance. To show the thoroughness of his researches, before making his first publication on this subject, it may be remarked that, previous to 1837, when he published his first "*Etudes sur les Glaciers*," he had spent eight summers upon the glacier of the Aar, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and twelve miles from any human habitation. It was not till 1847 that he published his great work on this subject, the "*Système Glacière*," and his long journeys and voyages, circumnavigating the entire American Continent, have only confirmed more fully the positions maintained in that work. In 1832, at the age of twenty-five, he had been appointed Professor of Natural History at Neuchâtel, and he retained this professorship until 1846, though prosecuting in connection with it his studies on fossils and glaciers. Having completed his great work on fossil fishes, with the hearty assistance of his friends Desor and Vogt, who were also professors in the University of Neuchâtel, he turned his attention to the mollusca and the echinoderms, and published several important monographs in relation to the living and fossil species of their orders. At the age of thirty, he was a member of nearly every scientific society in Europe, and had received the degree of LL. D. from the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin. In 1848 Prof. Agassiz came to the United

States, whither his great reputation had already preceded him, intending to study the natural history and geology of the country. He lectured on the animal kingdom and the glaciers in Boston, and then visited New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, in order to compare the fishes and mollusks of the Southern with those of the Northern coasts. On his return to the North, in the early part of the summer of 1847, Prof. A. D. Bache, then at the head of the United States Coast Survey, offered him the opportunity of availing himself thenceforth freely of all the facilities of the Coast Survey for the prosecution of his investigations. This offer, so liberal and so important for the carrying forward of his scientific labors, decided Agassiz to make the United States his home thenceforward, and from that hour he became, in the noblest and largest sense, an American citizen, identifying himself with the best and highest welfare of the nation. He availed himself of the opportunity of making short excursions, which were marvelously fruitful in good results, on the Coast Survey steamers, and in this way made himself gradually familiar with the marine zoology of our entire coasts. In 1848 the Lawrence Scientific School was founded by the munificence of Hon. Abbott Lawrence, and a professorship of Zoology, and Geology offered to Prof. Agassiz, which he accepted, and thenceforward made Cambridge his home. At the close of the academical year in 1848, he visited Lake Superior with twelve of his pupils, and made a scientific exploration of its shores, the results of which were recorded in a volume entitled "Lake Superior; its Physical Character," etc. The preparations of a text-book of the "Principles of Zoology," in connection with Dr. A. A. Gould, also occupied some time during this year. For many years his vacations were devoted to these excursions to various sections of the country, from which he and his pupils always returned laden with large and rich collections of great importance to natural history. In 1852 he accepted a professorship of Comparative Anatomy during the winter months, in the Medical College of Charleston, S. C., and for the next two years spent considerable time in exploring the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, where he gathered rich spoils for his subsequent studies. At the close of the term of 1854-'55, he resigned his connection with the Charleston Medical College, the climate not agreeing with his health. He now proposed to utilize his vast natural history collections by the preparation of a series of volumes, largely and expensively illustrated, entitled "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." Of these magnificent volumes, but four have yet been published. In 1861 he received the Copley Medal, for his original researches, from the Royal Society of London, of which he had been for some years a Fellow. He subsequently received the Monthyon Prize and the Currier Prize from

the French Academy; the Wollaston Prize from the Geological Society of London; and the Medal of Merit from the King of Prussia. In 1865 a liberal Boston merchant offered to pay the expenses of a voyage to and an exploration of Brazil, to be conducted by Prof. Agassiz and a corps of observers under his direction. This expedition penetrated that vast empire to the confines of Peru, and brought home a large collection of valuable specimens for the Museum of Comparative Zoology which Prof. Agassiz had founded at Cambridge, and added very largely to the world's knowledge of the zoology and natural history of that interesting empire. Mrs. Agassiz prepared a popular volume, entitled "A Journey in Brazil," on this expedition; and Prof. O. F. Hartt, who was a member of the expedition, gave other results of it in a volume published in 1870. In December, 1871, Prof. Agassiz and a number of his pupils embarked on the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, on another exploring expedition, along both the east and west coasts of the American Continent, from Boston *via* Cape Horn to San Francisco. The main discoveries of this expedition are recorded in the articles on Geographical Explorations and Progress in 1871 and 1872, in the eleventh and twelfth volumes of the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA. From this expedition there were brought home vast collections of fishes, reptiles, mollusks, etc., thousands of them of hitherto undescribed species. Over 3,500 gallons of alcohol were used in preserving these specimens. Thenceforward Prof. Agassiz had set himself the gigantic task of so far completing his Museum of Comparative Zoology as to make it the grandest and most perfect collection in the world. For this purpose he required large sums of money, and within the past few months they had flowed in from various sources for this object. His daughter and her husband had given \$100,000, his son \$30,000, the State \$50,000, etc. But he computed that about \$1,000,000 would be required within the next eight or ten years to complete his plans.

Another measure, on which his heart was set, made a happy and prosperous beginning during this year. He had always deprecated the study of natural history and natural science from books. Nature, he said, was the best text-book, and he had been very anxious to have a school for the instruction of teachers during the summer, on the sea-coast, where the teacher-pupils could study Nature from the living specimens. The munificent gift of Penikese Island, and of a sum of money for its endowment, by Mr. J. Anderson, of New York, enabled him to carry this cherished project into execution; while other gifts added greatly to its efficiency. This school, which seemed to be the realization of his loftiest ideal in the teaching of natural science, had been the subject of his constant thoughts, and he was maturing plans for its greater efficiency the coming year, when he

was so suddenly taken away. He had for many years accomplished a vast amount of intellectual labor. His courses of popular lectures, on scientific topics, were not designed for the amusement of an idle hour; though intensely interesting and fully informed with the earnest purpose and enthusiasm of the scholar, and the courtesy and refinement of the gentleman, they had for their main object the establishment of great truths, and the overthrow of what he regarded as error. To the Darwinian hypothesis, he was as determined a foe as it was possible for a man of his gentle nature to be, and the demonstrations in his course of lectures of 1878 have had a powerful effect in dislodging its plausible theories from their hold upon the public mind. He had hoped, if spared to an old age of quiet and learned leisure, to occupy himself more fully than he had hitherto been able to do, with the demolition of this theory, but this and the other plans he had made for further achievements in science, and greater services to it, are all laid in the grave with him. With a sweet and noble simplicity, a singleness of aim, a purity of soul, and earnestness of purpose, which never faltered, he pursued the even tenor of his way; and, now that he is gone, there is no one who may take up his mantle, and lead the eager hosts of truth-loving students, whom he had trained in part, to future victories over error, future discoveries in the arena of science, future triumphs over doubt, difficulty, and despair.

Besides the works we have already named, Prof. Agassiz has published: "Nomenclator Zoologicus," 1 vol., 4to; "Bibliographie Zoologique et Géologie," 3 vols., 8vo, 1848; "Twelve Lectures on Comparative Embryology," 8vo, 1849; "Methods of Study in Natural History;" "Geological Sketches;" "The Structure of Animal Life," 1862; "Life from the Egg, Twelve Lectures," 1878; and a great number of articles in American, British, French, and German scientific periodicals, and transactions of scientific societies.

AGRICULTURE. The year 1878 was in many respects a favorable one for the husbandman. The spring was late, in consequence of the heavy snows of the preceding winter, but there was the less danger of frosts, and, though the Atlantic coast from Maine to the Chesapeake Bay suffered from drought in the early summer, to such an extent as to diminish materially the hay and grain crops, yet there was no lack of rain in other sections, the Southern Atlantic States having an excess. The wheat belt yielded exceptionally large crops. Indian corn was behind the previous year, but the supply was not materially below the average, and most of the edible roots did well; but there was a very small crop, and most of the fruits except grapes were diminished in quantity, but of excellent quality. In the autumn there were violent storms, but these occurred after the crops had been housed, and were of limited extent. There were early frosts in

some sections, especially in the higher lands, but the autumn was as a whole very mild, and the ground not seriously frozen till the last of December.

Wheat.—Our estimate of the wheat-crop of 1872 in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for that year was singularly verified by the returns, varying but 8,000 bushels from the fact. For the year 1878, the crop seems to have been about four per cent. larger, and will, we think, amount to at least 260,000,000 bushels. The quality is about the same as last year. On the Pacific coast, the wheat districts of California did not yield quite as largely as in 1872, but Oregon and Washington produced larger and better crops.

Indian-Corn.—The corn-crop of 1872 was the largest for many years, and did not vary materially from 1,100,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1878 was about 23 per cent. below this in quantity, amounting to about 870,000,000 bushels. The quality is estimated at about 16 per cent. below that of last year.

Rye.—The crop of 1878 is about 2 per cent. below that of 1872, and will not vary much from 14,700,000 bushels.

Oats.—The final report on this important crop in 1872 was 271,747,000 bushels, or about 6,747,000 bushels higher than our estimate. This was an extraordinary yield. The crop of 1878 promises to be about 8 per cent. below it, or in round numbers 250,000,000 bushels. The quality averages a trifle better than in 1872.

Barley.—Our estimates of this crop in 1872 were slightly below the truth, the reported crop being 26,846,400 bushels. In 1878 there was a falling off estimated at 12 per cent. The crop will hardly exceed 24,000,000 bushels, but the quality is better than last year.

Buckwheat.—This is never a large crop, being grown scarcely at all in Rhode Island, or any of the cotton States except North Carolina and Tennessee, and but very sparingly in the Pacific States or the Territories. The crop last year amounted, as predicted, to a little more than 8,000,000 bushels. There is a reported reduction this year of about 5 per cent., making the probable crop about 7,600,000 bushels.

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*).—This crop, reported in 1872 as 113,516,000 bushels, is said to have suffered in 1878 from both drought and rot, and to some extent also from the Colorado beetle, or ten-lined spearman, and from grasshoppers. The Agricultural Department estimates it in 1878 at 96,500,000 bushels, which we believe will prove an under-estimate, as the best varieties have been a drug in the New-York market at from 75 to 80 cents a bushel—which is materially below the price of 1872. We think it will be found that the crop did not fall below 100,000,000 bushels.

Sweet Potatoes (*Batatas edulis*). was about the same as last year, the falling off in some

of the States of smallest production being made good by the greater yield and the increased average in the Southern States. It was probably between 47,000,000 and 48,000,000 bushels.

Hay.—This great crop, whose money value exceeds that of any other grown in the country, is estimated at 500,000 tons less than in 1872, when it approximated 24,000,000 tons; but this deficiency is in a great measure compensated by the superior quality of the hay, which is estimated in some States at 20 per cent. better than that of 1872. The value of the hay-crop of 1873 is certainly not less than \$445,000,000.

Tobacco.—The crop of 1872 was remarkable in quantity, being considerably the largest raised since 1860, amounting to 342,304,000 pounds. That of 1873 is reported as about 321,765,760 pounds; but the late returns from California, where it has recently become a very important crop, are so favorable, both as to quality and quantity, that it will not be surprising if the aggregate crop reaches 330,000,000 pounds. By improved processes of curing, the California tobacco has recently

been produced of equal quality and delicacy with that grown in the *Vuelto Abajo* of Cuba. The quality of the New England, and especially of the Connecticut tobacco, which is largely used for cigars, is represented as 33 per cent. better than in 1872.

Cotton.—The actual cotton-crop of 1872 was 450,000 bales above the estimate of January 1, 1873, amounting to 3,920,000 bales, a heavier crop than any since the war, with possibly a single exception. The crop of 1873 is estimated at about 238,000 bales below this, but, owing to the epidemic of yellow fever and other causes, such as the severe frosts in October, may not reach 3,500,000 bales. The following table, taken with some additions from the December (1873) monthly report of the Agricultural Department, gives some interesting items concerning the comparative yield of different States and different years. It is to be observed that this table gives the yield only in what are known as the cotton States, while that grown in Southern Illinois, Missouri, the Indian Territory, and California—an aggregate of 25,000 to 30,000 bales or more—is not counted:

STATES.	Yield in 1869— Census.	Yield in 1872, by Reports.	Yield indicated by Nov. (1873) returns.	Number of Acres.	Pounds of Fibre, 1873.	Yield per Acre.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.			Pounds.
North Carolina.....	144,935	180,000	176,400	513,717	70,560,000	150
South Carolina.....	224,300	276,000	253,920	627,717	161,528,000	193
Georgia.....	473,934	506,000	577,150	1,455,577	231,820,000	184
Florida.....	39,789	47,000	45,590	167,584	18,236,000	125
Alabama.....	421,192	533,000	486,350	1,499,039	194,240,000	151
Mississippi.....	564,934	714,000	632,400	1,706,735	252,900,000	172
Louisiana.....	350,892	501,000	490,800	1,034,239	160,320,000	140
Texas.....	350,628	467,000	523,040	1,097,122	200,216,000	211
Arkansas.....	217,908	335,000	341,700	811,409	126,680,000	155
Tennessee.....	187,842	240,000	244,800	596,395	97,920,000	190
Total.....	3,008,846	3,920,000	3,682,850	9,500,524	1,473,060,000	

In this table one item which will excite surprise is the small average yield per acre, ranging from 126 pounds in the sandy lands of Florida to 221 in the rich and fertile soils of Texas. This it is to be understood is the average yield of the cotton-lands of these States. The minimum yield is not quite 70 pounds, and the maximum on new and rich lands, where unaffected by storms, caterpillars, boll-worms, or early frosts, is as high as 1,500 to 1,800 pounds per acre. At the ruling prices of cotton in the autumn and winter of 1873-'74, this low average yield would indicate that cotton was an unprofitable crop. Another point worthy of notice is the very large amount of land in the great cotton States devoted to this crop—from one million to one and a half million acres. It was reported late in the autumn of 1873 that in portions of Alabama and some of the other cotton States, where cotton had been the exclusive crop, and had failed from some one of the many causes which are always liable to affect it, the inhabitants were in a state bordering on starvation, the entire crop, such as it was, being insufficient to meet the advances made on it while it was growing, to pay for labor and subsistence, and, as it was

the only crop, nothing being left for the cotton-grower and his family to live on for the winter and spring months. It would certainly be wise to devote a part of the land, time, and labor, to raising crops which would afford food to the family if the cotton fails, as it so often does. Another lesson taught by this suffering is, that it would be far better if a part at least of the cotton-crop could be manufactured where it is grown, and thus a home market provided for the cotton-grower, where he will not be compelled to pay so large a tribute to the cotton-broker, and where there will be a market provided also for corn, grain, and vegetables, which will give an impulse to the cultivation of crops of these.

Sugar-Cane.—The crop is considerably short of last year's report. The whole production will not probably much exceed 112,000 hog-heads. In some portions of Texas, as well as in the lower counties of Georgia and Alabama and Western Florida, the average in this crop is largely increasing, but there has been a heavy falling off in Louisiana, which, after all, is the principal State concerned in this crop. The production of sugar and syrup from *sorghum* seems to be decreasing. The sugar-cane

was, according to the best returns, cultivated in twenty-two States in 1873, but the product was 11 per cent. less than in 1872, while the crop of that year was 8 per cent. less than that of 1871. Very little sugar is made, and the syrup does not probably exceed 15,500,000 gallons. The cultivation of the *sugar-beet* for sugar, is, on the other hand, increasing, though in the face of serious obstacles.

Only seventeen States report the cultivation of flax, and in some of them the crop was so large and of such excellent quality as to raise the whole crop to about 3 per cent. above the average. In Kansas it was 60 per cent. above last year, and in Iowa 89 per cent. above. The crop was probably not far from 27,000,000 pounds.

Beans and Peas were about an average crop. There are usually from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels of these legumes raised annually.

Of the *Rice* crop we have no satisfactory returns. It has been gradually increasing since 1869, the year of the census, when 73,635,021 pounds were raised.

Fruits.—The Grape crop was somewhat below the average, except in Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, as well as California, showed a seriously diminished production. It was not an Apple year, except in Oregon. The quality was good, but the quantity was not more than one-half that of the previous year. Pears, on the contrary, were nearly up to the average, and in those States in which they are specially cultivated the crop was above the average. Peaches were not abundant nor of very good quality. On the whole the crops of the year were below the average in quantity, and some of them in quality, also, yet not to such an extent as to cause any considerable inconvenience or suffering, and not sufficiently so to account in any way for the severe financial panic which visited the country in the autumn of 1873.

On page 13 we give our usual table of the number and value of the domestic live-stock of the country in January, 1873, the latest report yet issued, and some notes of the increase and diminution of cattle, sheep, and swine, in different sections of the country:

The aggregate value of the live-stock of the country, according to this estimate, was \$1,684,431,692; and if we add to this the estimated value of ten of our principal crops in 1872, viz., Indian-corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, hay, and cotton, which together amounted to \$1,661,503,043, we have a total value of live-stock and agricultural products of the year 1873 of \$3,345,934,735, or about 50 per cent. more than the national debt. This, it is to be remembered, is entirely outside of the value of farms, and farming implements and machinery, which, according to the census of 1870, amounted to \$9,599,642,290. We may therefore conclude safely that the agricultural in-

terest in the United States controls at least \$13,000,000,000 of the \$30,000,000,000 of true valuation of property in the United States, an amount more than double that invested in and produced by manufactures, mining, and the fisheries, taken together. This interest is constantly increasing, and is capable of almost indefinite increase in the near future. Hitherto the agricultural interest has suffered from the want of organization and concentrated action; but the wide-spread movement of the past two or three years (see GRANGES and PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, in this volume) bids fair to supply this deficiency, and by increasing the intellectual and social culture of the farmers, and giving them the advantages of associated power and influence, it will place this great body of our people in the position which they should have in the nation.

There are a few other items of interest to be deduced from the table of live-stock. Illinois takes the lead in horses, both as to number and value. It also leads in the value, though not in the number, of oxen and other cattle. New York is second in the value, though fifth in the number, of its horses, and first, by a wide interval, both in the number and value of its milch-cows. Georgia is first in the value, and Alabama first in the number, of its mules. Texas, with more than twice the number, of oxen and other cattle, of Illinois, has only about two-thirds the value. Ohio is first in sheep, both in number and value, and Iowa has the same position in relation to its swine. It is a forcible commentary on the diversity of our agricultural operations, that no State is absolutely first on more than one kind of live-stock. Attention has been called during the past year to the great falling off in the yield of wheat per acre, even in our new States, where the soil has not been impoverished by long repetitions of the same crop. It seems incredible that in the rich and formerly productive wheat-fields of Genesee, Monroe, and Wyoming Counties, New York, the average yield should now be only 12½ bushels to the acre; that in Ohio is but 11.7. In Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and California, it is only 12 and a fraction; 14.3 in Wisconsin; 16.6 in Minnesota, and 18.2 in Oregon; and the very highest average, that of Nevada, and the Territories, does not exceed 25 bushels. There is something radically wrong in our wheat-growing. Wheat in good soil, properly manured, ought to yield anywhere in the United States not less than 25 bushels to the acre as the average of the State; and, on virgin soils or those in a high state of cultivation, the yield should not be less than 35 to 40 bushels per acre for a series of years. On this subject a series of very interesting experiments have been conducted for twenty-five years past by Mr. J. B. Lawes, of Rothamstead, England. He has planted, for that number of years, wheat every year on the same plots, one without any manure, one

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE-STOCK IN JANUARY, 1873.

STATES.	HORSES.		MULES.		OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE.		MILCH-COWS.		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Maine.....	78,000	\$6,989,580	.....	.....	186,100	\$7,152,294	147,600	\$5,396,256	418,800	\$1,775,202	62,700	\$630,730
New Hampshire.....	47,500	4,132,975	.....	.....	118,100	4,536,261	90,000	3,240,000	239,800	976,680	42,000	493,500
Vermont.....	71,000	6,023,590	.....	.....	130,700	5,047,634	185,700	6,531,081	604,000	2,434,120	58,200	555,392
Massachusetts.....	101,800	11,090,868	.....	.....	121,400	4,889,004	189,100	5,735,356	74,900	289,868	80,600	1,084,335
Rhode Island.....	14,700	1,474,410	.....	.....	16,900	890,968	30,700	879,750	97,400	149,544	18,100	217,200
Connecticut.....	50,300	4,374,167	.....	.....	111,200	4,521,392	106,800	4,218,600	85,200	410,176	65,700	836,381
New York.....	659,300	67,630,974	19,100	\$2,484,146	704,800	23,398,440	1,439,400	48,969,000	2,100,200	9,031,290	671,700	5,551,827
New Jersey.....	115,700	14,178,197	14,900	2,137,689	84,800	2,750,004	147,900	6,581,264	126,300	624,464	164,700	1,533,475
Pennsylvania.....	548,100	65,963,406	24,900	3,165,168	715,500	21,568,075	796,700	28,282,860	1,091,000	6,222,880	1,088,900	8,841,868
Delaware.....	20,000	1,898,200	4,000	481,240	33,400	963,256	25,000	868,000	27,200	112,476	47,300	271,975
Maryland.....	104,500	9,291,065	10,900	1,358,358	126,600	2,871,696	96,900	2,981,618	129,400	539,598	264,400	1,664,400
Virginia.....	185,600	15,139,892	29,400	8,213,420	405,700	6,844,159	294,000	5,593,400	386,900	1,176,176	818,000	3,004,202
North Carolina.....	181,800	11,879,134	47,300	5,320,950	316,500	8,104,865	191,800	8,430,400	296,200	432,052	848,800	2,614,304
South Carolina.....	65,300	6,575,346	45,200	6,073,760	179,600	2,601,828	194,800	3,947,400	156,000	317,750	392,600	1,549,918
Georgia.....	117,300	12,293,040	92,700	11,734,893	401,900	4,410,287	257,400	6,644,782	258,500	416,070	1,559,400	4,678,200
Florida.....	16,800	1,612,632	10,400	1,321,320	383,600	8,425,548	71,900	1,086,409	32,900	61,787	181,600	400,320
Alabama.....	107,700	9,932,084	103,600	10,575,488	344,300	4,502,615	177,000	3,513,450	196,200	356,966	961,300	2,980,000
Mississippi.....	87,500	8,211,875	99,100	11,278,571	336,600	4,274,820	180,100	4,103,912	167,000	308,950	890,400	2,653,392
Louisiana.....	75,000	7,569,760	76,200	9,265,153	181,200	2,943,256	93,600	2,480,400	73,500	147,000	290,500	1,132,844
Texas.....	672,300	25,160,743	92,200	6,209,300	2,842,200	21,344,922	564,200	7,639,700	1,233,600	2,231,280	1,233,600	2,658,634
Arkansas.....	160,900	12,611,343	82,800	7,866,064	251,600	2,361,352	136,300	3,070,629	160,300	351,057	1,067,800	2,758,000
Tennessee.....	294,100	23,492,708	100,200	9,345,454	351,000	4,806,372	247,700	5,385,458	571,732	1,499,472	1,596,800	5,396,508
West Virginia.....	103,600	6,920,840	2,300	193,821	235,500	5,897,430	120,700	8,396,800	561,600	1,499,472	351,000	1,258,728
Kentucky.....	343,900	23,343,923	84,500	6,589,310	884,300	9,230,886	220,400	6,911,822	824,600	2,388,004	2,113,700	6,742,703
Missouri.....	527,200	27,145,529	89,200	6,239,632	782,900	14,297,070	405,200	9,424,852	1,437,300	2,946,405	2,656,500	6,375,600
Illinois.....	1,049,400	69,585,714	98,800	7,753,524	1,290,900	80,192,901	710,900	91,633,905	1,394,300	4,461,760	3,706,300	15,937,070
Indiana.....	669,600	45,385,458	35,000	2,738,848	705,000	18,344,700	423,000	13,920,690	1,913,900	5,416,337	2,713,000	9,737,179
Ohio.....	788,600	58,110,736	24,600	1,861,592	901,000	24,996,710	780,400	25,306,352	4,639,000	14,009,780	2,217,000	10,131,690
Michigan.....	282,700	22,729,058	4,000	863,320	463,500	13,103,145	850,500	11,681,992	3,418,000	9,878,020	543,500	2,456,620
Wisconsin.....	335,300	26,039,398	5,000	604,300	540,400	10,406,652	425,700	11,919,600	1,153,100	3,263,273	658,400	3,074,728
Minnesota.....	142,300	11,216,056	3,000	265,100	269,300	5,773,792	182,400	5,488,592	151,400	460,372	209,000	1,054,288
Iowa.....	634,400	40,506,440	36,400	2,654,652	820,000	19,116,200	337,300	15,130,368	1,768,000	4,278,560	8,847,000	17,199,219
Kansas.....	198,900	10,581,590	17,400	1,184,418	457,000	9,350,220	214,000	6,103,160	123,000	301,350	457,200	2,423,160
Nebraska.....	47,700	8,488,778	4,100	435,949	73,200	1,840,248	45,800	1,417,968	36,600	102,846	121,800	608,363
California.....	280,000	11,097,500	25,000	1,776,560	442,200	10,042,362	270,000	11,728,816	4,002,900	11,888,316	427,800	2,610,893
Oregon.....	80,800	4,098,954	4,000	201,960	116,700	2,267,481	70,000	2,306,500	534,800	1,476,048	169,100	678,496
Nevada.....	9,870	408,825	1,000	65,000	40,000	920,000	8,500	331,500	15,000	45,000	4,750	35,625
Territories.....	95,000	4,940,000	24,000	2,038,000	620,000	13,350,000	225,000	7,537,500	9,900,000	6,890,000	97,000	751,760
Total.....	9,222,470	\$684,463,957	1,310,000	\$124,658,085	16,413,300	\$829,208,755	10,575,900	\$314,358,931	83,002,400	\$97,922,350	32,632,050	\$138,729,615

with farm-yard manure, liberally applied, and three with artificial manures, viz., ammonia salts applied in the autumn, ammonia salts applied in the spring, and nitrate of soda applied in the spring. The year 1873 was the most unfavorable of the last eleven for wheat, but the average of eleven years was: for land not manured, and growing wheat continuously for twenty-two years, 13½ bushels, of 61 pounds to the bushel; of the plot manured with farm-yard manure, which had also grown wheat continuously for the same length of time, 36 bushels per acre; and for the three plots treated with artificial manures, 34 bushels, 39 bushels, and 41½ bushels per acre. The average of twenty-two years was, in the same order, 14½ bushels, 35½ bushels, 34½ bushels, 37½ bushels, and 37 bushels; and the mean average of the five plots which might be regarded as representing good and bad culture, for the twenty-two years, was 28½ bushels. If the present slovenly, careless, and imperfect cultivation of wheat is continued, it is easy to calculate the time, not far distant, when we shall not only have no wheat to export, but shall be ourselves compelled to import our grain from some country which better understands the laws of its production. Mr. Lawes's experiments seem to indicate that the nitrate of soda applied in the spring is the best and surest manure for this grain; that ammonia salts applied in the spring are next in value, and that ammonia salts applied in the fall are not quite so good in a moist climate like that of Great Britain, taking the average of twenty-two years, as farm-yard manure. The Japanese have grown cereals on the same lands for more than 2,000 years, and their yield per acre is to-day larger than ours! They have done this by feeding the soil constantly with ammoniacal salts.—The subject of forest-culture, and of the necessity of not stripping the soil of its forests, has received great attention during the year 1873. An international congress of land and forest culture was held in Vienna during the Exposition, and the whole subject discussed very thoroughly, in all its bearings. A "Trans-Missouri Forestry Convention" met at Denver, October 21st, and incidentally discussed the subject of forest-culture; and several papers were read upon the subject at the opening of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Portland, Me. Some eminent meteorologists are inclined to doubt whether the cutting off of the timber of a mountainous district leads to its becoming dry and barren; but the facts adduced at the Vienna Congress, and those observed in regard to our own country, seem to be conclusive on this point; and there can be no question that the encouragement of forest-growth by planting trees, and, if necessary, providing for their irrigation, must prove beneficial in many ways to the mountain states and bare hills of the trans-Missouri region. In this connection, a discov-

ery recently made is of considerable interest. The *Eucalyptus globulus*, an Australian tree of rapid growth, and which attains a great size, has been found to possess the remarkable property of absorbing and removing malaria from any district in which it grows. Planted in considerable numbers by the side of a swamp, even in semi-tropical regions, it drains the swamp in a short time, and renders the region perfectly healthy. The bark of the tree is said to be a good substitute for quinine. The tree is hardy, and will grow anywhere in the temperate zone, though it prefers wet situations.

A national association of swine-breeders, having in view the preparation of a registry of breeds of swine, with their origin, history, and characteristics, was organized in 1872, and has held two or three conventions since that time, and has done much for the furtherance of its purposes. At their convention in Indianapolis, reports were made in regard to the following American breeds (or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, foundation of future breeds), viz.: the *Poland-China* or *Magie*, the *Chester White*, *Victoria*, *Cheeshire*, *Jersey Red*, and *Duroc*. The first of these is the favorite hog of the best Western breeders, and is the result of numerous and judicious crossings of the *China* hog with the *Russian*, *Byfield*, *Berkshire*, and *Irish Grazier* breeds, and with half-breed animals from one or other of these stocks. There has been no new crossing attempted for the last thirty-seven or thirty-eight years; but, by selecting the best specimens to breed from, the breed has become established as possessing the most desirable points for making the best pork. The following description is said to embody the characteristics of the finer specimens of this breed: they have good length, short legs, broad, straight backs, deep sides flanking well down on the leg, very broad, full, square hams and shoulders, drooping ears, short heads, wide between the eyes, of spotted or dark color, are hardy, vigorous, and prolific, and when fat are perfect models all over, preeminently combining the excellences of both large and small breeds." The *Chester Whites* are a well-known breed, possessing many desirable points, fattening easily, and making very fine hams. They originated in Chester County, Pa. The *Victorias* are the result of crosses of the *Byfield* with the native hogs, and the progeny of these with the *Yorkshire* and *Suffolk*. They are pure white, and they have a thick coat of soft, fine hair. The ears are erect, and they have many excellent points, one of the best being the readiness with which they can be fattened. The *Cheeshires* originated in Jefferson County, New York. They cannot be traced to any distinct imported stock, but by careful and judicious selection and breeding have attained a very high reputation for excellence. They are pure white, with scanty hair and a pinkish skin. The flesh is very fine-grained, the

shoulders wide, and the hams full. The Jersey Reds originated in New Jersey, and are largely bred in the southern part of that State. They are large-framed, with a reddish coat, tall, with large lop ears, and vigorous constitution. They belong decidedly to the class of large hogs, and are capable of being fattened to almost any weight from 1,000 pounds down. Their flesh is rather coarse-grained. The *Durocs*, a breed originating in Saratoga County, N. Y., are reddish in color, and of large size, but of finer grain than the Jersey Reds, and equally hardy. Of the foreign breeds now naturalized here, those which attracted the greatest attention from the convention were the *Berkshires*, *Suffolks*, *Essex*, *Neapolitan*, *Yorkshires*, and *Lancashires*.

Much attention has been paid during the year to silk-culture, and, as the result of careful and extended investigation in all the silk-growing countries, it has been settled that the only successful method of producing silk is by what is called household culture; that it is impossible to carry it on upon an extensive scale, as the worms become diseased and die in large numbers, and the silk they produce is of poor quality. Sixty pounds of silk, the product of 50,000 worms, and worth, in cocoons, about \$180, is all that should be attempted at a time. In some climates two broods may be successfully raised in a single season, but generally it is better to be contented with a single crop. The care of these is light and pleasant work for children, and, during the thirty-five or thirty-eight days which it occupies, will give them sufficient employment. The leaves of the mulberry-trees or shrubs (and in California the white, the black, and the *multicaulis* are used indiscriminately) are not fit for food for the worms till the end of the second year of their growth. An acre of the plants, set in rows, at such distance from each other that there is ample room to pass between them for cultivation and picking, and for the sun to shine upon the leaves, the rows being ten feet apart, will be sufficient for feeding 50,000 worms and should furnish 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of leaves. Care must be taken that the leaves are not too soft and juicy. There are three kinds of silk-worms reared in California—annuals, bivoltins, and trivoltins—producing respectively one, two, and three broods a year. The annuals are preferred as healthier and more vigorous. Of these there are three varieties, the Japanese white and green, and the Chinese white. They are named from the color of their cocoons. About an ounce and a half of the eggs is required to produce the requisite number of worms, and these must be purchased in the first instance. The eggs should be kept at a temperature of about 40° Fahr. until the mulberries begin to put forth their leaves; they are then to be brought into the feeding-room and maintained at a temperature of 75°, gradually increasing to 83°, the floor of the feeding-room being moistened occasionally to enable

the worm to free itself from the shell. The feeding-season is about thirty-five days, and the life of the silk-worm from thirty-eight to fifty days. During the feeding-season it moults or casts off its skin about once in six or eight days. While moulting, the worm must not be disturbed in any way, not even by feeding. The worms hatch on successive days, and as those hatched on the same day moult at the same time, it is better to spread each day a covering of mosquito netting over the eggs and strew young, tender leaves of the mulberry upon it. The young worms will come through the netting for food and cannot go back. Removing this netting at night to a feeding-shelf, put another over the eggs with leaves, and so on till all the eggs are hatched. The worms are to be fed twice a day. In California the feeding-times are at 5 A. M. and 10 P. M. The feeding-shed must be kept as nearly as possible at a uniform temperature, and excessive heat or cold prevented. Before the first moulting, 15 pounds of leaves a day are enough for 50,000 worms; between the first and second moultings, 30 pounds; between the second and third, 60; between the third and fourth, 140; between the fourth and fifth, and after the fifth, 300 pounds per day, making altogether 5,070 pounds. The net is the best method for separating the worms, though some use mulberry-branches. After the fourth moulting, preparation must be made for their spinning, by putting twigs of willow, osier, etc., across each other, to which they may attach the cocoons. As soon as the spinning-sound in the cocoons ceases, the cocoons should be taken off, assorted, and those not intended for breeding-purposes should be plunged in boiling water or subjected to steam of the heat of 212°. Then after two months of careful drying they are ready for the market or for reeling. Silk-culture may be carried on in almost every State, but it will be most likely to be successful in California, the southern portions of Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and those Southern States which are not liable to sudden and violent storms in the summer months. A severe thunder-storm occurring when the worms are moulting will often kill the entire brood. Over \$30,000,000 worth of silk goods are now manufactured in the United States, and our country should supply the silk for this purpose, instead of importing it from Europe, China and Japan.

ALABAMA. The Legislature of Alabama, which was to convene on November 18, 1872, did not complete its regular organization and commence proceedings in a harmonious manner until February. The terms of compromise proposed by the Attorney-General of the United States to the two legislative bodies assembled, one in the Court-House and the other in the Capitol at Montgomery, were ostensibly accepted, and the 18th of December, 1872, fixed as the day for the combined organization (see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, 1872, ALA-

RAMA), and on that day the Senate chamber was made vacant, and also the House of Representatives, and the persons holding certificates as provided in the terms of compromise assembled in each. It appeared that, by the proposition of the Attorney-General, the returns of the inspectors of election in the contested districts were to be counted, but, under the law of the State, these inspectors were required to count and return all votes without regard to their legality or illegality, to a county board of supervisors, whose duty it was to open, compare, and count the legal ballots cast, and declare the result. The returns of the inspectors, therefore, comprised all votes, but the statement of the Board of Supervisors declared the result after the illegal votes had been rejected. Now, the case was such that by casting out illegal and fraudulent votes, as required by the laws of Alabama, the Democrats would have been seated, and the Republicans forced to contest the election. But, by adopting the inspectors' count, the Republicans were seated as members, and the Democrats forced to contest the election.

In the Senate, the requirements of the Attorney-General's plan were fully satisfied, and it only remained to permanently organize that body thus reconstructed by the election of its subordinate officers, which organization was subsequently completed on the same day, and twenty days' time was given to the contesting members in which to commence said contest for the seats claimed by them. On the next day the Lieutenant-Governor, who presided in the Senate, ruled that, under the terms of the compromise agreed upon, no business could be done by the Senate before the contested seats had been decided. An appeal was taken from this decision by one of the Senators, but it was denied. Meanwhile the House of Representatives proceeded to effect its organization. On the 21st of December, the motion having been made proposing that the House should commemorate the fact of its organization to the Senate, Mr. Speaker Parsons decided that the House could not be declared permanently organized until it had been informed by the Senate that the contests in that body for seats had been decided, and the persons found entitled to the same duly seated. Resolutions were adopted in each House to take a recess until the 15th of January, 1873. In the resolution adopted by the House, it was decided that such action should not be construed as an admission, in any sense or degree, that the Senate was an organized body according to the laws of Alabama, or that there was a contemplated permanent organization of the General Assembly, under the plan proposed. During these proceedings, the Court-House committee, which was composed of Republicans, continued their sessions, passed bills, and maintained their organization. On December 25th this body passed an act to authorize the

government to complete the sale of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad; another act to authorize the Governor to sell \$2,000,000 of State bonds; and another to increase the rate of taxation 100 per cent. The Governor, in his message to this body assembled in the Court-House, says:

To meet these wants, I advise an issue of bonds maturing at some short time that your wisdom will suggest, not exceeding \$2,000,000, bearing eight per cent. interest, with authority to raise money on them by pledging the same, or by sale, at satisfactory rates, to meet the needs of our obligations.

But, to make this measure of relief successful, we must give the financial world a substantial guarantee that our income will not only meet our current expenses, but yield a surplus annually that will afford the certain means of retiring this temporary debt after discharging the usual claims of our State.

I therefore advise that our present tax-bill be increased 100 per cent. on the property, as taxed therein, and that, on your reassembling, the tax-bill be examined in detail, and such changes in the mean time of the same be perfected as the constant fluctuations in the annual state of such measures demand.

This change in our rate of taxation will alone give the State that substantial basis of credit which will enable her to regain her prestige in the financial world.

Meanwhile the Attorney-General addressed the following letter to one of the State Senators expressive of his views relative to the Court-House Assembly:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, January 8, 1873. }

Hon. P. Hamilton, Mobile, Ala.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 2d inst., transmitting a paper signed by yourself and other members of the General Assembly of Alabama, purporting to be a statement of the action of that body upon a plan of compromise which I had the honor, some time since, to submit for its consideration, and also of the action of a part of the Assembly at the United States Court-Rooms, since its meeting, in accordance with the terms of such plan of compromise, and asking for such action thereon as my judgment may approve.

Apprehensive that my discussion of the facts presented by you might imply an assumption of authority which I wholly disclaim, I will only say that I have heard, with surprise and extreme regret, of those extraordinary proceedings at the United States Court-Rooms, to which the paper refers. I have instructed the United States Marshal not to allow these rooms to be used for any purpose connected with the legislative affairs of the State, and, if I had any other official control in the matter, I would exercise it in the same way.

I have further to say with respect to the future, that any attempt, upon any pretext whatever, to disturb the present organization of the General Assembly of Alabama will meet no countenance whatever from me.

I see no reason why that body, as now organized, may not proceed to legislate without further delay, and decide contested elections and other questions that may arise, as is usual in the Legislature of a State.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

At the same time a case was brought before the Supreme Court, in which the Secretary of State refused to recognize as State printer the individual who had been elected by the Court-House Assembly. The Chief-Justice

(Peck) and an associate judge (Peters) coincided in the opinion that the Assembly was a legal body, and the election valid, but the other associate judge (Saffold) was of the opinion that the Court-House assemblage was not the General Assembly.

The Chief-Justice, in his remarks, said :

The Senate and House of Representatives, each, since their organization, under the proposal of the Attorney-General of the United States, made for that purpose, has declared that certain persons, who had one certificate of election, were elected by the people, and certain other persons, who had certificates of election, were not elected by the people; and the first-named persons have been declared and recognized as members of the respective Houses. This is conclusive upon us, and we have no power to review or revise what has thus been done. These persons, if elected by the qualified electors, were members of the General Assembly from the day of their election, and, being members, then the two bodies who convened and organized at the Court-House in Montgomery had a majority in both Houses, and, having such majority, when recognized by the Governor, were a constitutional General Assembly, and were competent to do any act, as a General Assembly, except such acts as can only be done by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House. They could elect a public printer, or a Senator to the Congress of the United States.

Judge Saffold, on the contrary, held as follows:

Notwithstanding this inquest determined that the Court-House assemblage had a majority of each House, I insist it was not the General Assembly.

A Legislature, to be such, must of course have all the powers which it may exercise. Some of the powers require to be exercised by two-thirds of each House. Can a bare majority, in favor of such exercise in a particular instance, expel the minority opposed, or refuse to let them meet with them? May the majority, wherever congregated in the city of Montgomery, assume on the instant to be the Legislature and pass a law? These extreme cases suggest the right, both of the minority and of the people, to have their voice in the passage of laws, or the performance of other duties by the Legislature.

The rule I deduce for determining the right of the majority to hold a session of the Legislature, and the right of the minority to be present, without which the majority cannot legislate, is this: the minority must be absent either necessarily or willfully, without fault on the part of the majority, to enable the latter to hold such session. If they are sick, or unable from any cause to come, or if they are refractory and will not come, the majority may proceed without them. But if their absence proceeds from a reasonable belief that the body claiming their attendance has no right to do so, their objections ought to be removed through conference with them, or they should be placed in fault by such attempt, so that they may be brought in by compulsion. When a large number are absent, their attendance ought to be compelled, because the people have a right to the influence they may exert, and also to have all doubts about the validity of the Legislature removed.

The two Houses of the Legislature assembled on January 13th, and proceeded to examine the contested seats, and to transact such business as might be done without either recognizing the existence of the other. These cases were so concluded that the majority was thereby secured for the Republican side in each House, that is, there was a tie in the Senate, where

the Lieutenant-Governor had the casting vote, and a majority of the House. On February 1st the house sent a message to the Senate, informing that body that the House was duly organized, and ready to proceed to business, and that a joint resolution had been adopted, to appoint a committee to wait on the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the General Assembly. The Senate concurred in the message from the House, and appointed a committee in accordance with the message.

Among the acts passed at this session of the Legislature was one restraining the counties, except for certain special purposes, from levying more than one-half per cent. tax for any county expenditures. Another act provided for the acquisition by purchase of a portion of West Florida, for a million dollars. The provisional contract of sale of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, its franchises and lands, made by the Governor with the New Orleans & Northeastern Company, was ratified. Another act authorized any railroad company, incorporated under the laws of Alabama, and which might be entitled to an indorsement by the State upon its first-mortgage bonds, to relinquish its claims for any further indorsement of its bonds, and to receive from the Governor, in lieu of such further indorsements, bonds of the State bearing seven per cent. interest in gold-coin, and having thirty years to run, to the amount of \$4,000 per mile upon the number of miles of its road, as completed from time to time, in sections of not less than five miles. For the first five years after the issue of any bonds to a company, it is required to pay into the State Treasury three-fourths of one per cent. of its gross earnings, and after five years it is required to pay five per cent. upon the gross earnings upon the line of its road, for the previous year.

This payment is to be continued annually thereafter until the bonds issued to that company shall be extinguished. At the time of the passage of this bill the State was indorser for all the railroads to the extent of \$17,028,327. It was stated at the time that this property, on which the State held a first-mortgage lien, was worth, for purposes of taxation, \$18,051,642. The Governor, in his message, previously estimated that the railroad property on which the State held a first-mortgage lien would secure her against ultimate loss. He added: "Were the roads sold to-day, under the mortgages and liens of the State, three-fourths of them would realize the amount of the indorsements, while the remaining one-fourth, embracing only about seventy-five miles, would realize little less than the amount of indorsement. This is the opinion, too, of persons of experience and matured judgment in railroad matters. The security being equal to her liability, it is false and injurious to include, in the estimate of the State indebtedness, the amount of railroad indorsement."

Under the act above mentioned, the railroad

companies were required to return to the Treasury about eight millions of indorsed bonds, falling due many years hence, and in return authorized them to receive the same amount in straight bonds. The companies also retained about nine millions of indorsed bonds, and the State gave up its first-mortgage lien upon the railroad property which it held as security for its loan of seventeen millions of indorsed bonds. Thus the State gave up the undoubted security which she held, in the shape of first mortgage on all the railroad property, and took in lieu of it an agreement to pay upon the terms above stipulated.

The election law was also modified by the Legislature, but without making any material change in it. A bill also passed the Senate, known as the Civil Rights Bill, which established by law the intermixture of whites and blacks, on railroads, steamboats, and all public traveling conveyances, and in inns and eating houses on the lines of the railroads in the State. This bill failed to pass in the Lower House. A large number of other acts, chiefly of a local nature, were passed, and the Legislature adjourned on the 23d of April.

Among the acts passed by the body which assembled in the Court-House, as heretofore, was one authorizing the issue of State bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000. The same body elected Geo. E. Spencer to represent the State in the Senate of the United States. At the same time the body assembled in the Capitol elected a citizen by the name of — Sykes. Each election was held on a day previous to the one designated by the act of Congress. When the day thus designated arrived, the majority in the new legislative body adjourned over without taking any steps to hold an election. Those who were opposed to the issue of the bonds, and to the election of Spencer, took the position that both acts were null and void, because the Court-House body was not a legal and constitutional legislative House; the question was brought before the Supreme Court of the State, and decided in favor of the legality of the Court-House body, as above stated. This decision gave a validity to its acts. The bonds were subsequently sold in New York. When Spencer appeared to take his seat in the United States Senate, Sykes also appeared to contest his right thereto. But the Senate gave the seat to Spencer.

The financial condition of the State became very embarrassing during the latter part of the year. The State Treasury was comparatively empty, and there had been a failure to meet the interest due on many of the bonds of the State. The debt of the State was stated with great uncertainty, according as the direct and indirect obligations were estimated. The views of the Governor, David P. Lewis, were thus expressed, in his address to the Legislature on November 17th:

The subject of the State finances demands your most serious and thoughtful consideration. The

embarrassment surrounding our pecuniary engagements and the means of complying with them, though serious before, are of course enhanced by the crisis in money circles. We are still suffering from the crisis commenced over two years since, in our experiment of constructing important lines of railroads, mainly by State credit. The theory that a railroad, while in progress of construction, could pay the interest on the bonds issued to build it, has been shown to be false; and this failure of the railroads to pay interest on the bonds, indorsed by the State, devolves on the State a debt, the means for paying which has not been provided for in her assessment of taxes. The State has been in default in the payment of interest on some of these indorsed bonds since January, 1870.

The immediate effect, to the injury of the State, of this failure to pay the interest on these indorsed bonds, was to impair the market value of all her securities, to render loans impracticable except at great sacrifice, and eventually to render her bonds unsalable at rates that could be entertained.

It was hoped by this Department that the prompt payment of the interest on the bonds of the State, negotiated for its own loans, would keep that line of securities on a footing of recognized value, and afford the means of paying the past-due coupons on the indorsed bonds, until a better day would dawn on the railroads themselves, and thus tide over our difficulties. But Wall Street refused to recognize a compliance by the State with her financial obligations as long as any coupon of an indorsed bond of the State was not provided for on maturity.

The whole of the last issue of State bonds could have been sold for eighty-five cents on the dollar, to parties interested in the indorsed bonds of the railroads, provided all past-due coupons were paid. But the State did not have a sufficiency of bonds to discharge all these coupons, and pay the interest on the direct bonds of the State. If the act of the Legislature entitled "An act to maintain the credit of Alabama," approved February 25, 1878, had authorized the issue of two millions of bonds, there would have been a sufficiency of funds at the command of this Department to have paid off all the interest past due and accruing on both the direct and indorsed bonds of the State, during the financial year just closed. But, the Legislature having authorized the issue of an amount inadequate to meet all the interest debt of the State, no sale could be made of the bonds authorized to be issued. This Department has been unable to sell for money any of the State bonds, during the present administration, being forced to follow in the footsteps of its predecessor, in raising money by the hypothecation of the securities of the State, as it best could.

In order to redeem the bonds of the State already hypothecated, the Governor recommended a new issue, redeemable at the pleasure of the State, within ten years, and bearing interest at eight per cent., the coupons to be receivable in all dues to the State, in sums of one hundred dollars or more. He further suggested that all trustees should be authorized to invest fiduciary funds in these bonds, and that auditors' warrants should no longer be received in payment of taxes, and that the past-due coupons of the Alabama & Chattanooga road, together with the approaching January interest, should be funded in bonds of the State, together with the passage of all such acts as might be necessary to accomplish the adjustment of the outstanding interest.

It was urged that an increase in the rate of taxation was necessary to meet the wants of the Treasury. Two years have elapsed since

the State has been able to sell her bonds on satisfactory terms; and most of the railroads whose bonds have been indorsed by the State have failed to pay the interest thereon. Indeed, this failure was regarded as the cause of all the troubles in credit and finance which embarrassed the Treasury. The sale of the Alabama & Chattanooga road, as authorized by the previous Legislature, had not been made, and that work had passed into the hands of a receiver. All the railroads entitled to the benefit of the act for the substitution of State bonds to the amount of \$4,000 per mile in lieu of State indorsement of their bonds, gave notice, during the year, of their intention to accept of the provisions of the law, except the East Alabama & Cincinnati road. The Selma & Gulf Railroad, which was advertised to be sold under a mortgage to the State for \$40,000, did not obtain a purchaser, but went into the hands of receivers appointed by the Court of Chancery. The effort was then made to subject it to a lien of certificates to be issued and disbursed by the receivers, which would be paramount to the lien of the first-mortgage bonds of the State. It was apprehended that the success of this effort would result in a destruction, partial or total, of the first-mortgage lien of the State on railroads without any compensating benefit to either the State or the roads.

The system of common-school education adopted by the State has been in operation long enough for a test. It appears to be too expensive for the benefits received. This is ascribed to the sparseness of the population, to the absorption of the revenues of some of the higher schools by a useless multiplication of unnecessary professorships and salaried officers, and the complication of the machinery.

The statistics of the penitentiary show an increased number of convicts as compared with former years. The agricultural branch of industry connected with the institution is expected soon to be remunerative. Meanwhile, the convicts within the walls are engaged in manufacturing, under contract, articles which command a ready sale wherever needed.

The general elections in the State are biennial, and none were held during the year.

A colored Labor State Convention was held at Montgomery on November 18th.

The Committee on the Condition of the Colored People reported that the colored people of the State were deprived of the free enjoyment of all their rights as citizens, and recommended the passage of Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill by Congress, and a similar bill by the Alabama Legislature.

The Committee on Local Organizations, in obedience to a resolution of instructions, reported a plan of organization for labor councils for each county. The plan provided for the election of an agent for the State at large, and one for each congressional district, and

for the appointment of an agent for each county by the president of the convention, to organize councils in each county.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Committee on Memorials reported a memorial to the President of the United States, setting forth the destitute condition of the laboring people of Alabama, owing to the failure of the cotton-crop, and asking the President, as the head of the Government, to supply them with bread and meat, which memorial was adopted.

The following is an extract from the report:

Therefore your committee do urge upon the delegates to this convention the adoption of the memorial herewith presented. Your committee would respectfully inform the convention that, without the adoption of the memorial, many of us, in all portions of the State, will be left in a starving condition, which will necessarily compel many of us to emigrate to other States, which would leave many of our friends in the hands and control of their political enemies, for the reason of their inability to emigrate from county to county, much less from State to State. Knowing the members of this convention to be the people's representatives from all parts of the State, knowing the wishes of the people, your committee hope the following memorial will be unanimously adopted by this convention, and properly signed and forwarded to the Executive Department at Washington.

The Committee on Homesteads reported resolutions recommending that the Labor Union of Alabama petition the General Assembly to pass a law exempting all homesteads within the State from taxation, provided that the principal crops grown thereon consist of corn, peas, and potatoes, and in lieu thereof that the taxes be increased on all lands within the State held by monopolists and speculators.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Labor and Wages made a report recommending: 1. That the system of working for a share of the crop raised be dispensed with so far as the same is practicable; 2. That the interests of the laboring masses will be best subserved by their working for a fixed amount of wages per annum, payable monthly in money; 3. A uniform system of written contracts, equally reciprocal toward employer and employé; 4. That wages should be secured by a lien upon real or personal estate of the employer, as the laborer is not responsible for any failure of crops; and, 5. That separate contracts be made by each laborer, and that the "squad" system be abolished; and that, wherever it is possible, laborers should purchase small tracts of land on long time, securing the same by mortgage.

After considerable discussion, the report of the committee was adopted.

AMERICA. In the States of North America the year 1873 was one of peaceful prosperity. Except a contest with a small band of Modoc Indians, no hostile acts were committed in the United States. The relations of that country with Spain were somewhat disturbed in consequence of the capture by the

Spanish naval ship, *Tornado*, on the 31st of October, of the steamer *Virginius*, conveying a force from the United States to the island of Cuba with a hostile intent. This affair was subsequently adjusted between the two Governments. The award of \$15,500,000, decided by the convention at Geneva to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, was duly settled according to the terms. In Louisiana much feeling existed against the State government as if it were not legally constituted, and the presence of Federal troops in New Orleans alone prevented a conflict among the citizens. The rapid organization of "Granges" in some of the Western and Southern States has been remarkable. These are associations composed chiefly of agriculturists, who thus combine, avowedly, to obtain relief from the embarrassments which attend the transportation of agricultural products to an Eastern market. Political evils are also made the subject of protest by them. The number of these associations reached during the year nearly 10,000, and their political influence was felt and seen at the elections in several States. The yellow fever visited with great fatality the cities of Nashville, Memphis, and Shreveport.

Among the Central and South American states, there is scarcely one that has not to chronicle its revolutions. Political turmoils have almost incessantly disturbed the public peace in Guatemala and Honduras. The old and vexed question of boundaries has been discussed with no little warmth by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Colombian States of Panama, Magdalena, Bolivar, Tolima, and Cauca, have been the scenes of grave disturbances. Shortly before the commencement of the year, a conspiracy against the life of President Sarmiento was discovered in time to be frustrated; and in the course of the year several rebellions were suppressed. The rebel chief, Jordan, has returned to Entre-Rios, in the Argentine Republic; and that and some of the other provinces were declared by the President to be in a state of siege. The condition of things in Paraguay appears still to be gloomy in the extreme. A revolution, headed by one Caballero, deduced all the powers of the Government to suppress it; and the latter, it was affirmed, contemplated appealing for a Brazilian protectorate.

In spite, however, of the petty disorders which would appear to be inevitable under the still existing social and political systems of South America, a general and steady march onward is distinctly observable in the various republics and in Brazil. In the matter of national credit, for example, a comparison of South American indebtedness to Great Britain with that of some of the European nations clearly results in favor of the former, and is of a nature to calm the apprehensions of the most timid capitalists. Among those countries

where securities have yielded handsome returns upon investments may be enumerated Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, and Uruguay, all of which meet their obligations with a punctuality beyond reproach. Some of the minor states have had to struggle against formidable currents of political and financial difficulty; but few have failed to sustain their credit, and not one has absolutely repudiated its liabilities. As a natural result of the moderation in expenditure just alluded to, South American states are free to apply their means to the development of their natural resources; railways are rapidly multiplying in every direction; the grand rivers are thrown open to navigation by steam, and untiring energy is exerted in making new highways in districts where the introduction of the locomotive would be impossible, or would at all events be attended with an enormous outlay of capital. Social reform is everywhere visible; religious independence and liberty, and individual security, are now no longer mere matters of speculation in many of the countries; and in all of them the cause of public instruction is the object of special efforts on the part of the Government. In Brazil and in many of the Spanish-American states has been agitated the all-important question of separation of Church and state, and the problem has been definitively resolved in Mexico in the course of the year. Two other reforms have been accomplished in the republic just mentioned: the abolition of peonage has at last been obtained, and individual freedom is now secured to all classes of the community.

Several of the countries were visited by epidemics of various kinds; yellow fever was especially prevalent in Brazil from January to May; and the number of deaths was unusually great at Rio Janeiro. The character of the disease was also remarkably malignant at the port of Vera Cruz, in Mexico. The appearance at Buenos Ayres of a distemper somewhat resembling yellow fever alarmed the citizens, and filled them with apprehensions of the return of the terrible malady which spread so much desolation in their midst in 1871. The small-pox raged in Peru; in Chili, where it had been particularly fatal the year before, and attended with hæmorrhagic complications, it gradually disappeared, giving place to erysipelas, the latter having prevailed in an endemic form through the months of April, May, June, July, and August.

By virtue of a treaty of limitation concluded between the Argentine and Paraguayan Governments, the Rio Pilcomayo is fixed as the boundary of the two republics in the Gran Chaco. This arrangement secured to the Argentines the lower portion of the Chaco—much coveted by them; to the Paraguayans it gives the northern bank from the Pilcomayo up to 22° south; and finally to Bolivia it facilitates access to the rivers. Negotiations be-

tween the Argentine and Chilean Republics concerning the claims of both to Patagonia had not yet been brought to a termination. Extradition treaties were concluded between some of the South American and European states, notably one between Brazil and Belgium. Peru sent an embassy to Japan and China, partly with a view to treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation, but especially to settle the coolie question. Determined steps were taken in the same republic to promote European immigration, and gradually put an end to the introduction of coolies. Energetic movements were on foot in some of the Central American states toward the final establishment of the Central American Confederation. The question of boundaries between Chili and Bolivia has been settled, and the northern limit of Chili fixed 24° south. Early in January the town of San Vicente in San Salvador, with 10,000 inhabitants, was destroyed by an earthquake, and the city of San Salvador was laid in ruins by another earthquake, on the 19th of March. The loss of life and property was considerable; and a number of persons became insane by reason of the disaster.

AMES, OAKES, a Massachusetts manufacturer, railroad-builder, member of Congress, and financial operator, born in Easton, Mass., in 1804; died in North Easton, formerly a part of the same town, May 8, 1873. He was the elder son of Oliver Ames, a blacksmith of the town of Easton, who founded the Ames manufactory of shovels and picks, to which were subsequently added ploughs and other agricultural implements. Oakes obtained his education in the public schools, and then entered his father's workshops, and, having made himself practically familiar with every step of the manufacture, was taken into partnership by his father, as was his brother Oliver a few years later. Oakes Ames had a speculative disposition, and was willing to run risks with the prospect of large gains. When gold was discovered in California, he sold largely to California merchants and adventurers, and took risks in the prospective yield of the mines. Eventually the losses of the firm by the failure of California merchants and dealers were about \$1,000,000; but the house of Oliver Ames & Sons was so strong that they were not crippled by this heavy loss, and their great trade in Australia a few years later more than made good their previous losses. At the beginning of the late civil war the firm were worth about \$4,000,000, and the vast demand for their wares for the use of the army soon doubled their wealth. In 1861 Oakes Ames was called into the Executive Council of the State by Governor Andrew. It was the first public office he had ever held. In the autumn of 1862 he was elected to Congress from the second Massachusetts district, and reelected in 1864, 1866, 1868, and 1870, each time with a large majority. He rarely made a speech in

Congress; was not on important committees; but his large wealth, his great business experience, and his sturdy common-sense, made him a valuable working representative. He and his brother early took a large interest in the Union Pacific Railroad, and Oliver took a contract for the building of the greater part of the Eastern section of the road, which contract he transferred to a corporation called the "Credit Mobilier of America," of which Oakes Ames was one of the largest stockholders. The history of this corporation is elsewhere related, and need not be recapitulated here. Suffice it to say that in the sale of its stock by Oakes Ames, with the implied compact for favorable legislation when needed, on the part of those who were the recipients of a portion of its enormous profits, and the subsequent exposure of these transactions in the last session of the Forty-second Congress, many hitherto unblemished reputations were sadly blighted. Mr. Ames and Mr. James Brooks, of New York, were censured by the vote of the House of Representatives. The Ames brothers failed in 1870, their liabilities being about \$3,500,000, but a satisfactory settlement was made with their creditors, and at his death Oakes Ames was said to be worth between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

ANGLICAN CHURCHES.* The Anglican Churches embraced in 1872 the following number of dioceses:

Countries	Dioceses.
England and Wales (including 2 archbishops).....	28
Scotland (1 primate).....	7
Ireland (3 archbishops).....	12
Gibraltar.....	1
British India.....	5
China.....	1
Jerusalem.....	1
Western Africa.....	2
South Africa (1 metropolitan).....	8
West Indies.....	4
South America.....	3
Australia (1 metropolitan).....	10
New Zealand.....	6
British North America (1 metropolitan).....	10
Honolulu.....	1
Melanesia.....	1
United States of America (and its missions)....	49

According to the official census of 1871, the population connected with the "Church of Ireland" was 683,295, against 693,357 in 1861. It was divided among the four provinces as follows: Connaught, 86,345; Munster, 77,366; Leinster, 170,879; Ulster, 398,705. In England and Scotland no religious census was taken in 1871; if the estimates made by Ravenstein ("Denominational Statistics of England and Wales," London, 1870), for 1866, are correct, the population connected with the Anglican Church in 1871 was 17,781,000 in England, and 73,000 in Scotland. T. Martin, in the "Statesmen's Year-book for 1873," estimated the population of England and Wales, claiming membership with the Established Church, as only about 12,700,000. It appears, however, from a careful enumeration made in 1872, that,

* See PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

as far as the places of worship and number of sittings are concerned, the Church of England has in the towns with upward of 20,000 inhabitants only a minority of the places of worship and the number of sittings. The fol-

lowing tables, published in the *Nonconformist* (October 23, November 6, and December 4, 1872), show the relation of the Established Church to the non-established Churches in three different groups of towns:

	Total Population.	Total Places of Worship.	Total Sittings.	Established Church.	
				Places of Worship.	Sittings.
14 towns, with more than 100,000 inhabitants	2,905,400	1,760	1,087,859	540	444,926
36 towns, with more than 50,000 and under 100,000	1,439,816	1,152	681,893	313	227,143
30 towns, with more than 20,000 and under 50,000	1,055,507	1,155	631,543	410	231,626
Total	5,400,723	4,067	2,301,295	1,263	1,307,695

The population connected, in 1871, with the Anglican Church in the Australian colony of New South Wales was 169,958 (45.6 per cent. of the total population); in Victoria, 257,885; in South Australia, 50,849; in West Australia, 14,619; in Tasmania, 50,047.*

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The subject of the *Athanasian Creed* was a prominent topic of discussion in the Convocations of Canterbury and York in the earlier part of the year. The committee that had been appointed in the Convocation at Canterbury in 1872, to consider this subject, recommended a synodal declaration of the object of the creed, and of the sense in which it was intended to be used in the service. The declaration was adopted by the Lower House of the Convocation, in the following form:

For the Removal of Doubts and of Disquietude in the Use of the Athanasian Creed, this Synod doth solemnly declare:

That the Confession of our Christian Faith, commonly called the Creed of St. Athanasius, sets forth the two fundamental doctrines of the Catholic Faith, viz., That of the Holy Trinity, and that of the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the form of an exposition.

That the said Confession does not make any addition to the Christian Faith as contained in the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, but is a safeguard against errors which, from time to time, have arisen in the Church of Christ.

That, whereas, Holy Scripture, while promising life to the faithful, asserts in divers passages the condemnation of the unbelieving, so also does the Church, while declaring the necessity of holding the Christian Faith for all who would be in a state of salvation, express, in sundry clauses of this Confession, the terrible consequences of a willful rejection of that Faith, and declare the necessity of holding fast the same for all who would be in a state of salvation. Nevertheless, the Church therein passes no censure upon particular persons, the Great Judge of all being alone able to discern who those persons are that are guilty of such willful rejection. Furthermore, we must receive God's threatenings, even as he promises, in such wise as they are generally set forth in the Holy Scriptures.

The Convocation of York adopted a similar declaration, as follows:

For the Removal of Doubts and Disquietude in the Use of the Athanasian Creed, this House doth solemnly declare:

1. That the Confession of our Christian faith, commonly called the Creed of St. Athanasius, doth not

* For further statistical information on the Anglican Church in the Australian colonies, see AUSTRALIA.

make any addition to the faith as contained in Holy Scripture, but warneth against errors which from time to time have arisen in the Church of Christ.

2. That inasmuch as Holy Scripture in divers places doth promise life to them that believe, and declare the condemnation of them that believe not, so doth the Church in sundry clauses of this confession declare the necessity of holding fast the Christian faith, and the great peril of rejecting the same. Nevertheless the Church doth not therein pronounce judgment upon particular persons, the Great Judge of all alone being able to discern who they are that in this matter are guilty before Him.

Furthermore, the warnings in this Confession of Faith are to be understood no otherwise than the like warnings in Holy Scripture.

The Convocation of York sits as one house, and the declaration was voted upon by such members of the body as correspond to those who constitute the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury. Therefore the bishops did not vote upon this question as it then stood.

The Convocation of Canterbury met again in May, when the prolocutor laid before the Lower House the declaration on the Athanasian Creed which had been agreed to by the bishops.

The House agreed upon some amendments to the declaration, and readopted it, in the following form:

For the Removal of Doubts, and to prevent Disquietude in the Use of the Creed commonly called the Creed of St. Athanasius, this Synod doth declare:

1. That the Confession of our Faith, commonly called the Creed of St. Athanasius, doth not make any addition to the faith contained in Holy Scripture, but warneth against errors which from time to time have arisen in the Church of Christ.

2. That as the Holy Scripture, in divers places, doth promise life to them that believe, and declare the condemnation of them that believe not, so doth the Church in this confession declare the necessity, for all, who would be in a state of salvation, of holding fast the Catholic Faith, and the great peril of rejecting the same. Wherefore the warnings in this Confession of Faith are to be understood no otherwise than the like warnings of Holy Scripture. Moreover, the Church doth not pronounce judgment upon particular persons, God alone being the judge.

The declaration in this form was sent up to the Upper House, which adopted it after making two slight verbal alterations.

A petition was presented in the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury on the 9th of May, from four hundred and eighty-three

clergymen of the Church of England, asking for a recognition of the practice of *confession*, and particularly that the House consider the advisability of providing for the licensing of "duly-qualified confessors, in accordance with the provisions of the canon law." This petition also recited that the Prayer Book made no provision for processions, for the presentation of pastoral staves to bishops, for the use of processional crosses, banners, credence-tables, colored altar-cloths, and other Catholic usages extensively promoted by or under Episcopal patronage. Instead of altering the Prayer Book in an un-Catholic direction, the petitioners desired to see certain additions made which would tend to the more distinct enunciation of the real presence, of adoration, and of sacrifice.

The object of the petition was severely condemned by most of the speakers in the debate which followed its presentation. The subject was referred to a committee of the whole House, who at the next meeting of the Convocation, July 23d, presented the following report:

In the matter of confession the Church of England holds fast those principles which are set forth in Holy Scripture, which were professed by the Primitive Church, and which were reaffirmed at the English Reformation.

The Church of England, in the 25th Article, affirms that penance is not to be counted for a sacrament of the Gospel; and, as judged by her formularies, knows no such word as "sacramental confession."

Grounding her doctrine on Holy Scripture, she distinctly declares the full and entire forgiveness of sins, through the blood of Jesus Christ, to those who bewail their own sinfulness, confess themselves to Almighty God, with full purpose of amendment of life, and turn with true faith unto Him.

It is the desire of the Church that by this way and means all her children should find peace. In this spirit the forms of confession and absolution are set forth in her public services. Yet, for the relief of troubled consciences, she has made special provision in two exceptional cases.

1. In the case of those who cannot quiet their own consciences previous to receiving the Holy Communion, but require further comfort or counsel, the minister is directed to say: "Let him come to me, or to some other discreet and learned minister of God's Word, and open his grief; by the ministry of God's Holy Word he may receive the benefit of absolution, together with ghostly counsel and advice." Nevertheless, it is to be noted that for such a case no form of absolution has been prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer; and further, that the rubric in the first Prayer Book of 1549, which sanctions a particular form of absolution, has been withdrawn from all subsequent editions of the said book.

2. In the order for the visitation of the sick it is directed that the sick man be moved to make a special confession of his sins if he find his conscience troubled with any weighty matter; but in such case absolution is only to be given when the sick man shall humbly and heartily desire it. The special provision, however, does not authorize the ministers of the Church to require from any who may repair to them to open their grief in particular, or detailed examination of all their sins, or to require private confession as a condition previous to receiving the Holy Communion, or to enjoin, or even encourage, any practice of habitual confession to a priest, or to teach that such practice of habitual con-

fession, or the being subject to what has been termed the direction of a priest, is a condition of attaining to the highest spiritual life.

The discussion of the rubrics proposed by the commissioners for the *revision of the Ritual* was continued in the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury during its sessions in May and July. A new table of psalms was adopted for the days of Advent, Circumcision, Epiphany, Annunciation, Maundy Thursday, Easter Even, Trinity Sunday, St. Michael and All Angels, and All Saints. Greater liberty in the use of hymns was given by the adoption of a rubric, to the effect that "in all churches and chapels such hymns may be used as shall not be disallowed by the Ordinary." The question respecting the attendance of non-communicants at the administration of the Sacrament excited considerable discussion. It was settled by the adoption of the following rubric: "At the time of the celebration of the Holy Communion, a pause having been made to allow those who desire to withdraw, and the communicants being conveniently placed for the receiving of the Holy Sacrament, the priest shall say this exhortation." The following additional rubric to the burial-service was adopted: "If the person to be buried, having been baptized, have died in the actual commission of some open and notorious sin, it shall be lawful for the minister, when they come to the grave, to read only the thirty-sixth Psalm, a lesson taken from St. Matthew, xxiv. 35-43, and the four sentences appointed to be said while the corpse is made ready to be laid into the earth, concluding with the words, 'Lord, have mercy,' etc., the Lord's Prayer, and 'The grace of,' etc., at the end of the Office."

On the 5th of May a deputation representing the Church Association waited upon the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, at Lambeth Palace, to present to them a memorial designated as "against Romish teaching in the Church of England." It urged the archbishops to take steps to enforce the decrees which the Association had been the means of obtaining in the courts of law, and particularly that they would use their influence to secure the entire suppression of all those ceremonies and practices in the churches which had been in those decisions judged illegal. The petition was signed by 60,200 laymen. It was stated that among the signers were "fourteen noble lords, seventeen baronets, seventeen knights, five honorables, eleven members of Parliament, fifteen mayors, two hundred and sixty-eight justices of the peace, and three hundred and twenty-eight church-wardens, besides army officers and other persons of influence and importance in society." Several members of the deputation addressed the archbishops, saying that they had been contending against the danger of the illegal practices becoming privileged through exemption from censure. The archbishops stated that they were prepared to do every thing possible to

enforce the law, and promised to give a written reply to the memorial. This reply was made on the 16th of June. The following passages express the views of the archbishops on the subject:

There can be no doubt that the danger you apprehend of a *concomitant* minority, both of clergy and laity, among us desiring to subvert the principles of the Reformation is real, and it is not unusual that you should appeal to us for counsel and support. Since we had the honor of receiving your deputation, our attention has been directed to a position presented by upward of four hundred clergymen to the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in favor of what they designate as sacramental confession. We believe that, among the systems of the confessional, great evil has been wrought in the Church of Rome, and that our Reformers acted wisely in allowing it no place in our Reformed Church, and we take this opportunity of expressing our entire disapproval of any such innovation, and our firm determination to do all in our power to discourage it. We feel justified in appealing to all reasonable men to consider whether the very existence of our national institutions for the maintenance of religion is not imperiled by the evils of which you complain.

In your memorial, you ask us: 1. Whether we are ready "to exercise all the authority vested in us for the entire suppression of ceremonies and practices adjudged to be illegal; and, in the event of that authority proving insufficient, to afford all other needful facilities for the due enforcement of the law." We answer, "that we can have no doubt that it is our bounden duty to use our best endeavors to see that the law is obeyed, and to afford all needful facilities for an enforcement, when we are duly called upon so to do."

2. You appeal to us "to take especial care to guard against such architectural arrangements and ornaments in our churches as may facilitate the introduction of superstitious practices and erroneous doctrines." We answer that, in the administration of our dioceses, we have ever been watchful on this point.

3. You ask us, in the admission of candidates for holy orders, and in other ways, to be careful lest persons be intrusted with the ministerial office who teach doctrines subversive of those "truths to which our Protestant Church, as keeper and witness of Holy Writ, has ever borne its faithful testimony." We answer that we consider ourselves bound to the duty by our consecration vows.

While, however, we return these answers, we declare that there shall be no misapprehension as to our meaning, and we wish to state to you that we do not intend to be the cause of the bishops to undertake judicial proceedings upon every complaint of a violation of the rubrics, or upon every charge of unsound doctrine that may be laid before them; obviously, it cannot be desirable that the Church should be harassed by the bishops being dragged into an unlimited number of judicial investigations founded upon charges and counter-charges made by contending theological parties against their opponents, on the ground of alleged excess or defect in conforming to the ritual and preaching the doctrine of the Church.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th of June, Lord Oranmore and Browne read the reply of the archbishops to the memorial of the Church Association, and moved that a committee be appointed to consider what legislation was needed to check the tendency of the Church of England toward Roman Catholicism. He supported his motion in a speech, in the course of which he read passages from

the petition of the four hundred and eighty-three clergymen for the appointment of confessors, and asked by what casuistry English clergymen holding such doctrines retained their positions in the Established Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury approved the tenor of the remarks of Lord Oranmore and Browne, thought there was good cause for alarm, and suggested that the power of the bishops to remedy abuses should be increased.

The Bishop of Salisbury declared the positions taken by Lord Oranmore and Browne to be unassailable, but thought that the motion was inopportune. He regarded the confessional as so contrary to British feeling, that the attempt to introduce it could only be considered wild and visionary.

The Archbishop of York opposed the motion, on the ground that, whatever was done in the matter, should come from the Church rather than from the Legislature; but declared that he would make every exertion to prevent the Prayer Book from becoming Romanized. The motion was lost.

The bill which was passed by the British Parliament in July, in relation to the organization of a Supreme Court of Judicature, made a material change in the constitution of the final court of appeal for the hearing of ecclesiastical cases. By the terms of this bill, the consideration of such cases is taken from the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council, with whom it has heretofore rested, and is given to the Supreme Court of Appeal, which is wholly composed of lay judges. It is especially provided, however, that, in the hearing of appeals in ecclesiastical cases, the court may be assisted by archbishops or bishops of the Church of England, sitting as assessors. Such assessors are to be appointed or selected from among the archbishops and bishops under the operation of general rules, which are to be prepared by her Majesty, the judges of the Court of Appeal, and the archbishops and bishops, who are members of the Privy Council, and approved by the two Houses of Parliament.

The subject of appointing and consecrating a bishop for Madagascar was considered in several meetings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. On the 15th of February, the bishops resolved to apply to Lord Granville for a license to consecrate a bishop for Madagascar, and further resolved that, if their application was refused, they would take steps to have such a bishop consecrated in Scotland, Ireland, or South Africa. Lord Granville formally declined to accede to the request of the bishops and the Society. Upon this refusal being communicated to them, the Society, on the 16th of May, requested the Archbishop of Canterbury to take counsel with their standing committee as to the steps which should be adopted for obtaining a bishop for the Church in Madagascar through the bishops of the Province of South Africa, or otherwise. The archbishop de-

clined to assume the responsibility of consecrating a bishop without the royal license.

The *Church Congress* met at Bath, October 7th, and closed October 10th. It was more largely attended than any previous Congress, and its proceedings were regarded with unusual attention. The bishop of the diocese (Bath and Wells) presided at the Congress. Papers were read as follows: On "The Church's Duty in regard to Strikes and Labor," the Bishop of Oxford and the Rev. Llewellyn Davis; "Lay Agency," the Rev. W. Cudman and the Rev. N. D. Nihill; "Christian Almsgiving in Relation to Pauperism and the Existing State of Society," Earl Nelson and the Rev. Dr. Hannah; "Foreign Missions," Sir Bartle Frere and the Rev. E. O. Stuart; "The Supply and Preparation of Candidates for Orders," Dean Hornell, Canon King, Canon Ashley, and Prebendary Church; "The Union of Church and State," the Dean of Exeter and Sir Stafford Northcote; "The Duty of the Church in regard to the Temperance Movement," Canon Ellison; "The Present Need and the Best Means of quickening Interest in Theological Thought," the Rev. P. J. Medd and Canon Lightfoot; "The increase of the Episcopacy and Church Organization in Synods, Conferences, and Parochial Councils," the Rev. J. F. Griffith and Mr. F. H. Dickinson; "The Appropriation of Seats as affecting a National Church," the Rev. Archer Gurney and the Rev. R. O. Billing; "Church Endowments with special reference to Recent Legislation," the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne and Prebendary Fagan; "Cathedrals and Chapters: their Proper Work and Influence," Canon Selwyn and Mr. E. A. Freeman; "The Means of bringing the Influence of the Church to bear upon the Mass of the People," Bishop Ryan and the Rev. W. D. Madagan; "The Life of Godliness; intellectual, elevational, practical," the Rev. E. Garbette and the Rev. R. M. Benson; "The Religious Wants and Claims of Children, and the Methods of providing for them before and after Confirmation," the Rev. R. W. Randall and Mr. Eugene Stock; "Church Music," Mr. J. Barnby. The readings of the several papers were followed by informal discussions of the topics to which they respectively related.

The one hundred and seventy-second anniversary of the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts* was held on the 29th of April. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report represented the receipts of the Society for the year to have been £113,123, and stated that they were the largest the Society had ever had in a single year. The Society had supported during the year, wholly or in part, 418 ordained clergymen, of whom 35 were natives; 855 catechists; and about 300 students in various foreign colleges.

The seventy-fourth anniversary of the *Church Missionary Society* was held on the

6th of May. The receipts from associations during the year were £125,580, this being the highest amount yet attained, and an advance of £12,088 on the like receipts of the previous year. The total receipts of the Society for the year were £159,280, and the expenditures £167,394. The following is a summary of the statistics of all the missions:

Stations.....	154
Clergymen, European.....	204
Clergymen, native and country born.....	143
Total of clergymen.....	347
European laymen, school-masters, lay agents, printers, etc.....	14
European female teachers (exclusive of missionaries' wives).....	12
Native and country born Christian catechists, and teachers of all classes, not sent from home.....	1,928
Number of communicants (1872).....	21,043

Complete returns from several of the missions had not been received at the time of making the report. The Society had withdrawn from 77 stations, which had been chiefly added to parochial establishments in the West Indies, or transferred to the native Church in Sierra Leone. These statistics contained 10 native clergy, 4,356 communicants, and 12,866 scholars.

II. THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.—The General Synod of the *Church of Ireland* met in Dublin April 16th. The Bishop of Kildare presided. One of the first subjects of discussion related to the condition of the Divinity School in the event that Mr. Fawcett's bill for the abolition of religious tests in the universities should become a law. Resolutions were passed declaring "that the continuance of the Divinity School, which is at present connected with Trinity College and the University of Dublin, with proper securities for the orthodoxy of its teaching, is essential to the welfare of the Church of Ireland," and "that in this view it is necessary that the divinity professorships be exempted from the proposed abolition of all religious tests in Trinity College and the University of Dublin until due provision shall be made for the separation and adequate endowment of the Divinity School." A proposition was agreed to for the insertion before the communion service of the parenthetical words, "those who do not intend to communicate having had an opportunity of withdrawing." The Synod agreed to the insertion, after the words preceding the exhortation in the communion service, of a note to the effect that the exhortation might be omitted with the consent of the ordinary, provided it were read once in the month at least, and upon all great festivals; but refused to omit from the second warning exhortation the words which state that it is to be used when the minister sees the people go negligently to the communion. A rubric was adopted allowing the words of administration to be said to a whole raiulf at once in case there are great numbers of communicants; but it was provided that any communicant may require the

words to be said separately to him. Of the amendments to the communion service which were adopted, the one which was regarded as the most important was the one known as No. 93 in the report of the revision committee. It directed "that immediately after the declaration at the end of the communion service, beginning 'whereas it is ordained,' etc., there be added the following declaration: "

Whereas, Questions have been raised as to the meaning and intention of the preceding declaration, and it hath been taught by some that by virtue of consecration there is in or under the form of the elements a presence of Christ or of Christ's flesh and blood, unto which adoration may or ought to be done, it is hereby declared that such teaching is not permitted by the Church of Ireland.

The vote on the adoption of this resolution was: yeas, clergy, 120; laymen, 185; nays, clergy, 53; laymen, 36. The Bishop of Killaloe moved to amend the prayer in the consecration of the elements so that it should read: "Grant that we, receiving there thy creatures of bread and wine, according to thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ's holy institution, may be partakers of his most blessed body and blood." The motion was lost.

The propositions to change the phraseology of the baptismal service failed to receive the approval of the Synod; but the following additional rubric to that service was adopted:

Whereas, The language used in the formularies of the Church to describe the grace of baptism has been variously interpreted, it is hereby declared that, so far as such language doth denote admission to the visible Church of Christ, and a visible signing and sealing of the promises of God, subject to the conditions of the Christian covenant, it is to be understood as expressing the privilege and responsibility of all who receive that sacrament; but, in so far as such language denoteth a further grace, the Church of Ireland doth not require her members to interpret it as denoting, either in the case of those in infancy, or in the case of those baptized in later years, that such grace is received by all who receive baptism, or that they who receive such grace do, of necessity, receive it at the time of the administration of that holy ordinance.

During the consideration of the service for the ordination of priests, a sharp debate took place on the subject of confession. A change in this service was proposed, to the effect "that for the form of ordination beginning, 'Receive the Holy Ghost,' the following be substituted: 'Almighty God, our heavenly Father, grant unto thee the gift of the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, and be thou a faithful dispenser of the word of God and of his Holy Sacraments, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.'" The opponents of this change argued that the new form would destroy the "power of absolution," which is involved in the imposition of priests' orders in the Anglican Church. The proposition was lost, on a division of the orders, by the vote of the clergy. The vote was as follows: For the

change, clergy, 44; laymen, 103; against it, clergy, 80; laymen, 37.

On the 31st of December, 1872, 2,052 clergymen of the Irish Church had availed themselves of the provisions for commutation embodied in the Irish Church act, leaving only 89 who had not commuted. The total amount of commutation capital handed over to the representative church body at that date was £5,451,221. But several of the aged clergy, or clergy leaving the country, had "compounded" by receiving a round sum in lieu of their annuities, so that the total amount remaining, and invested at £4 7s. 9d. per cent., was £4,658,221. This sum, if it were allowed to remain intact, would produce a handsome yearly revenue for church purposes; but it was bound to be burdened with annuities amounting to £380,626, so that by the time these are extinguished a great part of the capital will have been absorbed unless some measures are devised to supplement the yearly interest. Another fund in the hands of the representative body, called the "Private Endowment Fund," amounts to about £580,000. This, however, is burdened with payments to certain trusts, and is therefore not available as a general sustentation fund. Of the private subscriptions of individuals and parishes, the greater part are allocated by the donors to the parishes in which they are interested, so that the fund available to really poor parishes is very small.

III. FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. — The eleventh annual convention of the *Free Church of England* was held on the 23d and 24th of June. It was more numerously attended than any previous meeting. A resolution was adopted in favor of a closer union between this body and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection. To this end, a recommendation was passed, to the effect "that the ministers and members of either body should be received as ministers and members of the other on signing (if Free Churchmen) the fifteen articles of the connection, and (if members of the Connection) the declaration of compliance with the doctrine and worship of the Free Church," and that their meetings should be held unitedly at one and the same time and place. A resolution was passed to expunge from the 28th article the words "given, taken, and," on the ground that the members of the Free Church disclaim the belief that the body of Christ is "given" by the minister or "taken" by the recipient in any manner. Seven new places of worship had been erected during the year.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA), an independent state of South America, extending from 23° to 41° south; and from 53° to 71° 71' west; and bounded north by Bolivia; east by Paraguay, the Brazilian Empire, Uruguay, and the Atlantic; south by the same ocean and Patagonia; and west by the Republic of Chili. The question of ownership of the Patagonian territory, from



the Rio Negro to Cape Horn, is still disputed by the Chilean and Argentine Governments. Paraguay is at last likely to yield her claim to that part of the Chaco south of the Rio Pilcomayo. A boundary question with Bolivia still remains unsettled. The area of the republic is 561,000 square miles.

The population of the fourteen provinces, according to the last census, taken in 1869, was 1,827,544; to which figures may safely be added 10 per cent. for the total number of inhabitants at the present time.* The population of Buenos Ayres, the capital city, was 177,787, in 1869; it may now be set down at 200,000.

Next to the United States, the Argentine Republic receives the greatest number of European emigrants. Emigration to the Platine region dates from 1825, having commenced shortly after the emancipation of the country from colonial rule—when Rivadavia, then President of Buenos Ayres, made the first attempt to settle colonists in that region. The influx of foreigners was very inconsiderable until 1856; in that year the Board of Emigration was organized; and since then the current of immigration has been uninterrupted, and ever on the increase. The total number of arrivals in 1856 was 4,000; that for the first eight months of 1873 was 40,000. The nationalities represented by the immigrants of the last five years are, states the secretary of the board, in the following proportions: Italians, 50 per cent.; French and Spanish, each 17; English, 3; Swiss, 2; German, 1; all others, 3, or over 80 per cent. of the Latin race to 10 per cent. of the Saxon. Indeed, the Government makes little effort to encourage emigration from Northern Europe; and even the English Emigration Association grant the preference to Italians, Swiss, and Germans, rather than to British subjects. A large proportion of the Italians return to their native land as soon as they have amassed a moderate fortune; 42,000 Italians arrived in 1872, and 2,000 left; 5,000 of these for Naples. In some of the colonies in the provinces of Buenos Ayres the predominance of the male over the female sex is remarkable, the proportion of the former being 80 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the latter. To this circumstance some attribute the alarming development of prostitution in the capital.

The reports from all the colonies are most satisfactory, with the exception of those in Buenos Aires, which have suffered considerably since the outbreak of the rebellion.

The President of the Republic is Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, elected October 12, 1868, for a term of six years; Vice-President, Dr. A. Alvarez, Minister of the Interior, Dr. H. Frias (June, 1872), of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. Tejedor; of Finance, L. L. Dominguez; of Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, N. Avellaneda; of War, Colonel M. de Gainza. *Chargé*

d'Affaires of the Argentine Republic to the United States, Sr. Don Carlos Carranza, at New York. The governors, etc., of the fourteen provinces, in 1873, were as follows:

Buenos Ayres.....	Dr. M. Acosta (May, 1872), for three years.
Minister of the Interior.....	Dr. A. Alcega.
Minister of Finance.....	L. Basalvaseo.
Catamarca.....	O. Alvarro.
Chubut.....	J. A. Alvarez.
Corrientes.....	M. V. Gelabert.
Entre-Rios.....	L. Echagüe.
Jujuy.....	S. Bustamante.
Mendoza.....	A. Villanueva.
La Rioja.....	P. Gordillo.
Salta.....	P. Saravia.
San Juan.....	M. Gómez.
San Luis.....	J. A. Ortiz Estrada.
Santa Fé.....	Dr. S. de Iriondo.
Santiago del Estero.....	L. Frias.
Tucuman.....	F. Helguera.

The army of the republic, exclusive of the National Guard, is 6,482 strong, comprising 2,300 foot, 2,861 horse, and 712 artillery. There are 29 generals, 273 commandants, and 632 subaltern officers. The navy is composed of 7 war-vessels, one of which mounts 12 guns.

The public revenue, says President Sarmiento, estimated at \$16,160,000, yielded \$18,172,879, showing an increase of \$5,490,224. The expenditure estimated in the budget was \$26,462,785, and the disbursements amounted to but \$23,992,975. The deficit was covered by treasury bills. Of \$19,500,000 appropriated for public works and war expenses, only \$2,600,000 have been disbursed; and the cash movement of the nation showed \$136,179,181.

The following tables show at once the sources from which the revenue is derived, and the various items of expenditure, the whole forming the estimated budget for 1874, in which will be observed a reduction of two millions in the outlay as compared with 1873, and of five and a quarter millions as compared with 1872:

REVENUE.

Import duties.....	\$15,750,000
Export duties.....	2,700,000
Warehouse fees.....	600,000
Stamp duties.....	350,000
Post-Office.....	180,000
Telegraphs.....	100,000
Light-houses, etc.....	100,000
Interest on Varela loan fund.....	420,000
Interest on Central Argentine Railway shares.....	292,000
	\$20,432,000

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on public debt.....	\$7,801,602
Floating debt.....	3,500,000
Customs officials.....	1,452,215
President and cabinet.....	210,369
Congress.....	490,088
Army.....	5,178,515
Navy.....	208,437
Indian subsidies.....	223,556
Legations abroad.....	158,148
Federal court.....	160,000
Ecclesiastical grant.....	192,688
Schools and libraries.....	1,500,519
Finance offices.....	376,816
Railways.....	119,070
Immigration.....	226,225
Post-Office.....	852,320
Telegraphs.....	222,060
Subsidies to provinces.....	225,000
Public works, etc.....	629,358
	\$23,421,392

Deficit..... **\$4,989,392**

* For complete details concerning limits, census, etc., see THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC for 1872.

The Minister of Finance endeavored to meet this deficit by \$3,000,000 raised on Treasury bills, which in that event would be added to the floating debt; yet the latter would be no greater at the end of 1874 than at the beginning, as there would be paid off an amount equal to the accretion. The interest and sinking fund on the national funded debt, home and foreign, are equal to one-third of the revenue. The appropriations for immigration are more and more generous, and not inferior to those of some of the Australian colonies. The customs receipts for the first five months of 1873 tend to confirm the minister's estimate of the resources at his disposal. They were, in—

January.....	\$1,473,121
February.....	1,227,146
March.....	1,900,826
April.....	1,756,137
May.....	2,162,191
Total.....	\$8,519,421

But for the rebellion in Entre-Rios the minister would have reduced the duty on wine to 20 per cent., instead of 25 per cent. He estimates that, if those troubles did not exist, \$1,500,000 could be saved, and the revenue increased to \$22,000,000.

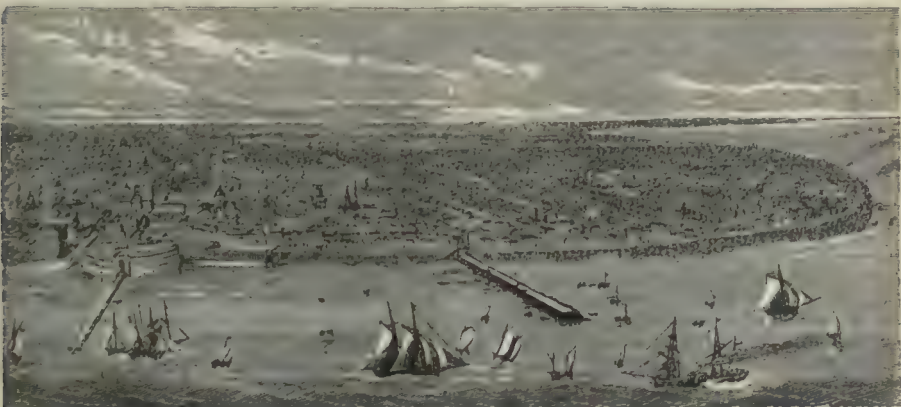
The export duties were, however, to be lowered to 4 per cent.

About $\frac{2}{3}$ of imported goods pay 25 per cent. duty; $\frac{1}{3}$ pay 20 per cent.; and $\frac{1}{10}$ pays 10 per cent.; $\frac{1}{10}$ is duty free; and a small proportion pays 8 per cent. Toward the end of April a monetary crisis broke out at Buenos Ayres, caused, it is said, by undue speculation, not in local securities alone, but also in real estate, to an extent that could not fail to hamper in an extraordinary degree the financial resources of the Argentine capital. Unremitting commercial prosperity during a series of years, due

in a great measure to the high price of wool and other animal products, has had for its natural result a belief that it would continue; but a heavy fall in the value of those staples, both in the republic and in European markets, brought about a change as disastrous as it was unexpected; and, worst of all, leaves but little hope of an early revival. Government in the mean time went on multiplying railway and other costly enterprises, for the expenses of which provision was of course to be made in England, and the interest on existing loans was likewise accumulating; all which circumstances caused a financial pressure, to be met only by shipments of gold, the supply of which must soon be exhausted in the country. Holders of produce were of course reluctant to accept the reduced prices.

In June a bill was presented to Congress for the reduction of export duties by 50 per cent. Although the measure met with general approbation, and would tend to stimulate native industry, it was objected, on the other hand, that so large a reduction would be hurtful to the national revenue. To meet this objection, it was suggested that deficits resulting from the proposed reform could be made up by the taxation of such imported luxuries as silks, wines, etc.

On the 10th of June the news of two hundred failures in Vienna produced almost a panic, and national bonds fell $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A bill was introduced to empower the Government to increase the circulating medium to the extent of fifteen millions of hard dollars. Mortgage banks were multiplying in various parts of the country, especially in the province of Santa Fé. Up to November the state of the financial affairs of the province continued unsatisfactory.



CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PRESENTED BY C. CARRAUZA, ESQ., ARGENTINE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES TO THE UNITED STATES.

In spite of the financial difficulties in Buenos Ayres, commerce is in a most flourishing condition. The imports are fast increasing; but, as a natural result of the ever-swelling tide of immigration, the exports for 1872, as compared

with those of 1870, had almost doubled. In effect, the balance of trade was, in

1870, imports to exports, as	9 to 5
1871, " "	5 to 3
1872, " "	4 to 3

It is, however, assumed that, with the continued influx of foreign population, the production of the republic will soon reverse the balance of trade.

The export returns for 1872 embrace 69 distinct items, 32 of which are subject to duty, while the remaining 37 are free. The following table presents a comprehensive view of all:

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Value.
Wool	303,610,000 pounds.*	\$16,332,122
Sheep and skins	72,270,000 "	4,158,393
Hides	3,121,758 "	10,571,710
Jerked beef	916,791 quintals.	2,110,914
Tallow	1,182,240 "	7,427,401
Horned cattle	162,428 head.	1,680,649
Other animals	58,265 "	285,799
Meat	13,540 quintals.	310,179
Beast skins, horns		2,715,205
Tobacco, flour, etc		156,888
Total		\$45,743,192

It is here seen that nearly half the value of the exports is made up by the single articles of wool and sheepskins, which together equal the proceeds of the hides, tallow, and jerked beef.

Among other proofs of the lack of hands for the perfect development of the national industries may be cited the fact that, of every 200 lbs. of wool exported, only 1 lb. is washed; if washed wool were exempt from export duty, the industry would be encouraged, and the freight on 60,000,000 lbs. of grease and dirt saved annually.

The amount of wool sent out of the republic doubles every five years, as shown below: In 1862, 58,158,575 lbs.; 1866, 110,494,970 lbs.; 1872, 208,610,900 lbs.

After the wool and sheepskins in the first general list of exports, all the other articles are of comparative insignificance, except the item of cattle, these being mostly fattened for the Chilean market.

Although Mr. Suarez, in a series of able and interesting articles published recently by him in the *Anales Rurales*, estimates the number of sheep in the republic at 58,000,000 head, the export of wool and sheepskins would show that the number must be at least 70,000,000. The average annual increase of these animals, over and above the slaughter, is fully 10,000,000.

The number of horned cattle is computed to be 15,000,000 head. The export of hides has increased 50 per cent within the four years from 1868 to 1872; and that of jerked beef doubled:

	Hides.	Beef.
1868	2,142,643	676,088 quintals.
1869	2,569,301	647,529 "
1872	3,121,758	933,290 "

The chief customer for wool is Belgium, to which is sent one-half; a quarter goes to France, and the remainder is usually divided between Great Britain and the United States. The latter country takes one-third of the dry hides, the other two-thirds going to France, Italy, and England. To this last is shipped

the greater portion of the tallow; while between it and France the sheepskins are nearly equally divided.

The imports consist of wines, woollens, cottons, sugar, groceries, clothing, fancy goods, railway materials, iron, lumber, silks, yerba mate, grain, tobacco, oil, etc. Imports from England were \$17,000,000, standing for 20 per cent. over 1870. In return, was sent produce to the value of \$9,000,000. Thus the gross trade with England was \$26,000,000 against \$9,500,000 in 1863. Imports from France were nearly \$14,000,000 (the same as in 1870), and that country took \$8,500,000 of produce. The gross trade with France has also more than doubled since 1863. Belgium, Holland, and Germany, may be treated in a group as the third customer, representing \$6,000,000 in imports, and \$13,500,000 in exports. The former increased 50 per cent. since 1870, the exports being doubled. Compared with 1863, the gross trade has trebled. The United States sent \$3,500,000 of the imports, and took in exchange \$4,500,000 of produce, showing little or no increase of trade over the returns of 1863 or of 1870. Brazil figures in the import table for \$3,000,000, and takes \$1,000,000 in produce, such as jerked beef; the latter is double what it was in 1870, and four times as much as in 1863. Spain stands for a gross trade of \$4,500,000, an increase of 50 per cent. over 1870, two-thirds imports. Italy stands for \$4,000,000, of which two-thirds are imports. The trade with that country has also increased over 50 per cent. since 1870.

The total value of the imports for 1873 was \$59,599,143. "Of this sum, fully one-third might," says Mr. Suarez, "be saved to the country if the latter had an adequate number of hands and the requisite carrying facilities to bring to market the national produce, especially sugar, wines, tobacco, lumber, etc., which articles now figure in the imports as follows: "

Sugar	\$4,373,592
Wines	9,301,708
Lumber	1,321,907
Tobacco	1,263,788
Fruits, cheese, cereals	2,545,143

Total

All these are produced in great abundance in the upper provinces; and, with the inward flow of immigrants, the importation of such commodities must naturally diminish from year to year. But ten years ago American flour was consumed in the republic; now flour has become a staple of export. In a word, while the aggregate trade of the country only doubles every ten years, the exports are quadrupled in the same period.

More than one-half of the commerce of the republic is now carried on in steamers, the aggregate tonnage of which is 1,110,496, out of a total of 2,151,640 tons. Government offers an annual subvention of \$40,000 to any line of monthly steamers between the republic and the United States.

The unremitting efforts of President Sar-

* 1,000,000 (washed) went to the United States.

miento in the cause of public education have been fruitful of most surprising results. According to the President's own statement, there were, in May last, 1,645* public schools, attended by 97,549 pupils, 32,000 of whom in Buenos Ayres alone; and, if to these figures be added those of the universities and other schools, there will be shown an aggregate number of 103,000 Argentines having received instruction in 1873.

The military school gives much satisfaction; the corps of professors, versed in the most approved European systems, was completed by the arrival of a Prussian captain of artillery.

A naval school was established, and the various courses of instruction commenced in the first quarter of the year.

The public libraries opened in various parts of the republic have already been productive of happy results; 112 have so far been founded, and the Government promises to extend their number as may be required.

The National Observatory in Córdoba has already rendered important service to science.

Despite all other influences, the mind of President Sarmiento was still occupied with the important question of colonization, as will be seen from the following synopsis of a bill proposed by him, enacted by the Legislature, and containing provisions of unexampled liberality, with a view to attract the laboring classes of the Old World to the Argentine shores. The leading provisions were as follows:

Maps to be made representing systematic surveys of 625 farm-lots of 266 acres each, in Misiones, the Chaco, Pampas, and Patagonia, to be hung up in public and conspicuous places. The maps to be divided into squares, as on a chess-board, the black squares of which corresponding to land to be retained by the Government, and the white for colonists.

A premium was to be given of fifty hard dollars each, on the first 100,000 immigrants settling in the above territories, payable eighteen months after their arrival.

The Government may contract with any company offering at least one hundred and sixty families toward colonizing a section.

No contract will be admitted by the Government unless the company stipulate to give the settlers a house, farm implements, seeds, and food for twelve months.

At the expiration of two years the Government will give the colonist his title-deeds to 266 acres.

Settlers who have come out at their own expense may elect their farm-lots at the National Land-Office, and will receive, after eighteen months, the premium of \$50 per head for each of the family between twelve and forty-five years of age.

Ship-captains, brokers, etc., shall be entitled to a like premium for every able-bodied immigrant they introduce.

This premium shall be in bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, for which Congress hereby authorizes the gradual emission up to the total of five million hard dollars.

After reserving forests and rivers, the Government will mark out sites for towns, etc., giving the first one hundred settlers in each section a town-lot gratis.

The black lots in each section, belonging to Government, shall in due time be offered by auction at an upset price of \$100 per farm-lot, payable one-fifth cash, the rest in four annual payments.

Speculators who may wish to buy lands in the desert, not marked out for colonization, will have the option of taking lots of 1,000 acres each for \$400, payable as above, the Government reserving alternate lots of 1,000 acres; the buyers must stock or cultivate such lands.

All colonists established on the sections marked out by virtue of this law shall be free from taxes for ten years, besides being allowed to bring in seeds, implements, arms, and baggage, duty free.

The colonies established on the Patagonian coast south of the peninsula of San José are to be free ports until 1880 for all articles imported, and for all produce exported, besides any coal or iron that may be found.

Wherever fifteen families are settled, they shall be entitled to ask for a commissary and ten policemen. The colonists shall elect their own justice of the peace and five municipal councillors.

Each section may demand a gift of 100 rifles from the Government.

As soon as any territory counts five settled sections, the President will name a governor, with the same attributes as in the Gran Chaco.

A land-office will be formed, with a superintendent and seven assistants, to carry out the provisions of this bill.

As far as possible, each colony shall be composed of various nationalities, with five per cent. of natives.

Parties holding national lands at present must have their titles revised within three months.

Freedom of worship and instruction, with civil marriage, in all the colonies.

The Government will provide means of communication, public defense, and education.

This law to be freely circulated in English, German, French, and Italian, throughout Europe, for general promulgation, by means of consular agents.

Such a system clearly signifies the utter annihilation of emigration to Brazil and other South American states, leaving them either to rely solely upon their own resources for their development, or to adopt the policy of a competition of favors with their far-seeing neighbor.

The immigration returns show 84,000 arrivals for the first half of the year. In one day 1,500 were chronicled. The average annual number is 84,000.

In pursuance of a new land-law passed by the provincial Legislature of Buenos Ayres, settlers will be enabled to purchase frontier land at the rate of twenty-five cents per acre, payable by installments extending over a term of nine years. Lands so acquired, however, must be occupied; and the smallest lots will be of 13,320 acres.

An area of 650,000 acres in the Gran Chaco was purchased by a private company for the nominal price of \$15,000, and requiring the establishment of 1,000 immigrant families on the lands within five years, in default of which the property will revert to the Government, with forfeiture of the purchase-money. One hundred families must be settled before a year has elapsed after the measurement of the

* So great an increase, as compared with the number given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872, namely, 1,407, which latter was copied from the official census, is altogether incommensurate with the previous annual increase. It is probable that the President's statement has been reported inaccurately.

ground, and the approval of the survey by the Government.

The republic now counts thirty-eight railways, nine of which are in operation, the uniform gauge being 5½ feet; twenty-nine are in course of construction or conceded, all of either 5½ feet or 4½ gauge, except five, which are narrow-gauge lines.

The passenger and freight traffic per mile, of the nine lines already working, is as follows:

	Passenger.	Freight.
Northern	30,000	900
Southern	2,000	500
Western	8,000	1,500
Lobos	1,000	300

The running expenses of the Northern and Southern amount to very little over one-half the gross receipts.

The total length of the lines in operation is 679½ miles, at an average cost of \$46,000 per mile; the maximum cost being \$90,000, and the minimum \$21,000.

One of the narrow-gauge lines, the Transandino, by Uspallata or Los Patos Pass, is to be 160 miles in length, and the cost per mile is estimated at \$10,625.

In addition to the foregoing, surveys have been made for eleven other lines, for which, however, no concessions have as yet been granted.

The works on the Tucuman Railway were in course of prosecution, and one section of the road was completed before May; the first section of the Eastern Argentine was to be finished by August; the building the Port Campana Railway was commenced early in the year; but nothing has as yet been done in the matter of the projected line from San Juan into Chili (at an estimated cost of £12,000 per mile).

The first section of the Belgrano tramway has been opened to public traffic, and promises to prove remunerative.

The gross receipts of the Western Railway (the property of the Government) for 1872 were \$29,036,044; the working expenses amounted to 66 per cent.; leaving a net income of \$9,849,297, equivalent to 6½ per cent. on the capital. This decrease, as compared with the year before, is owing rather to the opening of unremunerative extensions than to a decline of traffic on the main line. The Lobos line is reported as showing a dead loss.

A prosperous short line is that of Ensenada, open, so far, from Buenos Ayres to that point, a distance of 35 miles. The traffic for the month of April last was as follows: number of passengers, 54,075; amount, \$13,224.25. The Government has decreed the expropriation of this line.

From a report of the Central Argentine Railway Company, presented July 25th, it appears that the directors proposed to declare an interim dividend of 3 per cent., but that it might be necessary (in order to a further expenditure of \$1,000,000, in addition to the \$500,000 provided for the preceding year) to

raise the capital to \$10,000,000, or \$1,500,000 above the sum originally estimated and guaranteed by the Government. The report gives no information respecting the relations between the company and the Central Government in the matter of the 7 per cent. guarantee. The directors contemplated taking powers for borrowing on debentures the additional sum above referred to.

All the telegraph-lines left unfinished at the end of 1872 have been completed in the past year, and there are 4,000 miles of wires in active operation in the republic, where four years ago there were not 400 miles. These lines have not proved remunerative so far, owing to the low tariff adopted with a view to accustom the people to telegraphy. Governmental correspondence is, in as far as possible, transmitted by telegraph. Concessions for additional lines in the provinces were solicited; but the Central Government refused to grant them, on the ground that, to increase their number at present, would be hurtful to public interests.

The 660 miles of the Transandino Telegraph have a subsidy from Government.

The uniform rate for telegrams is 25 cents for ten words, to points within the republic. The relation between postal and telegraphic communication, in 1872, was one of the former to ten of the latter.

Telegraphic communication already exists between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, whence a cable will be laid by the Montevideo and Brazilian Telegraph Company, *via* Maldonado, and reaching to the Brazilian frontier. From that point another cable to Pará, *via* Rio de Janeiro and other large intermediate ports, will establish communication along the whole eastern coast of the continent; and, lastly, a cable from Pará to St. Thomas will open up hourly intercourse between New York and Buenos Ayres, and give a new stimulus to the commercial relations between the two countries, hitherto trammelled by a tardy exchange of advices by mail once every five or six weeks.

The mining interests of the country have commanded an extensive share of attention during the second half of the year. It is asserted, on the faith of recent explorers, that the province of Córdoba is likely to prove as rich in auriferous formations as California or Australia, and the gold-field of San Luis is supposed to comprise 100 square leagues.

Among the more important papers laid before the Government, on the opening of Congress, was one, prepared by order of the Minister of Finance, concerning the material development of the province of Córdoba, next to Buenos Ayres one of the most interesting in the republic, having an extremely advantageous geographical position, and forming, as it does, the centre of the Confederation, and destined to become the chief mart and commercial highway of the interior. Next in importance after the capital of this province,

comes the town of Rio Cuarto, with its 10,000 inhabitants, and which, now that the railway is completed, having been opened to public traffic July 17th, is destined to be a place of much note in a very short time. The public schools of Cordoba are among the most prosperous in the country, although of recent establishment. The state of agriculture, quality of the soil, its varied vegetation, and valuable natural productions, are justly praised; among these last, many precious dyes and medicinal plants are indigenous: indigo, the cactus on which the cochineal feeds, the tobacco-plant, maní, and many others, are in great abundance; the apples and walnuts are not, it is assured, surpassed by those of any other country; while peaches, grapes, pumpkins, melons, etc., are yielded in great plenty; and the potato is as fine as the best of Europe. The province is particularly favorable for grazing, as, even in seasons of drought, excellent grass is to be found on the elevated table-lands of the Córdoba Sierra, and black-cattle and sheep thrive admirably. A thorough system of irrigation having been introduced, an abundance of lucern is to be had for feed during the winter. Manufacturing industry is, however, at a low point, and is confined to the branches of brick-making, lime-burning, and the weaving of a few woollen tissues, such as blankets and coarse cloths. The numerous mines are not worked, for want of capital and experienced engineers; if these elements were found, the mines would be remarkably productive, labor being very cheap, and transport exceedingly commodious, being by rail to Rosario, and thence by steamboats to Buenos Ayres. As a mark of the commercial importance of the province, it may be mentioned that it has no less than three banks. There is one railway complete, and two others in course of construction from the capital, and a number of telegraph-lines.

Two hundred square leagues of fiscal lands have been destined for the reception of immigrants, and the Government has been authorized to spend 100 hard dollars in the purchase of seeds and implements for each family arriving in the province and resolved to devote itself to agricultural pursuits, on the sole condition of paying a tax of \$5 on receipt of the title-deeds of the land.

The product of this tax is to be employed in promoting the education of the children of the settlers, the latter being exempt from all other provincial imposts for the term of five years.

The Argentine Congress was opened on the 11th of May by President Sarmiento, with the usual message, in which he said:

The past year has been one of tranquillity for all nations, and particularly for ours; and the blessings of peace are manifested in the increased wealth, and the extraordinary value of land; the accumulation of capital, development and extension of industry, and large revenues; and we may, without exaggeration, state that our country shows for the term greater material progress than any other.

Our relations with foreign governments are of the most friendly nature. Several treaties have already been concluded; and others now await your vote. All our troubles with Brazil, arising out of the Triple Alliance, have been terminated by a special envoy, and nothing has since occurred to disturb our cordial relations with that empire. With Chili the question of the straits is still pending; but the Government of that republic and our own have agreed to leave it to arbitration, following therein the example of two of the most powerful nations in the world. To Paraguay a special minister has been sent for the arrangement of a treaty which, despite the disturbance in that country, will, we believe, be concluded. Nothing has as yet been done with Bolivia, and it would be well to send an Argentine minister there. With Uruguay we are now treating in regard to custom-house and quarantine rules. The postal treaty with the United States is in full force, as is likewise the extradition treaty with Brazil; but the postal convention with the latter country, as well as the treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden and Norway, is still pending. The inundations caused much damage in the provinces, four of which have received assistance from Government.

The death of the Governor of San Juan has called for national intervention in that province, which has already had four interventions in the course of the year. New elections have been ordered; the party has refused to vote; and the Government has refused its approbation of the election by a single faction. Telegraph and railway lines, though already numerous, are still on the increase, especially the latter; as it has been found expedient not to grant any new concessions for the former at present, the Government being apprehensive that a further extension of such lines might be hurtful to public interests. Immigration, especially from France, Spain, and Italy, is rapidly increasing, and with it our commerce with these countries.

Many are the improvements proposed for the city of Buenos Ayres, but none more needed than the two following, which, it is to be hoped, for the sanitary and commercial welfare of the capital, will be promptly carried into effect, namely, a perfect system of drainage and water-works, and a good port for shipping. The vital interests of the denizens are hourly menaced by the lack of the former; and the urgent need of the latter is apparent to all who are aware that the entire river Plate offers nothing more than an open roadstead for the ever-increasing maritime traffic, which has nearly doubled within the last two years, and is now over 1,500,000 tons.

The attention of the political world has been and continues to be chiefly engrossed by the probable issue of the presidential election. The two most popular candidates are Dr. Alsina, the present Vice-President, regarded as another Rosas aiming at dictatorial power and gaucho supremacy; and General Mitre, the representative of a conservative and progressive republic. Dr. Avellaneda, Minister of Public Instruction, is a formidable rival of both, but this popularity seems to be confined to the cities of the interior. Riots took place in several localities, and at Chivilcoy ten persons were killed by the mob.

An attempt was made to assassinate President Sarmiento, who was shot at by an Italian.

The latter, in company with an accomplice, was immediately arrested and placed in custody.

Inasmuch as several questions were still awaiting the deliberation of Congress at the beginning of October, the President issued a decree prolonging the session.

The elections for deputies to Congress resulted, in Buenos Ayres, in favor of the candidature of Dr. Alsina for President of the republic. Although there were reports of abuses, and of the Government having taken sides against the majority, there was fortunately no disturbance of a serious character either in the city or the province. Not so in Tucuman, however; there the elections were attended with bloodshed, and grave disorders occurred in San Juan on the occasion of the nomination of electors for provincial Governor. Horrible assassinations were committed in Entre-Rios a few weeks earlier, among others that of the military commissary, a lieutenant, and some soldiers, by one Celestino Mendez, who immediately after the atrocities set out for Gualeguay at the head of a band of fifty desperadoes. These crimes were supposed to have been instigated by the Jordanists, who had again invaded the province. In fact, assassinations were for a long time the order of the day throughout the whole of Entre-Rios, which was scourged in every direction by the murderers, those spreading fear and terror wherever they went.

The Brazilian Government, apprehensive that in certain secret sessions of the Congress in the course of October an alliance hostile to the empire might have been discussed, ordered the legation at Buenos Ayres to inquire into the subject of deliberation in those sessions. A note from the Argentine Minister of Foreign Relations protested that no war with the empire was contemplated, nor any alliance that might import a rupture of peace between the two countries.

The cloud of civil war again, after a year's intermission, reappeared on the horizon early in the year. Jordan and his band once more troubled the public peace in Entre-Rios, paralyzing for a time and permanently injuring the legitimate commerce and industry of that and the adjacent provinces of Corrientes and Santa Fé. The rebels at first threatened Gualeguaychú, of which place it was apprehended they might succeed in taking possession, notwithstanding the opposition of the national troops, and the reported imperfect armament of the insurgents. This seems to have been an elaborately prepared outbreak, and it accompanied such proportions as led the Central Government to declare the above-mentioned provinces in a state of siege. The inefficacy of the measures taken to suppress the rebellion and effectually prevent the recurrence of factional outbreaks in the interior, would seem to point to a weakness in the Argentine provincial system, and a want of power to subdue

disturbances of a nature to jeopardize the central authority.

In June it was decided to withdraw the regular troops from the frontiers, and to replace them by national guards. The result of an engagement between the rebels and the regulars in the same month was the taking possession of the town by the latter, while Jordan's forces remained masters of the country districts. It was reported that agents of the rebel chief were endeavoring to effect a loan in England, on the ostensible but unsubstantial guarantee of the provinces of Corrientes and Entre-Rios.

As the rebellion was likely to last indefinitely if an adequate resistance were not opposed to it, the Buenos Ayres Government called for the combined energy of the other provinces to put it down.

About the beginning of August an encounter took place between the rebels and the Government troops, resulting in favor of the latter. It is asserted that, after the engagement, several of Jordan's officers with many of his men had abandoned the rebel cause, and placed their services at the disposal of the legitimate authorities.

ARKANSAS. The regular biennial session of the Arkansas Legislature began at Little Rock on the 6th of January. One of its first duties was the canvass of the votes cast at the preceding election. From this it appeared that Elisha Baxter received 41,784 votes for Governor and Joseph E. Brooks 38,673, and Mr. Baxter was accordingly declared elected. It had been alleged that this result was reached by frauds perpetrated at the election, and in counting the votes. There had been on the 4th of January, at Little Rock, a convention of the supporters of Mr. Brooks, calling themselves "Reformers," the purpose of which was to consider the expediency of an attempt to secure the inauguration of their own candidate and the organization of a Legislature composed in part of members whom they declared to have been illegally defeated at the polls. Those whose election was undisputed refused to coöperate in this movement, and it was thought to be useless to contest the election of the executive officers before the Legislature as constituted. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people, setting forth the claims of Mr. Brooks's supporters. In this address, "in order that Congress and the whole country" might "see and know the outrageous frauds which have been committed in the late canvass and since," they proceeded "to show the specific frauds in each county, and show the true vote as actually cast." According to this showing, Brooks received 43,992 votes, and Baxter 42,394. "We are prepared," say the committee, "with proof beyond any cavil or doubt, to sustain the above statement, and only ask that we may be permitted to establish the same before a committee of the Congress of the United States;

for it is only before this tribunal that we can expect justice, and the only power that can afford a plundered and oppressed people redress of the grievous wrongs they have suffered."

In conclusion they say: "We submit that the solemn and important issue now before you is not whether you will form a new party or not, or whether you are still willing to continue the contest for reform, or whether Mr. Baxter will make a good Governor, but whether we are really living under a republican form of government, and whether the 'will of the people of Arkansas, as expressed at the ballot-box,' shall be respected and obeyed, or whether a small band of usurpers here at the capital, encouraged by Bourbon Democrats, shall appoint your rulers—whether we are freemen or slaves.

"In this contest it involves our lives and liberties and privileges, and the lives and liberties and property of our children after us. For, if a few desperate and unscrupulous men at the capital, who have control of the machinery of the government, can by fraud and force overrule the votes and wishes of seventy-five thousand freemen of Arkansas, then the sooner we abolish the farce of election the better, and hereafter substitute an humble petition to Powell Clayton to grant us the right to live on the lands we have bought and paid for, and the homes of our wives and children, on condition that we will be 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for him and his satellites for the remainder of our lives."

All this had no practical result. A feeble attempt was made toward the close of the session of the Legislature to secure an investigation of Mr. Baxter's election, but the Senate refused to receive the petition offered for that purpose. Vague threats appear to have been made, on behalf of Mr. Brooks, that he would take possession of the executive office as the legally-elected Governor, but Mr. Baxter prepared for such a contingency by reorganizing the militia, and having it ready for service. The movement, however, if it was ever intended, was speedily abandoned, and Mr. Brooks applied to the Circuit Court for an injunction, forbidding Mr. Baxter to exercise the functions of the Executive. Failing in this, an application was made to the Supreme Court, on his petition for a writ of *quo warranto*. This was denied after elaborate arguments had been heard on both sides, the court holding that it had no jurisdiction in the case. In the written opinion, which was rendered on the 24th of September, the judges said, after discussing the principles involved at some length: "Under this constitution the determination of the question as to whether a person exercising the office of Governor has been duly elected or not, is vested exclusively in the General Assembly of the State, and neither this nor any other State court has jurisdiction to try a suit in relation to such contest, be the mode or form what it may; whether at the suit of the Attor-

ney-General, or on the relation of a claimant through him, or by an individual alone claiming a right to the office. Such issue should be made before the General Assembly. It is their duty to decide, and no other tribunal can determine that question. We are of the opinion that this court has no jurisdiction to hear and determine a writ of *quo warranto* for the purpose of rendering a judgment of *ouster* against the chief Executive of this State, and the right to file an information and issue a writ for that purpose is denied."

Five days after this decision was rendered, the Governor issued a general order, mustering the militia out of service, "the exigencies for their muster-in having passed, and the President of the United States having given the commander-in-chief emphatic assurances of the assistance of the Government of the United States, should it be necessary in order to maintain the present government of the State of Arkansas."

His reasons for having called the force into service, and for dispensing with it now, are thus stated:

1. The peace of the State having been threatened by a combination of reckless and bad men, having for its purpose the violent and illegal overthrow of the State government, it was deemed wise to prepare to meet such threatened revolutionary action by an organized force, sufficient to maintain order, and enforce the law against all opposition thereto, and for that purpose alone the commander-in-chief directed the enrollment and muster-in of the militia of the State.

2. By the solemn judgment of the Supreme Court of the State, the legality of the present State government is now fully recognized, and the effort made to overthrow it, through the forms of law, declared illegal and unauthorized.

3. This judgment of the Supreme Court puts the Executive of the State in an attitude to appeal to the executive power of the nation to suppress any illegal, violent, or revolutionary action that may be attempted to overthrow the State government or any of its departments; and the Executive of the State has assurances that such an appeal will meet with a prompt response from the President, should occasion to make the appeal occur, which it is believed will not be the case.

No further attempt was made to oust Governor Baxter from office, but the "Reformers" began an agitation for a convention to revise the constitution, by issuing the following circular:

Whereas, It is the general belief that enormous frauds were perpetrated in the late State election; and—

Whereas, By recent legislation a number of unnecessary offices have been created, and the already burdensome taxes have been largely increased; and—

Whereas, It is an admitted fact that a large number of offices are filled by persons not legally elected; and—

Whereas, It is universally conceded that the resources of Arkansas are not being developed as they should be; that her scrip and bonds have depreciated; that immigration to her borders has almost ceased; that the taxes have continued to increase until they are equivalent to confiscation; and that all business is paralyzed; and—

Whereas, We believe that the shortest and most effectual way out of these difficulties is through a constitutional convention: therefore—

We, the undersigned, members of the Reform Central Convention, meeting at Little Rock, earnestly and respectfully appeal to the people throughout the State, of their own strength and rightful capacity, to hold meetings in all the counties, demanding of those in authority an immediate call of a State Constitutional Convention.

One of the earliest acts of the Legislature was to provide for submitting to a vote of the people, at a special election to be held on the 3d of March, the amendment to the constitution which was first proposed in 1871. It was so submitted, and was ratified by a large majority, and now the eighth article of the organic law of the State reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The following class of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold office in this State: Persons who may have been convicted before any court of this State, or of the United States, or of any other State, of any crime punishable by law with death or confinement in the penitentiary; *Provided*, That any person disfranchised under this section who may be pardoned or his sentence commuted, such pardon or commutation of sentence shall remove all disabilities imposed by this section; paupers, idiots, and insane persons.

Sec. 2. Every male person who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who is a citizen of the United States, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen thereof, who shall have resided in this State six months, and in the county in which he is to vote ten days next preceding the election, shall be deemed a qualified elector, and entitled to vote, if registered, unless disqualified by some one of the clauses of section 1 of this article.

Sec. 3. In all elections by the people, the electors shall vote by ballot. The secrecy of the ballot shall be preserved inviolate, and the General Assembly shall provide suitable laws for that purpose. On the day of an election held by the people, no elector shall be subject to arrest on any civil process. The General Assembly shall pass adequate laws to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the day on which any election by the people may be held.

It was stated that 20,000 persons, disfranchised by the constitution as it stood before, were restored to the rights of citizenship, by this amendment.

The general legislation of the session was comparatively unimportant. Several days were spent in electing a United States Senator, and the choice finally fell on Colonel Stephen W. Dorsey, whose term will end March, 1879. Nine new counties were formed, and the boundaries of several others were changed. The offices of the ten circuit school superintendents were abolished, and county superintendents substituted. A new revenue law was passed, which empowers the Governor to appoint an assessor in each county to serve until 1876, when the assessors shall be elected for a term of four years. There is to be an assessment of real estate in 1876 and every fourth year thereafter. The Senate is made a board of equalization. The aggregate of county taxes is limited to two per cent. on the valuation, city and town taxes to seven and a half mills, and State taxes to ten mills, for general purposes, in 1873, and seven mills thereafter, and two and a half mills to pay interest on the public debt. An insurance bureau in the Au-

ditor's office was created, the commissioners to be appointed by the Auditor; \$50,000 was appropriated to establish an Insane Asylum at Little Rock, and \$25,000 for a Normal College for colored teachers. The State was redistricted for congressional representation, being divided into four districts. The Governor was authorized to appoint a State geologist, at a salary of \$2,500.

An act was passed providing that no railroad shall charge for the transportation of any person or persons a greater price than five cents per mile for first-class passengers, and three cents per mile for second-class passengers; for heavy articles by freight not more than fifty cents per hundred pounds, and ten cents per cubic foot on articles of measurement for every hundred miles, and in like proportion for a shorter distance. Should any railroad charge greater rates than allowed by this act, the company shall be liable to pay to the party injured, or consignees, double the amount of the freight so overcharged, to be recovered by an action at law.

An act for the benefit and protection of married women allows a married woman, with the assent of her husband, to have his life insured for a period, or the term of natural life, for her benefit. Property, both real and personal, belonging to a woman on her marriage, shall continue to be her own separate property, and shall not be subject to the interference of her husband, agent, or children. She may assign, bargain, and sell her separate property, and the earnings from her trade or business shall be her sole or personal property. She may alone sue and be sued in the courts of this State. No contract, sale, etc., made by a married woman, shall be binding on her husband. In any suit brought by a woman, the property of her husband shall not be liable for damages. No man shall apprentice or create any testamentary guardian for a child without the assent of the mother. Any married woman may be sued, and, when judgment is recovered against her, it may be enforced by execution against her sole and separate property. Before any married woman shall be entitled to the privileges of this act in respect to real estate, she shall cause the same to be recorded in her name in the county where she lives or has her residence.

A measure which gave rise to much discussion was entitled "an act to protect all persons in their civil rights, and to furnish means for their vindication." This act makes it unlawful for any person or persons owning, managing, operating, or representing as agent any railroad, stage-coach, steamboat, or other conveyance, to refuse or neglect to provide for and furnish any person applying for the same with the same accommodations as are furnished other persons on tendering the same amount of money. It makes it a misdemeanor to violate this provision, and subjects the offender to a fine of not less than \$200 nor

more than \$1,000, or confinement in jail not less than three, nor more than twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the court. It also makes it unlawful for any owner, lessee, keeper, manager or *attaché* of any public house of entertainment, inn, hotel, or restaurant, to refuse admittance to any person on account of race or color, and subjects the offender on conviction to a fine in any sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$500. It makes it a misdemeanor for any owner, keeper or *attaché* of any licensed saloon, grocery, dram-shop or other place where ardent, malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors are sold, to refuse to sell to any person on account of race or color a drink of any kind of liquor, and subjects any violator of the act to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100. It makes it a misdemeanor for any owner, lessee, keeper, manager, or *attaché* of any licensed place of public amusement to refuse to admit any person on account of race or color, and provides for fining the offender in any sum not less than \$75 nor more than \$100. It makes it unlawful for any superintendent, commissioner, trustee, or any other officer or board of officers, whomsoever, who are authorized, charged, empowered, directed, or compelled by law to provide for the organization, support, or maintenance of any public school, or benevolent institution, to refuse to admit each and every youth of school age, regardless of color, and provides for fining offenders in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. It provides for fining any person, aiding or abetting to avoid the provisions of this act, any sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$500. It makes any person violating the provisions of this act, in addition to the punishment provided in the act, liable to a civil action for damages by the aggrieved person or persons. It makes it the duty of circuit and criminal judges to especially give in charge to the grand-jury, at every term of their respective courts, the various sections of the act.

A resolution, adopted by the Senate, early in the session, directing the Committee on the Militia to inquire into the state of affairs in Pope County, brought out two reports. A majority of the committee reported that the county of Pope was in a "state of insurrection and rebellion," and that for several months "bodies of armed men numbering from 50 to 200 have been in the habit of riding about the county, defying the civil or military authorities of the State to disperse them." They further stated that it was "a notorious fact that every Republican sheriff and clerk of Pope County since the war has died at the hands of bloody assassins." The last outrage was the killing, on the 19th of February, at Dover, of Captain George P. Herriott, and on the 20th, at Parry Station, of Sheriff Dodson. This report was adopted together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, that the Governor should declare martial law in the county of Pope, and that ample reward should be offered and paid for the arrest and conviction of all persons connected with the assassination of Sheriff Dodson and Captain George P. Herriott, and that said county of Pope should not be released from the operations of martial law until such time as the people of said county, by their acts, show a desire to arrest and punish assassins that are to-day treated as boon companions.

A special committee of the Lower House on the same subject reported against martial law, and recommended that the Governor appoint good, honest officials to fill vacant offices in the county, and the grand-jury to be instructed to thoroughly investigate all cases of murder since the war. There appears to have been no further trouble in Pope County during the year.

Bills providing for funding the outstanding evidences of debt in bonds, for releasing railroads from paying bonds issued to aid in their construction, and for the registration of voters and the management of elections, occupied much time, but finally failed to become laws. The session came to a close on the 25th of April.

A decision of the Supreme Court in January declared that State scrip was not receivable for county taxes, that question having been brought before the court on an appeal from a circuit court which had refused to issue a *mandamus*, compelling the collector of Drew County to accept "treasury certificates" in payment of county taxes. The judges, in their decision, said:

State scrip, as it is sometimes called, is not money—that is, it will not pay a debt existing between individuals—that it is not at par, or worth to the holders what it calls for on its face, this court has had more than one reason to believe within the past year. It is insisted by the appellant that, when a county takes State scrip, it is but the State taking her own paper. We presume such an assumption arises out of the fact that the State created the counties, and that a payment to an offspring is a payment to the parent. Such is not the law. The counties incur debts and obligations which they are bound to discharge in money. State scrip is not money, and the Legislature cannot make it so. If counties or school districts are compelled to receive treasurers' certificates and auditors' warrants for county taxes proper, or in payment of the taxes authorized to be levied by the county court, or school districts, or county authorities, they would be unable to pay the creditors of the county or districts, or to carry into effect the objects for which the taxes were levied. The funds raised for various purposes by taxation would be virtually invested in "State scrip," and the creditors of the counties and other bodies deprived of money specially raised to pay them. The State has no power or authority to require the different organizations or counties of the State to invest taxes collected in certificates of indebtedness, and this would be the result and effect of such a law.

There was no general political election in the State during this year; the only elections were to fill vacancies in the General Assembly. These took place on the 4th of November, and were marked by no unusual incidents. Nine

Senators and 41 Representatives were chosen. There was general tranquillity at the close of the year, and every indication of returning prosperity. There being no session of the Legislature in 1878, no official reports covering the transactions of the government for the year have been made.

ARMITAGE, RIGHT REV. WILLIAM EDMOND, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Wisconsin, born in New York City, 1830; died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, December 7, 1879. Dr. Armitage received his collegiate education in Columbia College, graduating in 1849; he studied theology in the General Theological Seminary, and was admitted to deacon's orders by Bishop Chase in 1852; was ordained priest the same year, and, after spending the first seven years of his ministry in New Hampshire and Maine, was called to become Rector of St. John's Church, Detroit, Michigan, in 1859, where he was greatly beloved and esteemed. In December, 1866, he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin, the feeble health of Bishop Kemper rendering such aid necessary. In May, 1870, the death of the venerable bishop caused his elevation to the vacant see; and no bishop in the Northwest has since that time surpassed him in devotion to the Episcopal work, or in the multiplicity and beneficence of his labors. He had suffered for several years from a tumor at the base of the spinal column, and during the six months previous to his death the disease had become so serious and painful that the physicians in Milwaukee had advised him to come to New York and submit to an operation, as the only chance of saving his life. He arrived in New York December 4th, and, on examination by eminent surgeons, they declared it impossible for him to survive more than a week without an operation; at the same time they told him frankly that, if it should prove unsuccessful, his system would receive such a shock that he would not probably live more than a few hours. The operation was performed on Friday, and he lived till 8 A. M. of Sunday, being conscious and perfectly calm till his death.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. The regular military force of the United States is limited by law to 80,000 men. The actual strength of the Army on the 7th of November was 35,535 enlisted men, of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and 4,970 non-combatants, or 39,505 in all. Of these, full twenty-five per cent. of those belonging to active regiments were sick or on details, leaving the actual force for military service 19,652 men. The number of regimental non-commissioned officers was 1,582.

The American military establishment is under the charge of General William W. Belknap, Secretary of War. The actual command of the entire army is in the hands of General William T. Sherman, whose headquarters are at Washington. There are four military di-

visions: the Military Division of the Atlantic, under the command of Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, headquarters at New York; the Military Division of the Missouri, under the command of Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, headquarters at Chicago, Ill.; the Military Division of the South, under the command of Major-General Irwin McDowell, headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky; and the Military Division of the Pacific, under the command of Major-General J. M. Schofield, headquarters at San Francisco, California. The Division of the Atlantic constitutes but one department. In the Division of the Missouri there are the Department of Dakota, under Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota; the Department of the Missouri, under Brigadier-General John Pope, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth; the Department of the Platte, under Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska; and the Department of Texas, under Brigadier-General O. O. Auger, headquarters at San Antonio, Texas. The Division of the South includes the Department of the South, under the immediate command of General McDowell, and the Department of the Gulf, under Colonel W. H. Emory, whose headquarters are at Mississippi City, Mississippi. The Division of the Pacific consists of the Department of California, under General Schofield; the Department of the Columbia, under Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, with his headquarters at Portland, Oregon; and the Department of Arizona, under Brigadier-General George Crook, whose headquarters are at Prescott, Arizona.

The amount appropriated for the maintenance of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1874, is \$32,917,971.87. The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1875, are \$34,410,722.60, in addition to which special estimates have been submitted of \$1,449,550 for the armament of forts, and \$20,459,596 for engineering-work.

During the year five inspectors-general have been engaged in inspecting the various departments, and have made voluminous reports, which show the Army to be in excellent condition.

Of the fifty railroads which at the close of the war purchased material of the War Department to an appraised value of \$7,500,000, thirty have been paid in full; the amount, including interest and expenses, being \$5,116,605.53. There is still due from twenty railroads the sum of \$4,658,924.07.

An act of Congress of March 3d appropriates \$1,000,000 to furnish head-stones for the graves of deceased soldiers in the national cemeteries. Bids have been received, but no contract has as yet been made for the stones. A small slab four inches thick has been prescribed for the known, and a block six inches square for the unknown dead. Of the former 148,000 will be required, and of the latter 105,000.

The first part of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War," prepared under the supervision of the War Department, has been printed and the second part is in press.

The system of money-deposits for soldiers, established under an act of Congress of May 15, 1872, has proved of great benefit to the men. The average amount of deposits per company made by enlisted men for the fiscal year was \$482.26, the largest deposits being made in the Departments of the Columbia and of Arizona, where there was the most active service.

The corps of cadets of the Military Academy at West Point has been increased from 293 to 342 under the operation of the law increasing congressional representation at the examinations the first year. Of the candidates examined 110 were admitted and 87 rejected; only 13 being rejected on account of physical incapacity.

Except in the Departments of Arizona and the Columbia, the operations of the Army have been of a peaceful nature. The Engineer Corps has been busily engaged on the coast defenses, and river and harbor improvements. Much has been done in this way, though no work calling for special mention has been begun or completed during the year. The survey of the lakes has been continued. That of Lake Michigan has been nearly completed, and that of the St. Lawrence River has been extended to Lake Ontario. Geological and geographical surveys and explorations have been prosecuted with vigor and success in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. There have also been important special surveys by the officers of the Engineer Corps on detached duty at the headquarters of general officers, especially in the Lava Beds and on the Yellowstone River in the Department of the Columbia and about the head-waters of the Rio Grande in the Department of Arizona. A complete set of maps and reports of the Engineer Department, with sets of photographs of remarkable features of the Western country and models of important engineering work, was prepared and sent to the Vienna Exposition, to be presented at the close of the exhibition to the Engineer Department of the Austrian Army.

The Springfield breech-loading system of fire-arms has been adopted for the military service, and the calibre of all small-arms has been fixed at .45 of an inch. Heavy rifled guns are in course of manufacture for the purpose of being tested under the act of June 6, 1872.

Systematic and continuous instruction in signaling and telegraphy is carried on at Fort Whipple, Virginia. The operations of the Signal Corps in making weather reports have been attended with success. The whole number of stations from which reports are received is 92, of which 78 are in the United States, 11 in Canada, and 3 in the West Indies. Regular telegraphic reports from Havana began on

August 6th, from Kingston, Jamaica, September 18th, and from Santiago de Cuba September 29th. Three other points, in Porto Rico, Guadeloupe, and Barbadoes, are to be equipped at once. Steps have been taken for the establishment of signal-stations at light-houses and life-saving-stations on the Atlantic coast, to give warning of approaching storms. Arrangements have been made with the meteorological officers of Russia, England, and Turkey, to commence on the 1st of January, 1874, an exchange of daily reports taken simultaneously at the different stations in the Russian and Turkish Empires, the British Isles, and the United States.

The operations of the troops in Arizona have been confined mainly to protecting the lives and property of the settlers from the depredations of Indians. They have been chiefly of a desultory character, marked by no event of special importance.

In the Department of the Columbia the only noteworthy operations were the continuation of the war upon the Modoc Indians in the Lava Beds near Fort Klamath, which had begun in the latter part of 1872. The savages, under their chief, Captain Jack, kept concealed in the caverns of the Lava Beds, and it was with great difficulty that they could be forced into action. They were finally drawn from their stronghold and several small fights occurred, in which a few persons were killed. Finally General E. R. S. Canby, at that time commander of the department, together with peace commissioners Thomas and A. B. Meacham, attempted to carry on negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement of the difficulty, and the removal of the Modocs to a reservation. On the 11th of April, Captain Jack with several of his warriors met General Canby and the commissioners under a flag of truce, on the pretense of peaceful negotiations, and treacherously fired upon them, killing General Canby, and Commissioner Thomas, and seriously wounding Mr. Meacham. They then fled, and placed themselves in a hostile attitude. Colonel Jefferson C. Davis was immediately assigned to the command of the department and entered upon a vigorous campaign against the Indians, which resulted in the capture of the remnant of the tribe, including Captain Jack and his associates in the assassination, about the 1st of June. In accordance with the recommendation of the Attorney-General of the United States, Captain Jack, Sconchin, Hooker Jim, Black Jim, Bogus Charley, Boston Charley, and Steamboat Frank, were tried by military commission under the direction of General Davis at Fort Klamath, and found guilty of participating in the murder. On the 3d of October, Captain Jack, Sconchin, and Black Jim, were hanged for the crime. The others were respited, and, with the rest of the tribe, were transported to a reservation in Dakota.

ASHANTEE, the most notable among the negro kingdoms on the western coast of Africa, which in 1873 was again involved in a bloody

war with England. According to Dupuis's "Journal of a Residence in Ashantee" (London, 1837), the country at his time consisted of forty-seven states united by conquest, some of which have since cut loose from the kingdom, while others have been added. The frontier line is constantly undergoing changes. In 1873 it extended from the Assinieh River (Tando) in the west to the Volta in the east; northward it extended to the so-called Kong Mountains; in the south Ashantee demanded the coast of the ocean as frontier, but the English were only willing to concede to them the land as far south as the Busempra River. Within the borders mentioned the kingdom has an area of about 65,000 square miles, with a population estimated at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. The country, on the whole, is level; only in the east and northeast, especially in the districts of Aquapim, Akim, and Aquamo, it has a mountainous character. The larger portion of the plain is covered by an impenetrable forest with extensive marshes, in which the traveller is confined to the unimportant foot-paths of the natives, or the trails of wild animals. It is one of the most luxuriant specimens of African primitive forests. Wagons are entirely unknown, as our domestic animals, horses and cattle, cannot exist in this destructive climate. The capital, Coomassie, is situated in latitude 6° 51' north, and longitude 1° 23' west, on the slope of a large rock of iron-ore, and is surrounded by an extensive marsh. According to Bowditch ("Mission to Ashantee," London, 1819), the town had in 1819 a circumference of four English miles, and a settled population of about 15,000; later estimates of missionaries give to it about 100,000 inhabitants. Eight larger roads, which, however, during the rainy season are impassable, converge here and make the town the commercial centre of the country. The rule of the king, though despotic, is in some respects controlled by the aristocracy, and still more by the customs of the country, to which all have to bow. The king, according to an ancient custom, has 8,888 wives, but the throne is not inherited by any of his children, but by a brother, or a son of his sister; for as the women are supposed to be generally unfaithful, this law of succession, it is thought, will keep the royal family on the throne. The efforts of missionaries, especially German, to introduce Christianity, have been unsuccessful; while on the other hand it seems that Mohammedanism, which is steadily advancing from the north, will soon become the predominant religion of this, as it is of many other negro countries. It already has a number of large congregations; as it admits polygamy, and demands little more than the recognition of Allah, the negroes readily accept it, and it is more and more gaining a firm footing in Ashantee. At least six dialects are spoken; the language is euphonic, in consequence of the large number of vowels and the rarity of

aspirants. The chief industrial products of the country are woven cotton stuffs, which are often interwoven with silk. Among the articles of export, gold is prominent. It is not only found in the rivers but in the hills, and the gold-mines of Gaman (in Northwestern Ashantee) are classed among the richest of Africa. Gold is in so common use that even slaves wear it as an ornament. Gold-dust is used as money. The Ashantees, who, until the commencement of the present century, were unknown to the Europeans, were repeatedly involved in war with the English—in 1807, in 1816, in 1824, and again in 1863-64. At no time were the English successful. In 1863 they undertook to advance in to the country, and for this purpose sent a large number of troops from the West Indies to Western Africa; but, before one warrior of the Ashantees had been seen, the frightful mortality among the troops compelled the English Government, in May, 1864, to discontinue the hostilities, which had cost them more than £100,000.

The war of 1878 arose from the sale of the Dutch colonies on the western coast of Africa to England, by the treaty of February 25, 1871. The King of Ashantee claims the Fantee negroes, who live near the coast in the former Dutch possessions, as tributary, and the Dutch had recognized his claims by paying him an annual tribute. They had, moreover, it appears, bought from him his prisoners of war, in order to employ them as soldiers in their Indian colonies. No mention had been made of this relation by the Dutch while concluding their treaty with England. The latter, therefore, when taking possession of the country, altogether ignored the claims of the King of Ashantee, who on that account took to arms and surprised the Fantees who were living near the coast under British protection. The Fantees, unable to cope with the braver and more numerous Ashantees, withdrew nearer to the coast, and the same was done by other native tribes friendly to the English. Gradually the advancing Ashantees crowded their opponents into a narrow circle around the two forts of Cape Coast Castle and Elmina. On June 4th a hot battle was fought between the Ashantees and the Fantees near Donquah, the most important place of the Denkeria country, and about 18 miles from Cape Coast Castle. After a contest lasting two days the Fantees were dislodged from all their positions and driven back to Cape Coast Castle. On June 10th Colonel Festing and Captain Freemantle in a gun-boat sailed from Cape Coast to Elmina, which fort was besieged by the Ashantees, but they returned on the same day to Cape Coast. Colonel Festing, at the head of his marines and a strong detachment of Housa police, now undertook a forced march to Elmina. As he learned that the inhabitants had openly shown their sympathy with the Ashantees and supplied them with arms and am-

munition, he set fire to the town, on June 14th, and burned it to the ground. Previously, all peaceable inhabitants who were willing to take the oath of loyalty to the English, were offered a refuge in Cape Coast Castle. Thus a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, which England expected to make the centre of its commerce and its power on the Gold Coast, was turned into a heap of ruins. Cape Coast was soon flooded with Fantees, the number of refugees amounting to over 80,000, who greatly suffered from scarcity of food and water.

The whole of the surrounding country was occupied by the Ashantees, the king, Calcalli, establishing his headquarters in the village Afutu, 18 miles from Cape Coast. For several months no change took place in the situation, the English having only control of the forts on the coast, and the Ashantees of all the surrounding country. On October 2d the new commander-in-chief, Sir Garnet Wolseley, arrived from England at Cape Coast, and on the next day he had an interview with the friendly chiefs of the Fantees, whom he promised



£10 a month for every 10,000 men whom they could bring into the field. The construction of a railroad from Cape Coast to Coomassie, the capital of the Ashantees, was begun. As it was found out that several chiefs who professed to be friendly to the English were secretly sympathizing with and aiding the Ashantees, four villages, Essaman, Anpuana, Aikimfoo, and Ampuine, were on October 21st burned by the English. On October 24th, Sir Garnet Wolseley issued a proclamation "to all the tribes and inhabitants of the Gold Coast," in which he notified them that certain chieftains had harbored Ashantees and other enemies of the British allies, and when summoned to appear before him had refused to come, but had taken counsel with the hostile Ashantees who were stationed in Mampou; that there-

fore their villages had been destroyed by fire, and that a similar fate would befall all who may prove faithless to their obligations toward her British majesty. Among the works which contain a full account of the country of the Ashantees, we mention, besides those of Bowditch and Dupuis, already referred to, McQueen, "Geographical Survey of Africa" (London, 1840); Cruikshank, "Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast" (London, 1853); Wilson, "Western Africa" (London, 1856).

ASIA. The territorial division of Asia underwent, in 1873, another change, in consequence of the successful campaign of Russia against Khiva. The treaty of peace considerably increased the area of the Russian territory, and, at the same time, so strengthened the influence of Russia in Central Asia, that

any further resistance of the khانات of Toorkistan is now highly improbable. Another result of this campaign was the extinction of slavery in Khiva, on which Russia insisted as a condition of peace (*see* KUIVA and TOON-KISTAN).

By no means so successful as the expedition of the Russians against Khiva was that of the Dutch against the Sultan of Acheen, upon the island of Sumatra. As England, by the treaty of 1871, had withdrawn her former opposition to the extension of Dutch rule over the whole island of Sumatra, the Netherlands believed the time to have come when they might establish their ascendancy over the districts which thus far have maintained their independence, and among which the sultanate of Acheen is by far the most powerful. The first campaign, in April, 1873, was a total failure; a second campaign began toward the close of the year, on a much larger scale, and the Dutch avowed their intention of establishing, if successful, a protectorate over Acheen.

The area and population of the political divisions of Asia were, in 1873, as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
Russian Territory	5,944,628	10,780,000
Chinese Sea	178,871	.....
Arab Sea	97,005	.....
Turkey in Asia	672,518	16,463,000
ANNAH (1871)	1,000,000	4,000,000
Persia	682,900	5,000,000
Afghanistan and Herat	251,165	4,000,000
British Indian	106,767	2,000,000
Nepal	19,057	3,000,000
China	54,394	1,500,000
Japan	70,340	2,500,000
Korea	30,018	800,000
Taiwan	144,179	770,000
Other Kingdoms and Territories of Toorkistan	134,543	2,000,000
East Toorkistan (Empire of Yakoob Kuchbegi).....	500,000	500,000
Chinese Empire	3,745,894	446,500,000
Japan	149,499	30,785,321
Hindustan, with British Burmah	1,528,747	236,523,512
China	21,705	2,400,287
Persian India	722,066	21,008,002
East India Islands	730,359	34,600,000
Total	16,924,000	894,500,000

At the beginning of the year 1873 the Chinese Government succeeded in putting an end to the independent empire which the Panthays, or Mohammedan rebels, had established in the southwestern province of Yunnan. The capital, Talifu, was captured, a terrible massacre made among the Mohammedan population, and the Sultan, Soleiman, himself killed. On the other hand, it does not appear that any progress has been made by China in recovering the large territories which she has lost in the northwest. The empire of Yakoob Kuchbegi, who now rules over what was formerly called Chinese Toorkistan, appears to be consolidated, and begins to enter into commercial and diplomatic relations with the Russian and English authorities in Asia (*see* CHINA).

The journey of the Shah of Persia to all the courts of Europe, in order to become person-

ally acquainted with the aspects of European civilization, has produced an immense sensation in his empire, as it was the first time in the history of this country that its ruler had left its borders for such a purpose, as the most desperate opposition of the Mohammedan priests had to be overcome. The Shah appears to be fully determined to introduce a number of reforms; but a convention concluded with Baron Renter, of London, for the purpose of giving to Persia a net-work of railroads, was, toward the close of the year, annulled (*see* PERSIA).

The most progressive among the native states in Asia is Japan. The zeal displayed by the government, in obtaining an accurate knowledge of the political, social, and literary condition of all the countries of the globe, and in introducing sweeping reforms, in order to elevate the country to a level with the most advanced nations, is without parallel in modern history. Though this sudden transition of a large country to an entirely different form of society could not be expected to be free from disturbances, it has thus far advanced without interruption, and its main results appear to be fully secured (*see* JAPAN).

British India, as the census of 1871 shows, is rapidly increasing in population, and the progress of commerce and general prosperity is keeping pace with that of population. The census shows that the most dangerous element of the native population, the Mohammedans, are more numerous than has heretofore been supposed; the year 1873 has, however, been unusually free from fanatical outbreaks. In the difficulty between Persia and Afghanistan, English arbitration was accepted (*see* INDIA).

The Imam of Muscat, in Arabia, yielded, like his brother, the Sultan of Zanzibar (*see* AFRICA), to the pressure brought upon him by English diplomacy, and promised the abolition of the slave-trade.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA AND PROGRESS. *Photography of Southern Star Clusters.*—Prof. C. S. Sellack, of the University of Cordova, South America, reports to the *American Journal of Science* the interesting result of his efforts in the photographing of southern star-clusters, employing the method of Mr. Rutherford, of New York. This method is as follows: After an exposure of the photographic plate for some minutes, the telescope, which is driven by a good clock-work, is moved to another position by the star motion, and a second exposure is made; then the telescope is stopped and an exposure made so that the image of the central star, while moving out of the field, leaves a trail. The images of the stars being double, the recognition and discrimination from specks produced by imposition of the plate are much facilitated; the trail seems to fix a direction for the angles of position on the plate. Prof. Sellack used for the work a photographic refractor of about

0.280" aperture. After many trials, he succeeded in obtaining, by short exposures, a well-defined, nearly circular photographic image of stars of the first and second magnitudes. With exposures of eight minutes, stars as low as the ninth magnitude, when white, give a photographic impression. He says that the greatest difficulty in stellar photography is to make the image stationary on the plate during a long exposure. The steadiness is absolutely necessary for the production of circular images; the images must be circular, because in elliptically lengthened images the eye cannot fix the centre with the sharpness required for the measurements. Employing even the most perfect clock-work, the steadiness of the image is affected by the effect of other atmospheric representations, by the variations in the refractions caused by atmospheric disturbances, and by the increase of refraction dependent on the zenith-distance. The photographic image of stars is circularly spread by prolongation of exposure; this is principally the effect of the scintillating motion of the image, not of want of definition, as its amount depends on the state of the atmosphere. When the state of the atmosphere produces a strong scintillating motion, the images of bright stars become very large by long exposures, and faint stars do not produce any impression. In great zenith-distances, another obstacle, the strong absorption of chemical rays by the atmosphere, combines with the increased scintillation. Prof. Sellack found that the favorable time for taking photographs is, for north culminating stars, near culmination; for stars culminating near the zenith, at some distance from culmination; and for south culminating stars, near culmination. He has photographed some twenty star-clusters, most of them in the constellation Argo, and some in Canis Major and Scorpio. The cluster near Carinæ Argus gave 123 stars on the photograph in the most favorable night. Other groups yielded from forty to sixty stars; and the total product of twenty-seven clusters was 800 stars. This is not disappointing. The Pleiades, the richest Northern group, gives to Mr. Rutherford's photograph only forty-five stars.

Scintillation of the Stars.—In a note to *Nature* Mr. George F. Burder records an interesting observation on this subject. He remarks that when a person selects two stars of suitable size and distance apart, and looks steadfastly at one, the other being at the same time within the range of vision, the star which is not looked at will become alternately visible and invisible. On a favorable evening, and the scintillation of the stars being very marked, he made this experiment on the stars Epsilon and Zeta of Ursa Major. Looking steadily at one, he noticed that the other became every now and then totally invisible, for a period of some duration. On one occasion he counted thirty in the interval of disappearance, and this he afterward found to corre-

spond to five seconds. More frequently the star would be invisible for one or two seconds, then flash into full brilliancy, and, after a variable interval, vanish as suddenly again. He also tried two of the bright stars in Orion, and in that case the apparent extinction of one of them, from time to time, produced an effect almost startling. The author does not suggest any explanation of this. It is, in fact, a common optical phenomenon, which may be seen by trial upon two gas-lamps at the proper distance apart.

Mapping the Southern Heavens.—Dr. B. A. Gould, director of the Cordova Observatory, in a letter to the *American Journal of Science*, dated August 5, 1873, records the continued success of his labors there: Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather with which he had to contend during the greater part of the time, he had mapped 879 zones, containing about 50,000 stars, of which less than one-fifth are duplicates. From present means of judging, he expects to find about 65,000 stars in the 500 zones lying between the parallel of 28° and 80° southern declination. The southern circumpolar list of six stars which Dr. Gould proposed for the Coast Survey about fifteen years ago, affords him now an ample series of stars for determining the azimuth at any desired time, and obviates the necessity of too long an interval for the observation of determining stars between the zones. The work upon which Dr. Gould is now especially engaged will require for its completion the greater part of another year.

Recent Estimates of Solar Temperature.—Mr. James Dewar, in a paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, groups all the known methods of arriving at a knowledge of high temperatures, under eight different processes. He then goes on to show how it is possible, from the luminous intensity of the sun, to devise a new estimate of solar temperature. This calculation is based on a definite law, viz., that the total luminous intensity is a parabolic function of the temperature, above that temperature where all kinds of luminous rays occur. The temperature of the oxyhydrogen-flame does not exceed 2,400° C., and sunlight, according to Fiseau and Foucault's experiments, has 150 times the luminous intensity of the lime-light; so that it is only necessary to calculate at what temperature this intensity is reached, in order to get the solar temperature. This temperature is 16,000° C. in round numbers. Enormously high temperatures are not required to produce great luminous intensities, and the temperature of the sun does not at least exceed the above estimate. Mr. Dewar cites the opinion of Sir Wm. Thomson, who says: "It is almost certain that the sun's mean temperature is even now as high as 14,000° C.," an estimate which agrees well with the luminous intensity calculated.

Spectrum of the Sun.—In a paper contrib-

uted to the *Philosophical Magazine*, of February, Mr. J. Norman Lockyer refers to the evidence obtained by Dr. Frankland and himself, as to the thickening and thinning of spectral lines by pressure, and the disappearance of certain lines, where the method employed by them since 1869 is used. This method consists of throwing an image of the light-source to be examined on the slit of the spectroscope. The application of this method enables the phenomena to be better studied, the metallic spectrum being already separated from the spectrum of the gaseous medium, through which the electric spark passes. Photographs of the sparks taken in air, between zinc and cadmium, and zinc and tin, accompany the paper, showing that when spectra of the vapors, given off by electrodes, are studied in this manner, the vapors close to the electrode give lines which disappear from the spectrum of the vapor at a greater distance from the electrode, so that there appear to be long and short lines in the spectrum. In some cases the spectra of the metals, inclosed in tubes, and subjected to a continually decreasing pressure, have been observed: and it is noticed that the lines gradually disappear as the pressure is reduced, the shortest lines disappearing first, and the longest lines remaining last visible. Mr. Lockyer explains at some length how these observations apply to the solar spectrum, and deduces from them the presence of zinc and aluminium (and possibly strontium) in the sun.

The Coronal Atmosphere of the Sun.—At the Bordeaux meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, M. Jannsen gave in full his views of this subject, obtained from his observations of the total eclipse on December 12, 1871, seen from Shooter, Hindostan. He concludes that the coronal medium is self-lighted, in great part at least, and that it contains incandescent hydrogen, but that it also exhibits the presence of reflected solar light. The two analyses, spectral and polariscopic, agree as to this double origin of the coronal light, and all observations unite in demonstrating the existence of this circumstellar medium. This medium is distinguished, by its temperature and its density, from the chromosphere, of which the limit, moreover, is perfectly distinct. He proposes first, the name of "coronal envelope," or "coronal atmosphere," to remind us that the luminous phenomena of the corona owe to it their origin. M. Jannsen concludes his paper as follows:

The density of the coronal atmosphere must be excessively rare. In fact, it is known that the spectrum of the chromosphere, in its superior parts, is that of a hydrogen medium successively rarefied; but, as the coronal medium, according to the indications of the spectrum, ought to be even infinitely less dense, we see how rare this medium must be. This conclusion is further corroborated by astronomical observations. Science has recorded the passage of comets as only some minutes' distance from the surface of the sun; these bodies must have

traversed the coronal atmosphere, and yet, notwithstanding the lightness of their mass, they did not fall into the sun.

I shall add here, as to the constitution of the coronal atmosphere, a few ideas which do not rigorously flow from my observations, but which appear to me very probable, but upon which the future must pronounce.

I said, *à propos* of the observations in the telescope, that the corona was shown at Shooter with a form almost square, and that it was distinguished by gigantic dahlia-like petals. It is a fact that in each eclipse the figure of the corona has often varied; it has exhibited the most eccentric appearance. I have no hesitation in saying that this medium, now incontestably recognized, and which I propose to name the "coronal atmosphere," very probably does not represent the whole of the aureole which is seen during total eclipses. It is quite credible that portions of the rings or trains of the cosmical matter then become visible, and thus tend to complicate the figure of the corona. It belongs to future eclipses to instruct us on this point. But, with regard to the coronal medium itself, there is no doubt that it presents singular forms, which convey but little idea of an atmosphere in equilibrium. Moreover, I am inclined to admit that these appearances are produced by trains of very luminous and dense matter from the superior layers plunging this troubled medium. The protuberant jets, which carry the hydrogen to such great heights, must have a peculiar influence upon this coronal medium, whose density is quite comparable to that of the cometary media.

It is, then, very probable that the coronal atmosphere, like the chromosphere, is very much agitated, and that it changes its shape very rapidly, which will explain how it presents different appearances every time it has been observed.

To repeat: I have been able to establish at Shooter, by trustworthy and consistent observations, that the solar corona presents the optical characteristics of incandescent hydrogen gas, that this very rare medium extends to very variable distances from the sun, from half a radius of the sun to about double that at certain points; but I give these figures only as results of an observation, not as definitive. It is quite certain, moreover, that the height of the corona must be necessarily variable.

Variation in the Diameter of the Sun.—

Father Secchi has reduced a series of observations on the diameter of the sun, extending from January 12, 1871, to January 21, 1872, made by his assistant P. Rosa. Chronographic transits of the sun were taken over nineteen fixed threads and one movable thread, thus giving twenty transits for each limb of the sun. The probable error of an observation deduced from the twenty threads was $0''.31$ and the minimum error was $0''.5$. He thus obtained 187 trustworthy determinations, which were rendered comparable by having been first reduced to the mean solar distance. These observations corresponded to heliographic latitudes comprised between 0 and 26 degrees. While the probable error never exceeded $0''.5$ of an arc, the isolated determinations often differed by 3, 4 or even 5 seconds. Secchi thinks that this difference cannot be attributed to accidental errors, for they existed during several consecutive days, and passed insensibly from one value to another; also, the comparison of these measures with analogous ones made at Palermo shows variations sufficiently corresponding to those found at Rome, to

prove the reality of these variations in the solar diameter.

From an examination of the curves of these variations, Secchi deduced that the diameter had minima values when the numbers of spots and protuberances were at the maxima. This result shows that there is a physical relation which merits a special study. The region between 20 and 28 degrees of heliographic latitudes affords the smallest diameters, and this is exactly the zone where the solar activity is the greatest, as resulted from the comparisons and extent of the protuberances and spots. Secchi thus provisionally accounts for the above relation. The border of the sun is not perfectly defined, the want of definition in its contour being, probably, due to the light of the chromosphere, which, very bright at its base, fuses to some extent with the photosphere. The ordinary diameter of the sun is composed of the diameter of the photosphere augmented by this brighter inferior layer, whose height equals 4 seconds, which his measurers assign as the difference between the semi-diameter observed and that of the ephemeridis. If this explanation be true, knowing that the chromosphere is sometimes more and sometimes less brilliant, it results that the solar diameter, thus augmented, will be found to diminish and to increase with the brilliancy of the chromosphere.

Spörer's Observations on the Sun.—Prof. Spörer has contributed to the Berlin Academy of Science full reports of his recent observations on the sun. He gives interesting comparisons of spots, showing the difference between the two hemispheres of the sun in respect to the frequency of spots, and the mean heliographic latitudes. As to the frequency of spots, it appears that the southern hemisphere exceeds the northern both in maximum and minimum. The curves also show distinctly the rapid passage from minimum to maximum, and the slow decrease of the maximum.

The mean heliographic latitudes are obtained through assigning to each group of spots a factor of value. The union of five-rotation periods gave a point of the curve for the northern as well as for the southern hemisphere. Carrington had obtained from his observations the striking result, that the spots at the time of the minimum approach the equator, thereafter veered off to higher latitudes, and that then the more numerous spotted zones gradually approach the equator. Spörer, by his observations since 1861, has confirmed this result.

Spörer adheres to his division of protuberances into two classes. Secchi, in his work on the sun, has distinguished four classes of protuberances, but afterward accepted Spörer's twofold division. Both observers are at one in this, that the protuberances, which Spörer has named "flame" and Secchi "ray" protuberances, give different spectral lines, and

stand in intimate connection with the spots. But with regard to the proper hydrogen protuberances, Secchi says they are not in the condition to give rise to a spot, against which Spörer adduces examples of their influence in neighboring spot-formation, especially prominent in the intervals between considerable protuberances of hydrogen.

Solar Observations made easy.—Mr. R. Langdon describes in *Nature* his successful attempts to see the red flames on the sun's limb without waiting for a total solar eclipse, and by the use of a common telescope. He says:

I cut out several circular disks of thin brass (blackened on both sides), leaving three arms projecting from the periphery of each, of such length that when the ends were bent they should slide into the tube of the eye-piece. I placed one such disk in the eye-tube as near to the field lens as possible to avoid its getting hot; but here a difficulty presented itself which I had not foreseen—the disk was a trifle too large, and it shut out the sun altogether. I put in a smaller one which admitted too much of the sun's light. I afterward tried several, and it required a considerable amount of filing and scraping to produce one just the right size to cover the sun's disk and no more; especially as the least jarring or vibration of the telescope would cause the edge of the sun to be seen first on one side and then on the other. After several trials at different times I succeeded on January 16, 1872, in seeing on the southwestern limb a red flame. It appeared rather wider at the top than the bottom, with a smaller one growing out from the bottom or root close to the sun's limb. There was another tongue of flame a little to the right, which appeared to be detached from the larger flame and also from the sun's limb.

On September 20, 1872, I saw a red flame which went up a little distance from the sun's limb and then divided in three. Close to this, on the edge of the sun's disk, was a group of nine small spots, and a large space was covered with faculæ. The flame—which was of a deep-red color—did not appear to be projected against the sky, but upon a very delicate purple background.

No colored glass was used in either of these observations, but a sheet of letter-paper was held between the eye and the telescope, which was removed the instant the sun was brought into the centre of the field of view.

The Zodiacal Light.—Mr. Maxwell Hall describes in *Nature* the appearance of the zodiacal light, as seen in November, 1872, from Jamaica. The light reached a point between the Pleiades and the Hyades, so that the central portion traced out the course of the ecliptic with wonderful precision; it was brightest in the central part of the band, and gradually faded off toward the edges; its illuminative parts were greater than that of the Milky-Way, but became fainter as it proceeded along the ecliptic; as late as midnight a faint glare could be seen above the horizon. The breadth of the light was 40° at a distance of 34° from the sun, and 10° at a distance of 139° from the sun, and the light faded out at the distance of about 177° from the sun. It seemed perfectly fixed in the horizon, and there was no sign of its displacement such as might be caused by parallax combined with the earth's rotation, and, where the brighter part had set, and was far below the horizon,

the band across the zenith was quite as distinct as before. Mr. Hall thus comments upon the facts:

Now, these few facts go a long way toward explaining the nature of the zodiacal light, and a few more observations at different times of the year may be all that are necessary to do so satisfactorily; but as the light was so vivid here, it must have been seen in other parts of the world, and a comparison of the different accounts may bring about the desired result; hence these notes, and the following rough explanation.

The zodiacal light has generally been supposed to be a luminous ring, surrounding the sun, and situated between the orbits of Venus and Mars; the fact that the light has often been seen in both the east and west at the same place and time does not affect the probability of this explanation, as we have only to suppose the earth to be just within the ring; but there are many difficulties to encounter, and the explanation never seemed satisfactory. The instant, however, that I saw the prolonged ray, I felt sure that the zodiacal light was similar in its nature to the rays issued from a comet toward the sun, which, drifting over the nucleus, are then forced backward and form the tail; and that, in the case of the earth, the light is generated in those regions to which the sun is vertical, and, passing round the earth, the light is swept back in a direct line from the sun, thus forming a train which always tends toward a point in the heavens 180° from the sun, and which is therefore stationary with regard to the earth's axial rotation.

Lunar Radiation.—The Earl of Roese has presented to the Royal Society the results of his latest observations to determine the amount of heat radiated from the moon. An abstract of the paper is given as follows: "The observations were first corrected for change of the moon's distance from the place of observation, and change of phase during the continuance of each night's work, and thus a curve, whose ordinates represented the scale-readings (corrected) and whose abscissæ represented the corresponding altitudes, was obtained for each night's work. By combining all these, a single curve and table for reducing all the observations to the same zenith-distance was obtained, which proved to be nearly, but not quite, the same as that found by Prof. Seidel for the light of the stars. By employing the table thus deduced, and also reducing the heat-determinations obtained on the various nights for change of distance of the sun, a more accurate phase curve was deduced, indicating a more rapid increase of the radiant heat on approaching full moon than was given by the formula previously employed, but still not so much as Prof. Zollner's gives for the moon's light. By employing Laplace's formula for the extinction of light in our atmosphere, the heat effect in terms of the scale-readings was deduced, and an approximation to the height of the atmosphere attempted.

"From a series of simultaneous measurements of the moon's heat and light at intervals during the partial eclipse of November 14, 1872, when clouds did not interfere, it was found that the heat and light diminish nearly if not quite proportionally; the minimum for both occurring at or very near the middle of

the eclipse, when they were reduced to about half their amounts before and after contact with the penumbra."

Biela's Comet.—Prof. Oppolzer has investigated the probabilities that the comet observed by Pogson at Madras, December 2 and 3, 1872, was one of the fragments of Biela's comet, and is convinced by his computations that the likeness of the elements he obtained to those of Biela could not be the result of chance. The comet seen by Pogson, it will be remembered, was twelve weeks behind the computed places of Biela. He made but two observations of it, at about twenty-four-hour intervals, and more places are needed to give the orbit of the comet. Prof. H. A. Newton, of Cambridge, Mass., in reviewing the evidence, deems it highly improbable that the fragments of Biela's comet have lost twelve weeks, as there have been apparently no longer doubtful perturbations through the last ninety years. Jupiter has kept at a considerable distance from them, and his influence has been allowed for. The natural deduction is, as stated by Mr. Proctor, that what Mr. Pogson saw was a meteoric aggregation traveling in the track of the comet, but far behind it. In fact, it seems to be a third piece of Biela's original comet, separated from the main body, perhaps, long ago. The size of the nucleus seen by Mr. Pogson was comparable to that of the moon, allowing for the probable distance of the comet. It took over six hours to cross the dense part of the meteor-stream on the 27th of November, 1872; and, had its thickness been equal to that of the moon's diameter, the shower on that occasion would have lasted ten minutes. Prof. Newton conjectures that the meteors seen on the evening of November 27th belonged to still another stream of fragments from Biela's comet, since they were not seen in so great numbers on the evening of the 25th. Possibly the Pogson comet belonged to that stream.

Mr. Daniel Kirkwood, of Bloomington, Ind., is of the opinion that several comets, moving in nearly the same orbit as that of Biela, probably entered the solar system as a group, and that, after making their first perihelion passage in close proximity to each other, they were, when receding from the sun, thrown into their present orbits by the disturbing influence of Jupiter. He thus presents the case:

1. *Was the comet of 1772 identical with that of Biela?*—The mean of the seven consecutive periods between January 2, 1806, and September 22, 1852, is 2,427.7 days. Counting five periods of the same mean length from February 17, 1772, brings us to July 2, 1805—six months before the perihelion passage of 1806. In other words, the mean period between 1772 and 1806 was greater by about thirty-seven days than that between 1806 and 1852. The perturbations during the half-century succeeding the apparition of 1772 have not been computed. It seems very unlikely, however, that the difference of periods could thus be accounted for. We conclude, therefore, that the comet of 1772 was not that of Biela.

2. The first comet of 1818 is regarded by Dr. Weiss as a probable member of the Biela group. This body, discovered by Pons, was visible only four days. Its elements, as computed by Pogson, have a striking resemblance to those of Biela's comet. The longitudes of the ascending nodes differing by only 1° . There can be little doubt that it was connected, in its origin, with the comet of Biela.

3. The companion of Biela, observed in 1846 and 1852, is another comet of the same cluster. The fact that several cometary masses move in orbits almost identical, may afford a plausible explanation of the division of Biela's comet. Was one member of the group overtaken by another as they were approaching perihelion in 1845, and was their separation after imperfect collision the phenomenon observed at that epoch?

4. The comet detected by Pogson, at Madras, on December 2 and 3, 1872, may have been another member of the same family. Its perihelion passage occurred nearly three months after the time computed for that of Biela. Prof. Newton has remarked that so great a lengthening of the period could not probably be explained by planetary perturbation.

M. Hoek has shown that certain comets have been associated in groups before entering the solar domain. When the members of such cometary systems are widely separated, they may pass round the sun in very different orbits. The comets, however, which constitute the Biela cluster must have entered our system at small distances from each other, since their orbits are nearly coincident. These orbits, between longitude 255° and 265° , pass within no great distance of that of Jupiter. The group had perhaps made its first perihelion passage in a parabolic orbit. Receding from the sun, it fell under the controlling influence of Jupiter; the comets had various positions in relation to the planet, and hence the orbits resulting from the attraction of the latter were slightly different.

We might regard the comet of 1772 the companion of Biela, and Pogson's comet of 1872 as probably identical, but for the small increase of distance between the two Biela-comets in the interval from 1846 to 1852. The period would be about 2,456 days.

The author argues that the comets of this cluster have been moving in their present orbits but a comparatively short time—this being rendered probable by the fact that no two members hitherto detected have become widely separated, and that, notwithstanding the frequency of the return to perihelion, the meteoric debris is much less diffused than in the case of other known streams.

Encke's Comet.—Reports of Profs. Hall and Harkness on observations of Encke's comet, during its return in 1871, are published as an appendix to a volume from the United States Naval Observatory. Prof. Harkness gives his views of the spectrum of the comet, followed by discussions of the probable mass of the comet, and the density of the supposed resisting medium of space. The following are his general conclusions:

1. Encke's comet gives a carbon-spectrum.

2. From November 18th to December 2d the wave-length of the brightest part of the second band of the comet's spectrum was continually increasing.

3. No polarization was detected in the light of the comet.

4. The mass of Encke's comet is certainly not less than that of an asteroid.

5. The density of the supposed resisting medium in space, as computed from the observed retardation of Encke's comet, is such that it would support a column of mercury somewhere between $\frac{220}{10^{\text{in}}}$ and $\frac{285}{10^{\text{in}}}$ of an inch high.

6. There is some probability that the electric currents which give rise to auroras are propagated in a medium which pervades all space, and that the spectrum of the aurora is, in reality, the spectrum in that medium.

7. It is not improbable that the tails of all large comets will be found to give spectra similar to that of the aurora, although additional lines may be present.

Other Comets.—On the 3d of April, M. Stephan, at Marseilles, found the comet of 1867, originally discovered by Tempel, a comet of short period. It had been close to the planet Jupiter, and its time of perihelion passage altered thereby nearly two months. July 3d, M. Tempel, at Milan, discovered a comet of short period, the elements of which have been calculated by Dr. Schulhof. M. Borelly, of Marseilles, discovered another comet, August 20th; and on the 23d M. Paul Henry, at Paris, reported still another. These were all faint telescopic objects. M. Stephan obtained an observation of Faye's comet, September 3d; it was still exceedingly small and faint, and only about $9''$ from its computed place. Dr. Vogel, of Bothkamp, has observed the spectra of Borelly's and Henry's comets. The spectrum of the first named consisted of three bands in the yellow, green, and blue. The relative intensity of the bands in order from the red was indicated by the numbers 8, 7, and 2. Each of the bands shaded off very markedly from toward the violet, the greatest intensity being toward the red. Only one observation was made, and then the comet was near the horizon. The spectrum of the other comet consisted of three ordinary bright lines, which were, however, sharper than usual toward the red. Some of the bands bear a clear resemblance to the carbon-spectra.

Telescopic Observation of Meteors.—Dr. Galle, of Breslau, maintains the theory that multiple meteors enter our atmosphere in flights, and do not owe their separation into discrete bodies to the effect of explosion. Recently, Dr. Reimann observed with the Königsberg heliometer three small meteors traversing the field, separated from each other by small dark spaces. The two in front were smaller than the third, and the three presented the appearance of an isosceles triangle. These bodies moved so slowly that they could be conveniently watched. The slow motion implies great distances; yet they were as bright as stars of the fourth magnitude. The bodies showed no trains.

In another case Dr. Reimann observed a small meteor, and a fainter meteor following, about a quarter of a degree distant. Another

striking instance of a double meteor was that seen by Schmidt at Athens. The naked eye could see only one object; but in the telescope two large meteors could be seen traveling in front of a number of small fireballs, each of which was followed by a train. Dr. Galle refers to these and other instances to support his view. He considers that his researches into the phenomena presented by the meteors which fell at Pultusk on January 30, 1868, as a rain of stones, demonstrate that the meteors were separate long before they reached the place of so-called explosion, and that this place is only the spot where a complete resistance to the planetary velocity and a partial rebound from the impressed air take place, and whence the meteor falls with a velocity corresponding to the law of terrestrial gravity. Haidinger, from certain physical features of fallen meteors, had already inferred the necessity of the theory that the separate meteors had followed distinct paths through the air. Dr. Galle considers that at present it may be regarded as still an open question, whether meteorites enter our atmosphere, from outer space, already separated so as to form a swarm, or whether, shortly after entering and during their passage through the air, they are reduced through the effects of heat into smaller fragments, which the more or less freshly broken appearance of many fragments, as distinguished from the full or partial over-crusting of others, seems to indicate. He notes as unusual, in the first observation by Dr. Reimann, the circumstance that the two meteors traveling in front were smaller than the one which followed them.

The Transit of Venus.—In March, 1873, Congress appropriated the remaining \$100,000 of the estimated \$150,000, for expenses in observing the transit of Venus, December 8, 1874. The following official notice of the work in this connection, thus far done by the United States Government, appears in a memoir published by the Naval Observatory during the year:

Preparatory measures for this object were early taken by the Observatory. At the request of the Superintendent, Congress appropriated, in 1871, the sum of \$2,000 for experiments to be made on the best forms of instruments to be used in these observations. By section 2 of the naval bill making this appropriation, a commission in reference to this transit was made to consist of the Superintendent of the Observatory, the President of the National Academy of Sciences, the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and two Professors of Mathematics of the Observatory. Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., and Prof. William Harkness, U. S. N., were detailed as members of the Commission. In March, 1872, the Navy Department was addressed by the Superintendent on the advisability of making national provision for the observation of the transit, the expedition for which would also render important service in determining the position of points in the Pacific Ocean. The estimate of the Commission, of \$160,000 for the expedition in three annual installments) was submitted in this letter to the Superintendent, transmitted by the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. G. M. Robeson, and responded to by Congress in the grant of the first installment of \$50,000 for the purchase of

instruments, June 10, 1873. This cordial response in Congress was secured by the support of the Senate Committee on Education, an able report from which was presented by the Hon. Mr. Sawyer; and by the influence in the House of Representatives of the chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, Hon. Mr. Garfield, with that of other Representatives. Among those who memorialized Congress for this object were the Connecticut Academy of Sciences, the California Academy, the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and the University of California. Under the appropriation already made, the Commission have contracted for most of the necessary instruments, and are carrying forward the previously-required experimental work for observing this rare and most important event. They have issued the first two papers of a series upon this subject:

No. I., comprising a correspondence with Mr. L. M. Rutherford, of New York, and a paper on the Application of Photography, by Prof. Newcomb.

No. II.—Charts and Tables for facilitating Predictions of the several Phases of the Transit; prepared by Mr. G. W. Hill, Assistant in the Nautical Almanac Office, under the direction of Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, Superintendent of the Almanac.

In reply to inquiries in regard to the plans of the Commission, Prof. Newcomb, as their secretary, has replied in substance: That the principal reliance during the observations of the transit will be on photography; and that arrangements are being made for equipping eight photographic stations—four in the Northern Hemisphere in China, Japan, and probably in the adjacent islands; and four in the Southern Hemisphere in New Zealand, Chatham Island, Tasmania, and probably Kerguelen Island. Each station will be provided with an astronomer, an assistant-astronomer, and photographic assistants. The record of the work of the Observatory offered in the preceding memoir closes with this reference to the transit of Venus and to the natural relation to it held by the Institution. It purposes to fulfill that share in the observations and in the results to be deduced from them which the astronomical world justly expects of it. The daily-increasing interest in this phenomenon and its astronomical importance may be yet more appreciated by the general reader by attention to the following recent statement of a distinguished writer on Astronomy, Prof. R. Grant, Director of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh: "The approaching transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882 are looked forward to by astronomers with intense interest. Steps have already been taken by the principal nations of Europe to observe the transit of 1874 with the aid of all the appliances of modern science. The transit of 1882 will be eminently favorable for observation in America. Between those two important phenomena there will occur one of those oppositions of the planet Mars which are peculiarly favorable for the same purpose. We have thus three phenomena—the transit of Venus in 1874, the opposition of Mars in 1877, and the transit of Venus in 1882—all favorable for obtaining a fresh determination of the value of the solar parallax; and it cannot be doubted that the various efforts which they will call forth on the part of astronomers will lead to a value of the important element still more trustworthy than any yet arrived at."

It is proposed to hold a meeting, of all persons who will take part in the work, at Washington, in the spring of 1874. An artificial Venus will be provided making a transit over an artificial sun, at a distance of two miles, and the instruments intended for observation of the real transit will be used on that occasion.

The Great Telescope at Washington.—In November, 1873, Mr. Alvan Clark & Sons completed the mounting of the great refractor

constructed by them for the Naval Observatory, Washington. Four years were allowed for its manufacture, the contract having been made in 1870; but every part of the work was completed earlier than agreed upon. Chance & Brother, of Birmingham, cast the object-glass, which was ground and polished by the Messrs. Clark. It has a clear aperture of 26 inches. The metallic base and the instrument itself weigh about six tons, and the focal length is nearly 82 feet. The new telescope is poised on a dome 40 feet high and 41 feet in diameter. The instrument cost \$50,000, appropriated by Congress. It was placed in position without the least accident. No official report has yet been made of its working. The Messrs. Clark have received an order from Mr. McCormick for another telescope of the same size as that at the Capitol, designed as a gift, it is reported, to Washington and Lee University, Virginia.

The Lulande Medal.—Prof. James C. Watson, of the University of Michigan, who has been highly successful in the discovery of asteroids, has received a valuable gold medal, awarded him by the Institute of France. The *Ann Arbor Register* says:

The medal was awarded to Prof. Watson by the Institute of France, in July, 1870, but, on account of the war, its completion and transmission were delayed. It was made at the French Mint, and accompanying it was the certificate of the director of the mint, as to its fineness and weight, as well as 225 francs in bills of the Bank of France, being the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated by the Institute for the medal. It is exquisitely wrought, and has on one side a bust of Minerva in half relief, surrounded by the words: "Institut Impérial de France, Constit., Art. lxxviii." The other side has inclosed in a massive wreath the following words: "Académie des Sciences, Prix d'Astronomie, fondation Lulande, James Craig Watson, 1869."

AURORA BOREALIS. A very brilliant aurora was seen, April 18th, over a large part of England, and scientific observers communicated many interesting facts with regard to it to the press. Mr. A. S. Herschel enjoyed a good view of the phenomenon at Carlisle, and records his impressions of it at length. The first manifestation of the aurora took place at 9 P. M., in a clear sky, in the form of a bright, white arch, divided into low streamers. From this presently arose tall but faint shafts of light, which, later on, changed to a deep rose-color, and from that to rich crimson, some of them having the intensity of fire. The light at one time was so great that Mr. Herschel could read his watch and correct his notebook by it. The spectrum of the red streamers, like that of the white, he examined with a small pocket spectroscope, and found in it only the usual bright greenish line which was very vivid in every phase of the display. The author thus describes the spectacle at its height, and thence to the close:

Both the arches and streamers were stationary, and presented no sensible tendency to motion, however slow, while they were visible. At this time the

brightening streamers began to flicker in their light. Waves of light, rising from the north, succeeded each other rapidly, and appeared to flow swiftly over them toward the zenith. Arch after arch was visible as the waves passed over them, and fitful gleams among the auroral masses overhead shot to and fro there, like flashes of summer lightning. The rays and wisps of the corona, and belts or fragments of the aurora overhead were rendered especially luminous by these discharges. Farther from the zenith, in the north, the waves rose smoothly and steadily, with a motion that was indeed very swift, but it was yet quite distinctly discernible, and more easily distinguishable there than in their passage overhead. The arches or belts of the streamers appeared to be lighted up instantaneously, as they were reached. Although their intermixture in the north made it very difficult to decide this clearly, yet the upward progress of the waves there was very evident, while no such ascending movements could be distinguished in the east and west quarters of the sky. The belts and arches stretching toward those parts of the horizon, through the zenith, and past, or through the corona, forming the termination of the aurora toward the south, were constantly lighted up by momentary flashes, extending almost simultaneously along their whole lengths. The brightness of the flashes in those parts of the aurora which included the corona, and arches or lateral branches extending from it toward the magnetic east and west points, is easily accounted for by the belts and clusters of streamers in those positions being seen "on edge," or "end on," extremely foreshortened by perspective, so that the increase of light along their whole heights appeared to be concentrated, when the waves overtook them, to a single flash. The motion of the waves must be extremely swift, as they scarcely occupied more than a second in passing from an altitude of about 45° to the zenith. Supposing that (as the best observations of them have frequently agreed in showing) the heights of auroral arches, and of the bases of auroral streamers, are usually about 100 miles above the earth's surface, the velocity of propagation of these waves of electrical disturbance from north to south cannot have been much less than 100 miles per second. Such a prodigious velocity cannot possibly be ascribed to waves in the upper atmosphere driven by winds among its rarefied strata, to which the sweeping motion of the light waves, apparently wafted by gusts among the streamers, otherwise bore a very singular resemblance.

At 9^h 34^m some of the strongest waves passing across the corona lighted up a faint white arch in the south, extending from Arcturus across the northern part of Virgo to the head of Leo, several degrees in width. At 9^h 37^m, when the wave-disturbance, after continuing in full activity for about ten minutes, ceased as rapidly as it began, this arch and the corona still remained faintly visible; but, together with all the other arches and streamers of any altitude lately lighted up by the waves, they soon vanished, and the whole appearance of the sky at 9^h 40^m was about the same as when the aurora was first seen. At 9^h 48^m, however, the northern sky was again crowded in every part with thin, white streamers scattered indiscriminately over it, like groves of slender fir-trees on a hill-side, among which one very sharp and bright ray shone for a few seconds, springing from the horizon to a considerable altitude in the west. At 9^h 55^m all conspicuous streamers had disappeared, leaving only a general glow, among the brighter parts of which the wave-disturbance began again, and with less intensity than before, but with the same regularly ascending motions; the undulations succeeded each other without intermission until 10^h 5^m; they then ceased, and the faint appearances of the aurora, which were visible after this time, were, so far as I could observe them, until half-past eleven o'clock, of a very insignificant and inconspicuous character.

The Aurora and Sun-spots.—In a long and elaborate paper published in the *American Journal of Science*, Prof. Elias Loomis follows up his previous important contribution to our knowledge of the relation between sun-spots and auroral displays. The conclusions at which Prof. Loomis had formerly arrived were these: that auroras, at least in the middle latitudes of Europe and America, are subject to a law of periodicity; that their grandest exhibitions are repeated at intervals of about sixty years; and that there are also fluctuations less distinctly marked, which succeed each other at an average interval of ten or eleven years, the times of maxima coinciding quite remarkably with the maxima of the solar spots. The author improves the opportunity to test his conclusions offered by the publication of Prof. Loewering's new and very complete catalogue of auroras. The following table exhibits the dates of the maximum and minimum of auroral disturbances and sun-spots, at periods of eleven or twelve years, from which it will be seen that the coincidence is remarkable:

DATE OF MAXIMUM.		DATE OF MINIMUM.	
Solar Spots.	Aurora.	Solar Spots.	Aurora.
1778	1778	1874	1794
1789.5	1787.5	1798	1798
1804	1804.5	1810	1811
1816.5	1818	1823	1823
1829.5	1830	1833.5	1834.5
1837	1840	1843.5	1843.5
1844.5	1850.5	1856	1856
1863	1859.5	1867	1867
1870	1870.5	.....	.....

Prof. Loomis comments as follows:

In only two cases is there any sensible difference in the dates of minimum of the two classes of phenomena. Also in the year 1839 only one aurora was recorded, so that this year presents no real discrepancy in the dates of minimum.

From 1833 to 1835 the number of auroras was quite small, so that for the entire series of observations we may say there is an almost complete identity in the dates of minimum of the two classes of phenomena.

With regard to the dates of maximum there is some discrepancy, which in 1840 amounts to three years. It is also noticeable that the magnetic curve remained nearly stationary from 1836 to 1838, while the sun-spot maximum was sharply defined, suggesting the idea that the connection between the auroral and magnetic curves is more intimate than between the auroral and sun-spot curves.

The discrepancy in 1850 is apparently due to a double or triple maximum of the auroral curve. The New Haven observations show a maximum in 1848, and another in 1852; the combination of all the observations shows three maxima, viz., in 1848, 1850, and 1852, the greatest frequency being in 1850; that is, there was a prolonged period of unusual auroral displays extending over several years.

A comparison of both maxima and minima indicates that the critical periods of the auroral curve occur a little later than those of the sun-spot curve, and that the auroral maximum is frequently more prolonged than the sun-spot maximum.

The author also introduces a comparison between the auroral curve and the magnetic curve, with results still more surprising. The following table shows the comparatively close

agreement between the dates of maximum and minimum of the two classes of phenomena:

DATE OF MAXIMUM.		DATE OF MINIMUM.	
Magnetic Declination.	Aurora.	Magnetic Declination.	Aurora.
1777	1778	1784	1784
1787	1787.5	1799.5	1798
1803	1804.5	wanting.	1811
1817.5	1818	1823.5	1823
1829	1830	wanting.	1834.5
1838	1840	1844	1843.5
1848.5	1850.5	1856	1856
1860.5	1859.5	1867	1867
1870.5	1870.5	.....	.....

Prof. Loomis adds:

We perceive that the auroral maximum generally occurs a little later than the magnetic maximum, the average difference amounting to one year; while the time of auroral minimum either coincides with the magnetic minimum or slightly precedes it, the average difference amounting to about half a year.

On the whole, there seems to be no room for question that the number of auroras seen in the middle latitudes of Europe and America exhibits a true periodicity, following very closely the magnetic periods, but not exactly copying them. In particular we notice that during those periods in which the range of the magnetic declination was unusually small, as from 1794 to 1824, auroral exhibitions were extremely few in number and insignificant in respect of brilliancy.

If now we inquire as to the probable connection between these three classes of phenomena, we cannot suppose that a small black spot on the sun exerts any direct influence on the earth's magnetism or electricity, but we must rather conclude that the black spot is a result of a disturbance of the sun's surface which is accompanied by an emanation of some influence from the sun, which is almost instantly felt upon the earth in an unusual disturbance of the earth's magnetism, and a flow of electricity developing the auroral light in the upper regions of the earth's atmosphere. The appearances favor the idea that this emanation consists of a direct flow of electricity from the sun. If we maintain that light and heat are the result of vibrations of a rare ether which fills all space, the analogy between these agents and electricity would lead us to conclude that this agent also is the result of vibrations in the same medium, or at least that it is a force capable of being propagated through the ether, with a velocity similar to that of light. While this influence is traveling through the void celestial spaces, it develops no light; but, as soon as it encounters the earth's atmosphere, which appears to extend to a height of about 500 miles, it develops light, and its movements are controlled by the earth's magnetic force, in a manner analogous to the influence of an artificial magnet upon a current of electricity circulating round it.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. The area and population of the British colonies in Australia, and of New Zealand, were, according to the latest official accounts, as follows:

COLONIES.	Area.	Population.	Year of Census.
New South Wales..	208,000	501,590	April, 1871
Victoria.....	88,451	731,529	" 1871
South Australia....	280,000	*188,995	" 1871
Queensland.....	658,250	120,390	" 1871
Western Australia..	975,804	24,755	March, 1870
Northern Territory.	523,531	.....	.....
Tasmania.....	26,215	90,328	Feb., 1870
New Zealand.....	106,250	*294,028	" 1871
Total.....	8,077,701	1,960,530	

* Inclusive of natives.

The population of Victoria was estimated, on March 31, 1872, at 755,676; that of South Australia, in December, 1871, at 189,018; that of Western Australia, in December, 1871, at 25,353; that of Tasmania, in December, 1870, at 100,765. The revenue, expenditures, and public debt of the colonies were, in 1871, as follows:

COLONIES.	Revenue.	Expenses.	Public Debt.
New South Wales...	£2,575,308	£2,602,979	£10,606,030
Victoria.....	3,825,195	3,754,569	11,921,800
South Australia....	785,489	759,339	1,944,700
Queenstown.....	799,005	779,631	4,106,378
Western Australia...	98,132	113,046	none.
Tasmania.....	230,000	235,000	1,328,400
New Zealand.....	1,007,000	1,250,000	7,360,616
Total.....	9,320,129	9,493,964	37,270,924

The following table exhibits the imports and exports:

COLONIES.	Imports.	Exports.
New South Wales.....	£7,737,361	£7,990,088
Victoria.....	12,341,995	14,557,820
South Australia.....	2,160,864	2,582,358
Queenstown.....	1,577,339	2,533,732
Western Australia.....	196,010	199,240
Tasmania.....	761,273	685,088
New Zealand.....	4,078,193	5,282,064
Total.....	28,895,060	34,830,400

Railroads and telegraphs continue to make rapid progress in the Australian colonies. The latest dates published concerning them were:

COLONIES.	Railroads.	Telegraph Lines.
New South Wales.....	408	5,247
Victoria.....	383	3,398
South Australia.....	126	1,617
Queenstown.....	218	1,811
Western Australia.....	.....	.....
Tasmania.....	43	.....
New Zealand.....	44	2,159

Religious Denominations.—The number of churches and chapels in New South Wales was, in 1872, 924; that of ministers of religion, 501. The average attendance at public worship was 176,596, in 1871. According to the enumerations of 1861 and 1871, the religious divisions of the inhabitants was as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	Numbers.		Proportion p. 1000.	
	1861.	1871.	1861.	1871.
Church of England....	159,326	229,343	456	456
Presbyterians.....	34,692	49,123	99	96
Wesleyans.....	23,682	36,277	67	72
Congregationalists....	5,111	9,253	16	18
Other Protestants.....	9,868	15,499	28	30
Roman Catholics.....	99,198	147,627	283	293
Hebrews.....	1,759	2,305	4	4
Mohammedans and Asiatic Creeds.....	12,909	7,455	37	17
All others.....	8,398	7,112	10	14

The Church of England had 277 places of worship; the Free Church of England, 1; the Roman Catholics, 196; the Presbyterians, 17; the Wesleyan Methodists, 223; the Primitive Methodists, 39; the Congregationalists, 19; the United Methodists, 4; the Baptists, 16; the Unitarians, 1; the German Lutherans, 2;

the Christians, 3; the Jews, 2; the Christian Israelites, 3. There were 1,232 churches and chapels, and, with the exception of a small vote of £50,000 made by the colonial government, and available by all denominations, they are entirely self-sustaining. Besides these, 825 school-houses, and 577 other buildings, making a grand total of 2,134 buildings of all descriptions, are used for public worship. The places used for worship by the several denominations were as follows: Church of England, 200 churches, 99 school-houses, and 117 dwellings or public buildings; Free Church of England, 5 churches, 3 school-houses, 1 dwelling; Presbyterians, 256 churches, 92 school-houses, and 141 dwellings; Free Presbyterians, 5 churches, 3 school-houses, 1 dwelling-house; Wesleyans, 315 chapels, 30 school-houses, 70 dwellings; Primitive Methodists, 79 chapels, 5 school-houses, 15 dwellings; United Methodist Free Church, 26 chapels, 9 school-houses, and 4 dwellings; Methodist New Connection, 3 chapels; Bible Christians, 46 chapels, and 29 dwellings; Congregationalists, 63 chapels, 12 school-houses, and 12 dwellings; Baptists, 43 chapels, 35 dwellings; Evangelical Lutherans, 19 chapels, 8 school-houses, 17 dwellings; Unitarian Christians, 1 chapel; Welsh Calvinistic Connection, 7 chapels, 1 school-house, and 1 temporary place of worship; Christians, or Disciples of Christ, 18 chapels, 17 dwellings; United Brethren, or Moravians, 2 chapels, 1 school-house; Catholic Apostolic Church, 1 chapel, 2 temporary places of worship; Roman Catholic Church, 137 chapels, 58 school-houses, 115 occasional places of worship; Christian Israelites, 4 chapels, 1 school-house; Jews, 4 synagogues, 1 school-house, and 5 occasional buildings. The census returns of 1871 thus classify the people according to their creeds: 257,835 Episcopalians (including 5,997 Protestants not otherwise defined); 112,983 Presbyterians; 94,220 Wesleyan Methodists; 18,191 Independents, or Congregationalists; 16,311 Baptists; 10,559 Lutherans, or German Protestants; 8,540 Christians (Church of Christ); 93 Moravians and United Brethren; 1,432 Calvinists and Calvinistic Methodists; 333 members of the Society of Friends; 1,016 Unitarians; 1,028 other Protestants; 170,620 Roman Catholics (including 352 Catholics not otherwise defined); 278 Catholic Apostolic Church; 332 Greek Church; 285 Israelites and Christian Israelites; 79 Mormons; 357 Jews; 18,392 of other sects, including 17,650 pagans; 2,737 of no denomination; 2,150 of no religion; 5,560 unspecified; 9,965 who object to state their religion.

In South Australia, the aggregate number of churches and chapels is upward of 568, with seats for nearly 110,067 persons, exclusive of a large number of buildings and rooms occasionally used for devotional purposes. The membership of the different denominations, according to the census of 1871, with the places of worship, was as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	Population connected with it.	Churches and Chapels.	Other Houses of Worship.
Church of England.....	50,840	14	40
Roman Catholics.....	28,624	40	5
Wesleyans.....	27,075	146	51
Lutherans.....	16,412	42	..
Presbyterians.....	13,371	16	..
Congregationalists.....	5,329	20	14
Unitarian Christians.....	7,708	64	19
Primitive Methodists.....	8,237	100	31
Baptists.....	8,782	27	..
Christian Brethren.....	1,188	8	..
Methodists, New Connec.....	..	..	..
Jews.....	563	1	..
Unitarians.....	663	1	..
Moravians.....	210	1	..
Friends.....	92	1	..
New Jerusalem Church.....	137	..	..
Jews.....	435	1	..

Fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-nine persons were not classified, or objected to state their persuasion.

The creeds of West Australia are thus represented: Church of England, 14,619; Roman Catholics, 7,118; Wesleyans, 1,347; Independents, 882; Presbyterians, 529; Baptists, 54; Jews, 62; 147 are returned as of no denomination. The religious denominations of Tasmania were thus recorded, according to the census of February, 1870: Church of England, 53,047; Church of Rome, 22,091; Church of Scotland, 6,644; Free Church of Scotland, 2,420; Wesleyan Methodists, 7,187; Independents, 3,981; Baptists, 931; Jews, 232; Society of Friends, 92; Mohammedans and pagans, 4; other sects, 2,759. The number of churches and places of worship owned by the several denominations was as follows: Church of England, 100; Roman Catholics, 32; Church of Scotland, 25; Wesleyans, 52; Congregationalists, 54; Primitive Methodists, 15; United Free Methodists, 1; Friends, 1; Jews, 1.

AUSTRIA, CAROLINE AUGUSTA, Dowager-Empress of, fourth spouse, and widow of the Emperor Franz I., and step-grandmother of the reigning Emperor, Franz Joseph, daughter of the late Maximilian Joseph I., King of Bavaria, born at Munich, February 8, 1792; died in Vienna, February 8, 1873. She was married to Franz I. October 29, 1816, and crowned Queen of Hungary, September 25, 1825. The Emperor died, March 2, 1835, leaving her a widow at the age of forty-three. After the accession of the present Emperor, he was, until her death, very much under the influence of his mother, the Archduchess Sophia Wilhelmina, a sister of the subject of the present notice, who, though thirteen years younger, possessed an imperious will, and brooked no interference with her behests. It was much to the honor of the late Empress-Dowager, that, during her thirty-eight years of widowhood in the imperial capital, she steadfastly sought to maintain peace in the imperial household, often yielding what she might justly have demanded, to attain it.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY, an empire in Central Europe. Emperor, Francis Joseph I., born August 18, 1830; succeeded

his uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand I., on December 2, 1848. Heir-apparent to the throne, Archduke Rudolphus, born August 21, 1858. Area of the monarchy, 240,348 square miles; population, according to the census of 1869, 35,901,435. The area of cis-Leithan Austria (the lands represented in the Reichsrath) is 115,908 square miles; population in December, 1872, estimated at 20,727,164. It was distributed among the different crown-lands as follows:

Countries.	Inhabitants in 1872.
Austria below the Enns.....	2,037,249
Austria above the Enns.....	737,655
Salzburg.....	152,595
Styria.....	1,150,164
Carinthia.....	321,387
Carniola.....	406,117
Littoral.....	597,656
Tyrol.....	882,315
Bohemia.....	5,207,688
Moravia.....	2,030,975
Silesia.....	525,932
Galicia.....	5,629,361
Bukovina.....	526,001
Dalmatia.....	452,510
Total.....	20,727,164

Of the total population, 10,073,110 were of the male, and 10,654,054 of the female sex. Emigration from Austria,* compared with that of other countries, is insignificant. The total number of emigrants in 1871 was only 6,169, while that of immigrants was only 687. The number of marriages in 1870 was 199,083, of births 826,882, of deaths 598,581.

The value of the agricultural productions was, in 1871, estimated at 1,411,500,000 florins. The most important articles are: wheat, 111,400,000 fl.; rye, 156,700,000 fl.; oats, 101,500,000 fl.; potatoes, 117,400,000 fl.; hay, 204,500,000 fl.; straw, 115,000,000 fl.; barley, 76,700,000 fl.; maize, 22,500,000 fl.; beets, 64,700,000 fl.; wine, 36,700,000 fl.; milk, 88,300,000 fl.; butter, cheese, and other kinds of milk-products, 66,800,000 fl. The total value of the mineral production (exclusive of rock-salt) was, in 1871, 32,800,000 fl.; rock-salt, and the production of the smelting-houses (exclusive of the salt-works), 25,600,000 fl.; the aggregate value of rock-salt, and the production of the salt-works, 22,000,000 fl.: 82,618 persons were employed in the mines, 14,014 in the smelting-houses, and 9,720 in the salt-works.

The number of beet-sugar manufactories in 1871 was 225, and the number of beets used 21,500,000. Of the 2,390 breweries, the largest number was in Bohemia, 959; Upper Austria, 277; Galicia, 255; and Moravia, 251. Of the distilleries, 40,435: in Tyrol, 11,800; Styria, 6,800; Upper Austria, 4,900; the Littoral, 4,100; Carinthia, 3,700; Salzburg, 3,800.

The commerce of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, in 1871, was as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Austro-Hungarian Customs Union, without precious metals.....	Florins. 340,750,111	Florins. 467,583,098
Austro-Hungarian Customs Union, precious metals.....	59,392,876	55,487,390
Customs Territory of Dalmatia.....	8,631,860	7,824,972

* All the following statistics refer to cis-Leithan Austria, unless the contrary is expressly stated.

The First Danube Steam-Navigation Company had, in 1871, 154 steamers and 552 towing-boats: income, 10,900,000 florins; expenditures, 12,100,000 florins. The Steam-Navigation Company of the Austrian Lloyds had, in 1871, 66 steamers: income, 10,800,000 florins; expenditures, 9,600,000 florins.

The Greek Oriental Church of cis-Leithan Austria had hitherto no archbishop, while in the territory of the Hungarian crown there was one for the Roumanian nation (Hermannstadt), and one for the Servians (Carlovitz). In order to complete the organization of this church in the districts represented in the Reichsrath, the Austrian Government erected, in January, 1873, the Greek bishopric of Czernowitz in the Bukowina into an archbishopric, to which henceforth the Greek Church in cis-Leithan Austria is subordinate. The Greek Oriental Church has, besides the archbishop, 2 bishops (both in Dalmatia), 316 parishes, and 14 convents, and 2 theological institutions at Czernowitz and at Zara, in Dalmatia. The Roman Catholic Church has 7 archbishops of the Latin rite, 1 of the Greek, and 1 of the Armenian, 25 bishops of the Latin and 1 of the Greek rite, 6,567 parishes of the Latin and Armenian, and 1,427 of the Greek rite; 463 convents and houses of male, and 290 of female orders. The most numerous among the male orders are: the Franciscans (110 houses); Capuchins, 88; Dominicans, 35; Minorites, 31; Piarists, 29; Benedictines, 19; Regular Canons (Augustinians), 17; Brothers of Mercy, Bernhardines, and Jesuits, each 16. Among the female orders, the most numerous are the Sisters of Charity (103 houses); the Franciscan Tertiarians, 38; the School Sisters, 49; the Benedictines, 17.

The system of public schools is in course of reconstruction, on the basis of the law of May 14, 1869. The duty of erecting *Volkschulen* devolves on the communes. All children have to attend school from their sixth to their fourteenth year. During the year 1870-'71, there were 46 Bürgerschulen and 13,769 Volkschulen; in all, 18,815 public schools. With regard to the language used in schools, 6,040 were German, 5,495 Slavic, 1,007 Italian, 1,248 mixed, and 25 others. The number of Kindergarten connected with the schools was 53. The number of children of school-age was 1,287,803 boys and 1,295,375 girls of an age from six to twelve, and 413,197 boys and 413,725 girls of an age from twelve to fourteen. The number of attendants was, at the Bürgerschulen, 9,757 boys and 4,377 girls, at the Volkschulen, 932,740 boys and 873,836 girls. The number of gymnasia (colleges) in 1873 was 93, with 24,429 pupils (among whom were 9,658 Germans, 5,394 Czechs, 5,239 Poles, 1,502 Ruthenes, 1,255 Servians, Croats, and Slovenes; there were besides 47 Realgymnasias, with 7,042 pupils, and 63 Realschulen, with 18,349 pupils; 43 commercial academies and schools, with 349 teachers and 7,050 pupils. The universities of

Austria had, during the winter of 1872-'73, the following number of professors and students:

UNIVERSITIES.	Professors.	Students.
Vienna.....	206	3,756
Grätz.....	70	963
Innsbruck.....	46	663
Prague.....	115	1,755
Lemberg (1872).....	82	1,031
Cracow (1872).....	112	662

The list of societies in 1871 embraced 462 stock-companies, 703 singing-societies, 50 societies for the promotion of commerce and industry, 18 art-unions, 270 agricultural societies, 188 musical societies, 473 political societies, 219 Schützen-companies, and 294 Turnvereine, 146 literary, and 524 charitable societies; total number of societies reported, 8,999. The number of savings-banks in 1871 was 211, the number of depositors, 1,027,048; the total amount of deposits, 341,137,880 florins.

The Austrian Reichsrath, which had adjourned on December 20, 1872, again assembled on January 15, 1873. The most important work of the session was the discussion of the law on electoral reform which the Government had promised to introduce.* The consent of the Emperor to the ministerial draft was given on February 10th; on February 14th the draft was distributed among the members of the Reichsrath, and on March 4th the Committee on the Constitution made its report. The Liberal majority of the Reichsrath, all the time fearing that reactionary influences might again prevail at court, and at the last moment dispose the Emperor against the reform, concluded to hasten, as much as possible, the adoption of the ministerial draft. Although the Committee on the Constitution, in whose name the most prominent leader of the Liberal majority, Dr. Herbst, had drawn up the report, desired to improve the Government bill by a number of amendments, they thought it safer to secure for the present a sympathizing ministry, and therefore fully concurred in the bill, with the insignificant exception of raising the future number of members of the Reichsrath from 351 to 353. The vote on the bill was taken on March 6th. As the Czechic Federalists from Bohemia and Moravia had not taken part at all in the work of the Reichsrath, and the deputies of the Catholic party from German Tyrol had laid down their ultimatum, the opposition to the ministry was chiefly limited to the Polish deputies. The efforts to conciliate them by compromises had failed. After a declaration from their leader, Grocholski, they left the hall before the vote, and the electoral reform was carried by all against two votes. It was agreeably noticed that several deputies of Galicia, and all of Dalmatia, voted with the majority. The Herrenhaus likewise

* The principal features of the law proposed by the Government are mentioned in the AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872, p. 51.

adopted the law, on March 27th, by a large majority, after Prince Starhemberg and Baron von Lichtenfels had pointed out its significance. The signing of the bill by the Emperor called forth enthusiastic demonstrations of joy, especially in the German districts; the town council of Vienna was among the first to express to the Emperor profound gratitude. The German Liberals regard the adoption of the electoral reform as the beginning of a new political era in Austria. Henceforth, they think, it will be impossible for the provincial Diets, where the Federalists and Reactionists have their chief strength, to conspire, with any hope of success, for the overthrow of the Constitution by means of a two-thirds majority.

The second important point of the ministerial programme for the session was the *Angleich* with Galicia (the regulation of its provincial rights). Although the Government believed itself to have gone in its concessions to the Poles as far as the care for the union of the empire would allow, it concluded, in view of the electoral reform just carried, to make a new attempt at conciliating the more moderate Polish party, and of withdrawing it from the influence of the ultra-nationalists under the influence of Grocholski. The Emperor, therefore, on April 22d, in order to give, as he expressed himself, to Galicia "a proof of his continuing care," appointed the burgomaster Ziemiakowski, of Lemberg, as minister without portfolio. The new minister had not taken any part in the negotiations for effecting the *Angleich*, and was known to be a friend of direct elections; like the present Prime-Minister of Hungary, he had been, during the revolutionary period of 1848-'49, condemned to death for his complicity with the revolutionary schemes. As the session was closed on April 24th, there was no time for observing the immediate effect of this appointment upon the Reichsrath. In his closing speech, the Emperor, referring to the electoral reform, expressed his hope that, "on this ground all the tribes and parties may unite in order to work in the spirit of reconciliation, in noble competition, and with united strength for the greatness and the honor of the Fatherland, and for the prosperous development of constitutional life."

The meetings of the two delegations of Austria proper and of Hungary for the discussion of the common affairs of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy were opened on April 2d. The Emperor, and the presidents of the two delegations, expressed their satisfaction with the present prospects of a long peace, which they believed to have been strengthened by the meeting of the Emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia, in Berlin.

On April 20th, the eldest daughter of the Emperor, Arch-duchess Gisela (born July 13, 1856), was married to Prince Leopold of Bavaria (born February 9, 1846), second son of Prince Luitpold. In a note addressed to the

prime-minister, Prince Auersperg, on April 18th, the Emperor expressed his "thanks for the numerous proofs of warm interest" which, on this occasion, he had received from all classes of the population.

Although the Austrian ministry was, in general, looked upon as the exponent of the principles of the Liberal party, it pursued in some, and particularly in religious questions, a conciliatory policy, which gave great offense to the majority of the Liberal party. The Minister of Public Worship, Von Stremayr, in a circular to the public schools, increased the religious exercises of the pupils. They must go four times a year to confession, and be conducted by the teachers to the mass and to the public procession of Corpus Christi. The teachers protested, and the standing committee of the Austrian Teachers' Association, in April, asked the minister to withdraw his circular, as irreconcilable with Article 14 of the fundamental law of the state, according to which no body can be forced to take part in a religious act. The minister replied to this remonstrance by the deposition of Herr Bobies, the director of a "Bürgerschule" at Vienna, and the chief of the Austrian Teachers' Association, and directed the school authorities of Austria to suppress all public expressions of sympathy with Bobies. The ministry approved of the circular of Stremayr, and dissolved several political associations which had passed resolutions in favor of Bobies, or asked for the separation of church and state. Specially distasteful to the Liberals was a rescript of the Minister of Public Instruction, in which he restored to the Jesuits, who are professors of the theological faculty of the University of Innsbruck, the right to be elected into the Academic Senate. While the ministry thus offended a portion of the Liberal party, it fully conciliated the more moderate portion of the Catholic party, who, under the leadership of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Vienna, separated from the Ultramontane section of the party, abandoned a direct opposition to the Austrian Constitution, and only demanded an outspoken Austrian basis for the new constitutional life of the empire. Other bishops were less conciliatory: thus, the Bishop of Olmütz, Prince of Furstenberg, refused to notify the parish priests that the certificates of the deaths of Italian subjects must henceforth be drawn up according to a schedule agreed upon by the Governments of Austria and Italy, on the ground that this agreement between Austria and Italy was an encroachment upon the rights of the Apostolic See.

The foreign policy of the Austrian Government was more acceptable to the Liberal party. The visits of the Empress of Germany to Vienna in June, and of the Emperor in October, called forth very enthusiastic popular demonstrations in favor of the establishment of intimate relations between Austria and Germany. The reception of King Victor Emmanuel by

the Emperor and people of Austria was likewise very cordial, although many members of the imperial family, and of the high aristocracy, left Vienna in time in order to avoid meeting the excommunicated king.

During the summer months all the political parties were active in their preparations for the first general elections according to the new electoral law which took place in the latter part of October. The parties favorable to the present Constitution obtained a considerable majority; the German Liberals gained several seats in Bohemia over the Czechs, and in Galicia the Ruthenians, who are favorable to the Constitution, gained ground against the Polish nationalists. The session of the Reichsrath was opened on November 4th. On the day before, a meeting of all the feudal federalist and Catholic opponents of the Constitution was held, which was attended by Czechs, Slovenes, a few Poles, the feudal deputies and the Catholic deputies of the rural districts of Tyrol, Styria, and Upper Austria. It was resolved to leave every deputy of the opposition at liberty to enter the Reichsrath or not, and it was expected that nearly all, except forty-five Czechs and Moravians, would enter. On November 5th, the Emperor Francis Joseph delivered the opening speech, in which new laws, for the protection of commerce from the disastrous consequence of panics, and for the new regulations of religious affairs, were announced. The Reichstag elected Dr. Rechbauer, one of the leaders of the German Liberals, president, and Vidulich (Dalmatian) and Pillersdorf (German) vice-presidents. In the address to the Emperor, which the Reichstag adopted in reply to the speech from the throne, it expressed the hope that the principle of complete liberty of religion and conscience would be carried through, and that the sovereignty of the state governments would be guarded against any encroachments on the part of Church boards.

The International Exhibition at Vienna was opened by the Emperor on May 1st, in the presence of the Empress and several grand-dukes and grand-duchesses, the Crown-prince and the Crown-princess of Germany, the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Great Britain, the Crown-prince of Denmark, and of from 30,000 to 40,000 people. The prime-minister, Prince Auersberg, represented the Exhibition as the Emperor's own work, for which the people of Austria offered to him their heartfelt thanks. In the name of the city in Vienna, the Emperor was thanked by the burgomaster, Dr. Felder. It was generally observed that there was less enthusiasm among the masses of the people than at any of the preceding great international exhibitions. With the exception of the German and the English departments, the preparations were far from being completed. This was especially the case in the department of the United States, the commissioners of which had been sus-

pended by President Grant, in consequence of grave charges brought against them. The number of countries represented at the Exhibition was larger than on any of the preceding exhibitions, as not only the countries of Europe and America were represented, but also the empires of the East, which of late have begun to establish closer commercial and diplomatic relations with the Christian world. China, Japan, India, Persia, Morocco, Tunis, had sent their contributions, no less than Turkey and Egypt. The International Jury of the Exhibition began its labors on June 16th. Each of the twenty-six groups into which the objects of the Exhibition were divided had its own special jury, and the presidents of the several groups formed a Council of Presidents. The President of this Council was Prince Joseph Adolphus Schwarzenberg; Vice-Presidents, the Netherlandish ambassador, Baron Heeckeren, the Brazilian ambassador, Baron Porto Seguro, and the Swedish ambassador, Count Piper. The series of literary International Congresses which were held in connection with the Exhibition began on April 16th, with an International Patent Congress. The Congress declared in favor of efficient patent laws for the protection of inventors. It also resolved that only inventors should obtain patents; that patents should be issued for, or extended to, a term of fifteen years; that a complete publication of patents should be obligatory. An international patent law was declared to be greatly desirable, and the Austrian Government promised to use its diplomatic influence in behalf of such a law. An executive committee, with the General-Director of the Exhibition, Baron Schwarz, at its head, was appointed to carry out the intentions of the Congress. The Congress of Agriculture and Forestry was attended by representatives of a large number of countries, among them of Turkey and the South American republics. The first subject of discussion was the protection of useful birds, and a resolution was passed to ask the Austrian Government to secure the protection of the birds which were useful to agriculture, by means of international treaties. According to the opinion of the Congress the capture and the killing of birds which eat insects are to be unconditionally forbidden; a list of the birds which ought to be protected is to be made; the birds which mostly feed on grain should be protected during the time from March 1st to September 15th; the capture of birds by means of slings, traps, and lines, is to be totally forbidden; as well as the robbing of birds' eggs and young birds, the destruction of nests, and the sale of birds, living or dead, which eat insects. The Austrian Government was also requested to exert itself in behalf of bringing about an international agreement among the states for improving the statistics of agriculture and forestry. A series of six resolutions was adopted, suggesting measures for the

better protection of forests. The Congress of Cultivators of Flax, which was closed on August 1st, resolved to establish a standing committee embracing all the states cultivating flax, which is to act as an international organ for the improvement of flax. The next International Congress will be held at Ghent. The third International Medical Congress was opened on September 1st, by Archduke Rainier, after whom, it was addressed by Prof. Rokitanaky. For every subject embraced in the programme, a special president was elected. The first subject discussed was the question of vaccination, Prof. Jaccoud, of Paris, the founder of the Medical Congress, being in the chair. The Congress declared itself in favor of the compulsory introduction of vaccination. The discussion on syphilis was presided over by Prof. Warlomout, of Brussels, and resulted in the adoption of twelve resolutions, defining the measures which the states should adopt with regard to prostitution and syphilis. A special meeting of physicians of insane asylums recommended the appointment of a special committee on insanity in the Ministry of the Interior of every state. With regard to the question of quarantine, the Congress declared in favor of abolishing all land and river quarantines, and a thorough revision of the ocean quarantine. The fourth International Medical Congress will be held at Brussels. A Pomological and Oinological (of wine-culture) Congress was opened on October 3d. The two sections held separate sessions. The oinological section resolved to appoint an international committee which is to fix common names for all kinds of grapes, and to hold annual meetings. The Congress will meet again at the close of September, 1874, at Treves, and, on motion of a French member, the Government will be invited to send representatives. The most interesting and the best attended of all the International Congresses held in connection with the Exhibition was the Private International Conference for voluntary aid in times of war. A number of resolutions, relative to improved methods of transporting the wounded from the field of battle and on railroads, were adopted. One resolution recommended that, in war, every soldier be supplied with bandages, in order that, in case of his being wounded, the necessary material is sure to be on hand. An International Monetary Conference, held under the presidency of August Eggers, of Bremen, declared in favor of the gold standard, in preference to the pure silver or double (gold and silver) standard, and recommended the introduction of an international chief gold-piece (of 7½ grammes refined gold), and an international monetary unit (the metrical dollar of 1½ grammes, divided into 100 cents). The Meteorological Congress, at which the states of Europe, the United States, and China, were represented, was presided over by Dr. Jelinek, of Vienna. A number of resolutions aiming

at the improvement of meteorological observations were passed, and the establishment of a central meteorological institution was declared to be desirable. The governments of the several states are to be requested to cause the meeting of a new International Meteorological Congress three years hence. A standing committee for carrying out the resolutions of the Congress was elected, consisting of seven members. The International Jury, after finishing their labors, presented to the Director-General of the Exhibition, Baron von Schwarz-Senborn, through the Council of Presidents, a magnificent farewell address, in which they express the most grateful recognition of his eminent services. The members of the jury declared that, after having made themselves familiar with all the details of the Exhibition, they consider it an event of so vast importance for the progress of civilization, that its results can at present not yet be fully appreciated, but they are sure that, for all time to come, it will secure to the talented director a famous name in history. The document is signed by seventy-two members of the jury. On August 16th, the city of Vienna gave a splendid banquet to the prominent men of the Exhibition in the city of Vienna, which was followed by popular festivities in the park of the Exhibition, attended by more than 100,000 persons. The solemn announcement of the prizes which had been awarded by the International Jury took place on August 18th, the birthday of the Emperor of Austria. As the Emperor was absent, his eldest brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, acted in his place. As the large rotunda of the palace of exhibition was too much crowded with articles of the Exhibition, the festivity took place in the imperial riding-school. The number of "Diplomas of Honor" which were awarded was 419, of which Germany received 100; Austria, 81; France, 80; Great Britain, 28; Switzerland, 22; Russia, 20; Belgium, 20; Italy, 19; North America, 9; Sweden, 9; Spain, 8; Netherlands, 6; Japan, 5; China, 2; Brazil, 2; Turkey, 2; Denmark, 2; Portugal, 1; Roumania, Greece, and Egypt, one each. The diploma of honor was designed to bear the character of a peculiar distinction for eminent merits in the domain of science, and its applications to the education of the people, and the advancement of the intellectual, social, and material welfare of men. Nine diplomas were given to the United States. Besides these diplomas of honor, 70 "Medals for Progress," 177 "Medals of Merit," 2 "Medals for Fine Arts," 5 "Medals for Good Taste," 28 "Medals for Coöperators," and 145 "Diplomas of Merit or Honorable Mention," were awarded to citizens of the United States. The Exhibition closed on November 2d, on which day it was visited by 139,037 persons. The aggregate number of persons who had visited the Exhibition was reported at 7,254,000.

B

BADGER, Rev. MILTON, D. D., a Congregationalist clergyman and writer, for thirty-eight years an active and efficient secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, born in Coventry, Conn., May 6, 1800; died in Madison, Conn., March 1, 1873. From early youth he gave evidence of the possession of remarkable talent, and, having united with the Congregational Church at the age of sixteen, he was encouraged to obtain an education with a view to the ministry. He entered Yale College in 1819, and graduated with distinguished honor in 1823. After spending a year in teaching in New Canaan, Conn., he began his theological studies in Andover Theological Seminary, but in 1826 removed to New Haven to become a tutor in Yale College, and finished his preparation for the ministry in the Yale Divinity School. He was licensed to preach in 1827 by the New Haven East Association, and was ordained January 3, 1828, as pastor of the South Congregational Church in Andover, Mass. His parish included the Theological Seminary and Phillips Academy, and his congregation was, as a body, highly intelligent and intellectual. In this field of labor he remained for seven years, gaining with each year in the confidence of his church and of his brethren in the ministry, by his earnest devotion to his work, his eloquence as a preacher, and his tact and skill as a pastor. In 1835 he was called from his parish to become the associate secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, and, though it completely overthrew all his previously-formed plans for usefulness and activity, and placed him at once outside of all opportunities of advancement and prominence in the ministry of his denomination, he felt it his duty to accept the position. He was soon, by the resignation of Dr. Peters, placed in the position of senior secretary, and for thirty-four years he performed the often difficult and trying duties of his office with a faithfulness, an assiduity, a comprehensiveness of purpose, and a skill in the management of all its details, almost incredible. He possessed a vigorous constitution, but the vastness and constant pressure of his work proved too much for even his iron frame, and in 1869 he was compelled, by the manifestations of the disease which finally ended his life, to withdraw from active duties, though he continued until the last to be the wise and affectionate counselor of his associates and successors in office. He received the degree of D. D. from Middlebury College in 1844.

BAIRD, THOMAS D., PH. D., LL. D., a distinguished scholar, Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Baltimore City College, born in Ohio, July 14, 1819; died

in Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1873. He was the second son of the late Rev. Thomas D. Baird, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and religious journalist of Pittsburg, Pa. He was educated at Jefferson College, Pa., where he took both the regular degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. In 1839 Prof. Baird came to Baltimore, having been called to the chair of Mathematics in the then Baltimore High School, a chartered institution, but in no way connected with the system of public education. He continued in this position for some years, and in the mean time studied law with the late William Schley. In 1844 he was admitted to the Baltimore bar, but never practised law, preferring the more congenial duties of an instructor of youth. In 1847 he became a Professor of Mathematics in Marshall College, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1850, when he returned to Baltimore, and opened a private classical and mathematical school. In 1854 he was again called to the West, having been elected a professor in Westminster College, Missouri. He returned to Baltimore in 1857, when he was elected Principal of the High School (now Baltimore City College), a position he continued to hold, under all the changing administrations, up to his death. About the time he took charge of the Baltimore City College he was made Doctor of Philosophy by Concordia College, Missouri, and some years later Doctor of Laws by Centre College, Kentucky. For many years Dr. Baird was Secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, member of the Board of Managers of the Maryland Bible Society, a member of the Children's Aid Society, a member of the Evangelical Alliance, and a ruling elder in the Central Presbyterian Church. Prof. Baird was distinguished as a successful teacher of youth—one who always united gentleness with firmness, and so won the sincere affection and respect of his pupils. He had many warm friends in Baltimore, who deeply mourned the loss of such a man, and in educational circles his death was especially felt.

BAPTISTS. I. REGULAR BAPTISTS IN AMERICA.—In the table on the following page are given the statistics of the Baptist Churches in the United States, as published in January, 1873.

The number of Associations was 858; number of Sunday-schools (so far as reported), 9,412; of officers and teachers in the same, 88,085; of scholars, 653,742. The entire amount of benevolent contributions reported for the year 1872 was \$4,926,527.04. The nine theological institutions reported 40 instructors and 419 students; the 34 colleges and universities, 256 teachers, 3,814 male and 446

female pupils; the 51 academies, seminaries, institutes, and female colleges, 264 teachers, 1,687 male and 2,469 female pupils.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Members.
Alabama.....	1,108	574	74,971
Arkansas.....	708	497	88,068
California.....	86	74	3,028
Colorado.....	118	12	480
Connecticut.....	118	195	19,590
Delaware.....	9	7	170
District of Columbia.....	91	16	7,410
Florida.....	153	117	12,991
Georgia.....	2,197	1,067	154,611
Idaho.....	1	1	20
Illinois.....	997	521	63,521
Indiana.....	541	261	87,374
Iowa.....	46	43	2,719
Kansas.....	273	220	20,474
Kentucky.....	186	108	7,450
Louisiana.....	1,146	434	113,664
Maine.....	301	261	32,177
Maryland.....	268	178	19,511
Massachusetts.....	95	81	4,284
Michigan.....	277	336	46,057
Minnesota.....	297	225	50,610
Mississippi.....	149	98	5,225
Missouri.....	1,158	506	75,643
Montana.....	1,208	685	77,763
Nebraska.....	1	1	.....
Nevada.....	70	28	2,046
New Hampshire.....	1	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	65	96	8,158
New Mexico.....	166	186	87,302
New York.....	1	.....	80
North Carolina.....	846	751	103,023
Ohio.....	1,264	680	108,578
Oregon.....	291	878	43,806
Pennsylvania.....	46	43	1,777
Rhode Island.....	805	390	53,451
South Carolina.....	61	73	9,953
South Dakota.....	614	264	76,796
Tennessee.....	1,086	705	97,533
Texas.....	897	560	18,786
Utah.....	1	1	16
Vermont.....	109	78	8,811
Virginia.....	1,053	535	133,509
Washington.....	11	8	820
West Virginia.....	219	163	20,120
Wisconsin.....	178	116	11,324
Wyoming.....	2	1	154
Total.....	19,730	11,803	1,568,233

The *American Baptist Year-Book* for 1873 gives the following general summary of Baptists in the world:

COUNTRIES	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Members.
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada.....	310	230	18,102
Grand Ligne Mission.....	10	6	209
Mexico.....	8	.....	140
New Brunswick.....	124	73	10,133
New Scotia.....	100	00	12,031
Prince Edward Island.....	14	6	820
United States.....	19,730	11,803	1,568,233
West India			
Bahama.....	5	3	2,897
Barb.....	1	1	100
Jamaica.....	94	36	20,590
Trinidad.....	2	1	434
Total, 670 Associations....	20,460	12,341	1,676,037
Europe (including Great Britain and the Continent).			
55 Associations.....	2,300	2,519	272,437
Asia, 1 Association.....	408	197	29,414
Africa.....	81	35	1,999
AUSTRALASIA, 3 Associations.....	144	91	5,113
Grand total, 980 Associations	24,012	15,157	1,985,930

The anniversaries of the Northern Baptist societies in the United States for 1873 were held at Albany, N. Y., from the 19th to the 23d of May. The meetings of the *American Baptist Missionary Union* were held May 19th and 20th. The income for the year from all sources was reported to have been \$216,100.70, or about \$8,000 more than the income of any previous year. The two Woman's Societies, the Eastern and the Western, had contributed toward the support of women laboring in foreign countries the sum of \$22,155.94. Including the sum of \$18,758.07 applied to the payment of the debt of the previous year, the schedule of appropriations of the Union had reached \$258,170.84. The accounts thus still showed a balance against the Union of \$42,069.64. An amendment to the constitution, the design of which was to make the annual meeting a delegated body instead of a mass meeting of all the members who should choose to attend, had been proposed at a previous meeting, and laid over for the consideration of this one. It was acted upon unfavorably by the Board of Managers, who passed a resolution that they did "not consider it expedient at present to make any change in the terms of membership of the Union." A resolution of sympathy with the undertaking by the Southern Baptist Convention of a mission in Rome was adopted.

The Board of Councillors of the *American Baptist Educational Commission* met at Albany, May 20th. The Executive Committee, in their report, presented two questions as demanding consideration and action: 1. Whether the time had arrived for entering upon the work of aiding in the founding of institutions of higher learning in States and regions requiring exterior aid; 2. Whether it would be expedient to make the approaching national centennial anniversary the occasion of a simultaneous movement in all the States for the endowment of institutions of learning? The report of the committee was adopted, and its suggestions were approved by the Board of Councillors. In their resolutions on the points presented, the Councillors pledged themselves to sustain the Executive Committee in their efforts "to collect and appropriate funds for nourishing and sustaining, during periods of special exigency, unendowed or inadequately endowed institutions for higher learning in States requiring exterior aid," according as in the judgment of the committee such special exigencies may require. The Board also approved the suggestion of the Executive Committee to have the approaching national centennial anniversary celebrated by a simultaneous movement in all the States and Territories for the endowment of Baptist institutions of learning, and invoked the cooperation of all the churches, societies, and other Baptist bodies in this movement.

The anniversary of the *American Baptist Home Missionary Society* was held at Albany,

May 21st. The report showed the total receipts for the year from all sources to have been \$248,593.44, and the expenditures \$245,733.09. Three hundred and thirty-seven missionaries had been supported in the Northern Department, of whom one hundred and sixty-seven had labored west of the Mississippi River, and thirty-two on or beyond the Rocky Mountains. They returned 2,117 persons baptized, and 25,538 in the Sunday-schools. The number of missionaries supported in the Southern States and Mexico was one hundred and three; forty-one churches had been organized in this part of the field, 2,977 persons baptized, and between 700 and 800 freedmen and students were under instruction.

The anniversary of the *American Baptist Bible and Publication Society* was held at Albany, May 22d. The entire receipts of the Society in all departments for the year ending March 1, 1873, were \$403,823.82, or \$17,454.87 larger than the receipts for any previous year. Of this amount, \$324,201.36 were received in the business department, being \$11,203.58 less than were received the previous year in the same department; while \$79,770.46 were received in the missionary department, being \$28,658.45 more than the receipts of the previous year. Twenty thousand dollars of the amount of the receipts reported had been contributed especially for the Bible and Sunday-school work in Italy. The publications of the Society for the year included 544,623 copies of books and tracts, six periodicals, a series of Bible-lessons, and the *American Baptist Year-Book*. The effort to unite this Society with the American and Foreign Bible Society having failed, a request was presented from the Executive Board of the latter Society that this one resume its former name of the "American Baptist Publication Society." An amendment to the constitution to give effect to the desired change was adopted.

The annual meeting of the *American Baptist Historical Society* was held at Albany, May 23d. The report showed the receipts for the year to have been \$477, and the expenditures \$367. The number of additions to the library during the year was: of books, 221; of pamphlets, 1,226; of manuscripts (chiefly historical), 83. Autograph letters of eminent Baptists, likenesses, and views of Baptist public buildings, had been procured. The library contained, at the time the report was made, more than 6,000 volumes, many of which were rare.

The second annual report of the two *Women's Baptist Missionary Societies* shows the receipts of the Eastern Society (office at Boston), for the year ending with March, 1873, to have been \$22,629, and those of the Western Society (office at Chicago), for the same time, to have been \$7,368. The Eastern Society supports nine women missionaries, one native preacher, and four Bible-women, and helps support 15 schools, in which are more than 500 scholars. The Western Society supports

six women missionaries and four Bible-women, and helps support five schools.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the *American Bible Union* was held in New York, October 1st. The object of this Society is to effect new translations of the Bible. The Books of Joshua (revised by Dr. Bliss) and Judges (revised by Drs. Hackett and Bliss) had been printed during the year, and were reported ready for circulation. The Book of Isaiah (revised by Dr. Conant) was in press. Forty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-seven bound copies of the sacred Scriptures had been given to churches, Sunday-schools, benevolent organizations, and individuals, during the year. Six hundred copies of Spanish Scriptures had been given away for circulation in Mexico, and one hundred copies for circulation in the city of New York. Copies of the Scriptures had also been distributed in the Italian, German, and Welsh languages. Dr. Conant, under whose supervision a large part of the work of revision is done, is also one of the members of the American Committee who are coöperating in the work of revision which is going on under the direction of the English Convocation of Canterbury. The receipts of the Union for the year were \$63,707.51, and its expenditures \$65,481.41.

The eighteenth meeting of the *Southern Baptist Convention* was held at Mobile, Ala., beginning May 8th. The Rev. J. P. Boyce, D. D., of South Carolina, was elected president. The *Board of Foreign Missions* reported that their gross receipts for the year had been \$51,023.82, of which \$22,263 were for the chapel in Rome. The amount of \$3,834.49 had been contributed to the latter sum from the Northern States, and \$1,240.20 from England and Scotland. The entire receipts were more than double the average receipts of the preceding six years. It was remarked with regret that, contrary to the understanding expressed at the preceding meeting of the convention, the extraordinary interest taken in the chapel at Rome had diverted attention and contributions from the general fund. The effort to buy a house at Rome had not, as yet, succeeded. The Rev. Dr. G. B. Taylor had been appointed missionary to Italy, and was expecting to sail at an early day. The Board had already stations at Rome, Civita Vecchia, Bari, Bologna, Modena, Carpi, and La Tour, with 277 members.—The direct receipts of the *Board of Domestic Missions* for the year closing with the time of the meeting of the convention were \$27,199.20. Considerable sums had also been employed under the direction of the different associations in what was styled "State work." These sums and the balance from the previous year added to the direct receipts reported by the Board, made the whole amount, subject to use during the year in the work of home missions, \$46,784.35. The work of the Board had been prosecuted to the extent of its financial

ability. Fifty-five missionaries had been employed in the domestic field, and twenty-two with the Indians; seventy missionaries had been employed by societies coöperating with the Board, making in all 155 effective laborers. A statement was made in connection with the report of the Board of Domestic Missions regarding the Indians with whom the Board labors. It appears from this that there are among the Creeks and Seminoles 39 churches, with 28 native ministers, and 2,100 members. Two hundred and eight Sunday-schools had been conducted in connection with the domestic and Indian missions, in which were included 7,879 teachers and pupils.—The *Sunday-School Board* reported that its receipts had been \$16,449.25. The number of Sunday-schools in the Southern States was 4,535, with 126,690 officers and teachers, and 210,960 scholars, of whom 3,277 had been baptized during the year. The subject of the removal of the Theological Seminary at Greenville, South Carolina, was again considered. This institution was not originally connected with the Convention, but its trustees having resolved, conditionally, to remove it to Louisville, Ky., asked the advice of the convention on the subject. The removal of the school, as proposed by the trustees, was approved. During the debate on this measure it was stated by the president of the convention, in illustration of the need of a thorough theological institution in the South, that there were in that section only 5,000 Baptist ministers for 13,000 churches. The next meeting of the convention is to be held at Jefferson, Texas.

The following is a summary of the statistics of the *Baptist Churches of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island*, as reported at the meeting of their convention, August 23, 1878:

PROVINCES,	Churches,	Baptisms,	Members.
Nova Scotia.....	168	419	18,021
New Brunswick.....	136	316	10,516
Prince Edward Island.....	14	32	820
Total.....	318	767	29,357

The net increase during four years was 81 churches, and 2,642 members.

The Baptist Convention of *Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island*, met at Windsor, August 23d. Its functions are chiefly confined to the oversight of the educational interests and foreign missionary operations of the Baptist churches of these provinces. The seminary at Fredericton, N. B., had been suspended through the effects of the new school law of New Brunswick. The academy at Wolfville, N. S., was prosperous. The endowment funds of Acadia College actually on hand amounted to \$40,000. The Board of Foreign Missions had been endeavoring since 1871 to obtain a sufficient amount of funds to justify them in establishing an independent foreign mission. Their efforts had

at length met with success, so that they had at the meeting of the convention a sum, including what had been collected by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, amounting to about \$12,000. They had determined to establish the mission among the Karens of Siam. Seven missionaries had been accepted for this work, and were formally recognized on the 25th of August. A proposition has been made on behalf of the Baptists of Ontario to unite with the Baptists of the Lower Provinces in foreign mission effort.

The *Baptist Home Missionary Convention of Ontario and Quebec* met at Brantford, Ont., October 14th. The treasurer reported the receipts of the year to have been \$5,289. Forty-three missionaries had been employed during the year. The Society was sustaining a foreign mission, with two stations, among the Telugos of India. It had connected with it two missionaries, 38 assistants, of whom 21 were native preachers, and 14 school-teachers. A theological seminary had been established at the Ramapatam station, which had already an endowment fund of \$50,000. The Ongola station reported 25 school-houses, which were attended by 300 pupils. A Home Missionary Society had been organized at this station.

II. FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.—The following are the statistics of the Free-will Baptist Church, as given in the *Free-will Baptist Register*:

YEARLY MEETINGS.	Number of Churches.	Ordained Preachers.	Number of Communicants.
New Hampshire.....	130	116	9,660
Maine Western.....	67	65	4,102
Maine Central.....	107	97	6,451
Penobscot.....	115	70	4,075
Vermont.....	62	48	3,106
R. Island and Massachusetts.....	47	55	4,906
Holland Purchase.....	36	45	2,047
Genesee.....	26	25	1,481
Susquehanna.....	39	23	1,516
Union.....	14	13	650
New York and Pennsylvania.....	44	23	1,182
St. Lawrence.....	17	18	703
Central New York.....	44	80	2,212
Pennsylvania.....	18	11	521
Ohio and Pennsylvania.....	40	34	1,608
Central Ohio.....	26	22	1,374
Ohio.....	10	8	644
Ohio River.....	53	88	2,784
Indiana.....	10	4	303
Northern Indiana.....	23	12	595
Michigan.....	97	74	3,438
St. Joseph's Valley.....	28	17	967
Illinois.....	54	39	1,878
Southern Illinois.....	55	88	2,331
Wisconsin.....	67	50	2,654
Minnesota.....	24	17	652
Minnesota Southern.....	35	17	811
Iowa.....	30	23	1,317
Iowa Northern.....	24	6	1,162
Kansas.....	12	10	227
Virginia F. B. Association.....	12	7	627
Louisiana.....	21	14	559
Ontario.....	16	4	686
Nine Quarterly Meetings not connected.....	42	85	872
Churches not connected.....	23	18	393
Liberty Association, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.....	27	16	1,605
Shelby Association, Shelbyville, Indiana.....	14	9	578
Total, 35 Yearly Meetings.....	1,504	1,155	70,576

The number of quarterly meetings is 161; of licensed preachers (not ordained) 114. The tables show an increase from 1872 of seven quarterly meetings, 41 churches, and 666 members, and a decrease of 77 ministers. The number of colleges, seminaries, and literary institutes, under the care of the Free-will Baptists, is given as 21.

The *Free-will Baptist Register* for 1874 gives also the following names and numbers of "some of the various associations of Baptists in America, which, in doctrine and polity, are in general agreement with the Free-will Baptists: "

ASSOCIATIONS.	Churches.	Members.
New Brunswick Conference.....	29	7,000
Nova Scotia Conference.....	29	3,000
Chattahoochee United Baptist Associ'n, Ga.	13	534
American Free Baptist Association, Tenn. and N. C.....	11	460
Tar River Association, N. C.....	20	1,679
West Virginia Free Salvation Baptist Association.....	7	352
United Association, Indiana.....	25	1,490
Central Illinois Association.....	7	319
Cumberland Association, Kentucky.....	18	400
North Carolina Convention.....	74	4,624
Alabama Association.....	7	244
North Missouri Association.....	9	.....
Cooperstown, Ill., Association.....	8	.....
Sandy Creek, Ill., Association.....	19	665
Sabine County, Missouri, Association.....	10	507
Northwest District, Ill., Quarterly Meeting of General Baptists.....	6	243
Union Free Baptist Association, Tenn.....	19	817
Arkansas Association of Baptists.....	7	153

The anniversaries of the benevolent societies connected with the Free-will Baptist denomination in the United States were held at Farmington, N. H., October 7th, 8th, and 9th. The *Education Society* had, during the year, aided seventy young men studying for the ministry, or ten more than they had aided during the preceding year. The number of such young men in the various institutions of learning under the care of the denomination, seemed to be increasing. The report of the Society dwelt upon the question of the manner in which the demand for a more efficient and adequate ministry could be met.

The *Home Missionary Society* reported an improved financial condition. Its receipts during the year were \$10,126.61, or about \$2,000 more than that of the preceding year. It reported a permanent fund of \$4,478.30. The debt of the Western Board had been paid, as well as the other old debts. About 25,000 members had been gathered into the churches among the freedmen. Calls for help had been received from Kansas, Alabama, Texas, Oregon, and other parts of the country. The entire receipts of the *Foreign Missionary Society* during the year, including bequests, were \$15,778.68. Three times that amount, says the report, would hardly provide for improving the opportunities that were constantly offered. The number of missionaries in the field were insufficient for the work to be done. Three

missionaries had been sent out during the year, and three more had offered themselves.

The *Woman's Missionary Society* had received \$538.40, nearly all of which was still unappropriated. The subject of sending a young woman to India as a missionary was under consideration. The *Sunday-School Union* reported \$484.90 in the treasury. Most of this amount is so invested that the interest meets current expenses. Reports had been received from only 147 schools.

The *Free Baptist General Conference of Nova Scotia* met at Session Hill, Yarmouth County, September 11th. The convention represents 30 churches, which have about 3,000 members. The number of ministers is 13. The number of additions to the churches by baptism during the year was 158. The Board of Missions of this conference have for five years undertaken the support of one missionary in the foreign field. For the first four years their expenses outrun their receipts. They then adopted the plan of assessing the churches, which met with such success that they were able in the last year to pay their expenses and the deficiencies of the preceding four years.

The *Free Baptist Conference of New Brunswick* met at St. John, October 13th. Of the 36 ministers, 28 had had regular pastoral work, two had been engaged in mission-work, and six had not been employed. The unwavering adherence of the denomination to its old position, in favor of open communion, was unanimously affirmed by resolution. The hearty sympathy of the conference was given to the movement for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The number of additions to the churches by baptism, during the year, was 465.

III. SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.—The fifty-ninth session of the *Seventh-Day Baptist General Conference* met at Westerly, R. I., September 10th. The Rev. L. O. Rogers was elected moderator. The committee appointed by the previous General Conference to prepare a paper on the subject of communion, not having consulted, had each prepared an independent paper, embodying his own views on the subject. A committee was appointed to prepare, for consideration at the next session of the Conference, a plan for denominational reorganization, to embrace the following items: 1. A definite basis of representation, upon which all delegates to the Conference shall be elected; 2. If necessary, such revision of the constitution of the Conference as will enable it to carry forward, legally, all operations which may hereafter be intrusted to it; 3. Such definite information as will show how the Missionary, Tract, and Education Societies, may legally transfer their works and property to the Conference, if they shall at any time determine so to do. Twenty-seven of the churches had made no report on Sabbath-schools; the other churches reported 55 Sabbath-schools, with 447 teach-

ers, and 4,459 scholars. The Conference recommended the holding of Sabbath-school teachers' institutes and Church normal-classes, the publication of a monthly Sabbath-school journal, and an exposition of the International series of lessons.

IV. **TUNKERS.**—The annual meeting and love-feast of those German Baptists who are commonly called *Tunkers* or *Dunkards*, took place at Dale City, Somerset County, Pa., June 21st and 22d. The meetings were held in a barn. Between six and seven hundred delegates were present, representing most of the States and Territories, and the British Possessions. The questions discussed concerned minute points of ritual and daily life. Among them was: "Is it sinful for a ministering brother at any time to occupy a stand elevated above the level of the surrounding space occupied by the assembly, for reading the Scriptures, praying, or preaching?" A decision rendered in 1866 was renewed; it left the matter with the conscience of the ministering brother, but advised all to "try to keep down." Upon the question, "Is it according to the Gospel, or is it conforming to the world, when brethren subscribe for railroad-stock?" the meeting decided that such subscription was not condemned by the Scriptures, but advised the brethren "not to engage in it, because it brings them into a position in which they are liable to violate their Christian principles." The possession of musical instruments in their houses by members was declared "unauthorized by the Gospel, and clearly opposed to the old order of the Brethren and the doctrine of self-denial." The advice of the meeting was given against the use of hymn-books with notes in public worship, on the ground, as avowed by the speakers, that their use might lead to choir-singing.

V. **MENNONITES.**—The movement for the emigration of Mennonites from Russia to the United States began to assume definite shape in 1873. Several commissioners representing different neighborhoods of the Russian Mennonites came to America during the year, and visited different parts of Canada and the United States for the purpose of selecting lands to settle upon. Inducements to settle upon lands belonging to them were offered by the Government of Canada and by the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroad Companies. One of the Mennonite deputations visited the settlements on the Red River, in Manitoba, but were not favorably impressed. The same deputation afterward visited parts of the Western States and Territories of the United States. Selections were made by different parties, of tracts in Kansas and Dakota. On the 26th of September, thirty-six families had reached the United States on their way to their new homes. Many of the families intending to emigrate are without the means of paying the expenses of such an undertaking, and the Russians have issued an appeal in behalf of them.

The American Mennonites have taken up their cause, and are endeavoring to furnish all the money that will be needed for the help of the poorer members. It is understood to be the policy of those who intend to emigrate, not to settle in a body, but to divide into smaller neighborhoods, so that they may be brought into more close contact with the American people. It is now thought that the whole body of Mennonites in Russia, who number about 40,000 souls, will, in the end, remove to this country.

VI. **PARTICULAR BAPTISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**—The meetings of the *Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland* are held in the spring and in the autumn. The spring meeting for 1873 was held in London, beginning on April 28th. The committee appointed at the autumnal session of 1871, to prepare a revised constitution, presented their report. The name, "The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland," was definitely adopted as the title by which the body should be designated. The discussion of other provisions of the constitution was continued during this meeting, and at the autumnal meeting. The custodians of the building-fund reported at the spring meeting, that the income of this fund for the year had been \$45,000 greater than that of the preceding year. The income of the Tract Society was \$13,000. The funds are disbursed mostly through the Missionary Society. The autumnal meeting of the Union was held at Nottingham, and commenced October 18th. The published reports of the proceedings relate chiefly to the addresses which were delivered. Dr. Underhill, the chairman, delivered an address on "Christian Missions." An address on "Ritualism," by the Rev. Dr. Landels, attracted much attention, and was widely commented upon in Great Britain and the United States.

The *Home and Irish Mission* is an organization constituted by the union of the Baptist Home Missionary Society (founded in 1779) and the Baptist Irish Society (founded in 1814), which took place in 1865. It sustains about eighty Evangelists in Ireland. Its work in England is conducted chiefly through the county associations. Its income for the year ending in April, 1873, was more than \$3,000, and slightly exceeded the income of the previous year.

The anniversary of the *English Baptist Missionary Society* was held May 1st. The income of the Society from all sources for the year had been £38,611, being a larger amount than had been received in any year except 1870. Twelve hundred and fifty-three churches, including 150,000 members, had contributed to the funds of the Society. The missions of the Society are established in India, Ceylon, Western Africa, China, the West Indies, and on the Continent of Europe. Of these, the missions in India are the most important. The Santhal mission in India ex-

hibited features of especial interest. Dr. Wenger, after more than twenty years' labor, had completed the Sanscrit Bible, in five volumes. A New Testament in Bengalee had been finished, and the revision of the Old Testament in that language was far advanced. Missionary conferences had been held by the missionaries in Calcutta and Agra, besides the general conference of missionaries of all denominations, which was held at Allahabad. An increase of the Christian community in India was mentioned. Twenty-four members had been added to the churches in Ceylon, and the number of schools had increased from 24 to 31. The whole number of Baptist churches in Jamaica was given at 107, and of members, communicants, 23,367. Sixty-two members had been added to the churches in Norway. The other European missions of the Society are in Brittany and at Rome.

VII. GENERAL BAPTISTS OF ENGLAND.—The one hundred and fourth annual meeting of the *General Baptist Association* (New Connection) of England was held at Burnley, Lancashire, June 23d to 26th. Of the 162 churches connected with the Association, 139 returned 21,231 members, 1,160 baptisms, and a net increase in membership of 316. Twelve new chapels had been built, and eight schools established. The Association passed resolutions in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England, approving the principle of international arbitration, asking that the public-houses be entirely closed on the Sabbath, condemning the Educational Act, and the course of the Government on that subject, and expressing preference for non-sectarian education.

The New Connection of General Baptists separated from the old body of General Baptists in 1770. They differ from them in that they hold views classed as "Evangelical," on certain articles of faith, in which the old body inclined to Arian and Socinian views. The old body of General Baptists is still in existence; but it has only a few churches, some of which, however, are liberally endowed.

BARING, THOMAS, M. P., an English banker and member of Parliament, born in 1800; died in London, November 19, 1873. He was the second of the brothers who have made the house of Baring Brothers so famous in finance, Lord Northcote (Sir Francis Baring), who died September 6, 1866, being the eldest. He was educated at Winchester School, and early engaged in mercantile and banking pursuits, in connection with his father and brothers. He was a member of Parliament from Great Yarmouth from 1835 to 1837; in 1843 was defeated by 156 votes in a canvass for the representation of the city of London, and in 1844 was elected from the borough of Huntingdon, which he continued to represent until his death. In politics he was a Conservative, and it is said was offered by Earl Derby in 1852, and again in 1858, the chancellorship of

the Exchequer, but declined the appointment. He was chairman of Lloyd's, the great corporation of marine underwriters, from 1830 to 1868, when he resigned. He was one of the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862, and Deputy-Lieutenant of London until his death. Mr. Baring was held in high esteem by all who knew him, for his probity, his high sense of honor, and his wise and sagacious judgment in all financial questions.

BARRINGER, DANIEL MOREAU, an American political leader and diplomatist, born in Cabarras County, N. C., in 1807; died at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va., September 1, 1873. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1826, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He was elected the same year a member of the State Legislature, in which position he continued for a number of years. He was a member of the convention which met in 1835 to amend the State constitution, and also represented his State in Congress from 1843 to 1849. In the latter year he was appointed minister to Spain by President Taylor. He was continued in that mission by President Fillmore, but resigned after serving four years. He then traveled extensively in Europe, and on his return home was elected to the State Legislature. In 1855 he declined a reelection, retired to private life, and devoted himself to literary studies and pursuits. Mr. Barringer was elected a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861, and also to the Philadelphia National Union Convention in 1866.

BARSTOW, REV. ZEDEKIAH SMITH, D. D., a Congregationalist clergyman and educator, born in Canterbury, Conn., October 4, 1790; died in Keene, N. H., March 1, 1873. He was of Revolutionary stock, his father having been one of the soldiers of Gates's army, who was a witness of Burgoyne's surrender. His early years were passed upon his father's farm, but his zeal for learning impelled him to study, and at the age of nineteen he had fitted himself for college so thoroughly as to enter Yale College in an advanced standing. He graduated with high honors in 1813, studied theology under President Dwight, and was principal of Hopkins's Grammar School in New Haven from 1813 to 1816, when he was chosen tutor and college chaplain of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., where he remained two years and was offered a professorship, but declined it. In March, 1818, he preached at Keene, N. H., and in July of that year was ordained pastor of that church, in which office he remained till his death, fifty-five years later. In every department of intellectual and Christian activity Dr. Barstow was during those fifty-five years one of the foremost men in the State. He continued to teach the classics after his settlement at Keene, and the late Chief-Justice Chase was one of his pupils. He was for thirty-seven years a trustee of Dartmouth College, and always active in its councils; secretary for many years

of the General Association of New Hampshire, a corporate member of the A. B. C. F. M., a trustee of Kimball Union Academy, a trustee and secretary of Keene Academy until his death, and prominent in all the educational and religious movements of the day. In 1868 and 1869 he was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, and chaplain of that body. He published many sermons, dissertations, and essays, and was, till near the close of his long life, a frequent contributor to religious and theological reviews and periodicals. Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1849.

BELGIUM, a kingdom of Europe. Leopold II., King of the Belgians, was born April 9, 1835; son of King Leopold I., former Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and of Princess Louisa, daughter of King Louis Philippe of France; ascended the throne at the death of his father, December 10, 1865; was married August 23, 1858, to Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, born August 23, 1836. Offspring of this union are three daughters: 1. Louise, born February 18, 1858. 2. Stephanie, born May 21, 1864; Clémentine, born July 30, 1872. Her apparent is the brother of the King, Philip, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1827, lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married April 20, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845; offspring of the union is a son, Baldwin. The king has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs.

The area of this kingdom is 11,878 square miles; population on January 1, 1871, according to an official calculation, 5,087,105; at the last census, in 1866, it was 4,827,833. About 54 per cent. of this population belong to the Flemish, and 44 per cent. to the Walloon-French nationality; the former prevails in the northern, the latter in the southern provinces. About two per cent. of the entire population belong to other nationalities. The population of the large cities was, on January 1, 1871, as follows:

Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.
Brussels.....	174,709	Monsieurbaix.....	29,373
Antwerp.....	139,339	Ixelles.....	35,608
Ghent.....	131,793	Scherbeek.....	25,325
Liège.....	108,198	Namur.....	36,237
Bruges.....	45,523	Charleroi.....	31,104
Wavre.....	26,794	St. Nicolas.....	21,657
Verviers.....	26,423	Jesse Ten Noode.....	21,750
Louvain.....	72,314	Monsieur.....	22,354
Tournay.....	51,327	Seraing.....	22,866

Nearly the entire population professes the Roman Catholic religion: the number of Protestants is only about 13,000; the number of Jews, 1,500. Part of the salary of clergyman of all religious denominations is paid by the state, the budget of 1870 appropriating 1,000,000 francs (1 franc a head) to Roman Catholics; 69,000 francs (15 francs a head) to Protestants; and 11,230 francs (7½ francs a

head) to the Jews. At the head of the Catholic Church are one Archbishop (Malines), and five bishops (Bruges, Ghent, Liège, Namur, and Tournay). The number of secular priests is about 5,070, the number of convents and religious houses, 1,814, with 18,000 members (2,901 male, 15,100 female). The Protestant Evangelical Church, which is under a synod, numbered, in 1872, 14 ministers; the Anglican Church, 8; the Jews have a central synagogue in Brussels; three branch synagogues of the first class at Antwerp, Ghent, and Liège, and two of the second class at Arlon and Namur.

In 1830 the number of children attending school was 293,000; in 1845, 429,000; in 1865, 564,000; in 1869, 593,379 (302,869 male and 290,510 female), or 11.7 per cent. of the total population. The number of primary schools was 5,641. There also were, at the end of the year 1869, 1,703 schools for adults, nearly all established by different communities, by manufacturing corporations and private individuals; 92 secondary schools, supported by the state or by the commune (with 15,165 pupils in 1869), among which were 10 royal atheneums, 68 secondary schools, supported by the clergy or by individuals; 4 universities (Ghent, Liège, Louvain, and Brussels—the two former belong to the state, Louvain is a Catholic, and Brussels a liberal institution), each with four faculties—philosophy and literature, mathematics and natural science, law, medicine, to which, in Louvain, a fifth faculty, theology, is added; the aggregate number of students was, in 1869, 1,898. Of technical schools there were, in 1869, 6 theological seminaries, 1 school of civil engineers (connected with the University of Ghent); 1 mining school (connected with the University of Liège), 2 schools of art and manufactures, connected with the same universities, 1 commercial school at Antwerp, 1 agricultural institute at Gembloux, 1 academy of fine arts, 1 military and 1 war school at Brussels, 26 schools of industry, 2 of horticulture, 2 of navigation, 2 conservatories of music. From the official report on the illiteracy of the militiamen, it appears that, in 1869, 24.8 per cent. of the militiamen were unable to read and write; in 1865 the percentage was 29.4; in 1864, 29.6; for 1870 the sum paid by the state for public education amounted to 6,800,000 francs. Hitherto French, though the language of the minority, has maintained a supremacy as the language of instruction, but a strong party is endeavoring to gain a more prominent position for the Flemish language. Their aim is to have more hours of instruction in Flemish, and to make it an obligatory study, while hitherto it has only been optional. It is likewise demanded that a knowledge of this language shall be a qualification for holding public offices, and for professorships in superior and professional schools.

The ministry in 1873 was composed of the following seven members, all belonging to the

* With the adjacent communes (suburbs) Brussels has about 220,000 inhabitants.

Catholic party: 1. Barthélemy Théodore, Count de Theux de Meylandt, President of the Council, born February 25, 1794, Minister of the Interior, 1831, 1832, 1846; and 1848; and Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1894-1840; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, December 7, 1871. Count de Theux is one of the veterans of Belgian independence, and has been, since 1831, a member of the Chamber of Representatives. 2. Jules Malou, Minister of Finance (appointed December 7, 1871). 3. T. de Lantsheere, Minister of Justice. 4. M. Beernaert, Minister of Public Works (October 23, 1873). 5. Minister of War (vacant). 6. C. B. Delcour, Minister of the Interior, formerly professor at the Catholic University of Louvain (appointed December 7, 1871). 7. Baron d'Aspremont-Lynden, Minister of Foreign Affairs (appointed December 6, 1871).

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate. The members of both Houses are chosen by the people. The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by the citizens for four years. Their number cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants, and in 1873 amounted to 124. The Senate consists of the heir-apparent to the throne, and of one-half the number of members composing the Chamber of Representatives; its members are elected for eight years, by the same class of citizens who choose the Chamber of Representatives. According to the new electoral law of May 18, 1872, the right of voting belongs to all Belgian citizens who have completed their twenty-first year of age, and pay direct taxes to the amount of 42 francs 31 centimes. To be eligible, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth, or to have received *la grande naturalisation*, to be in possession of the civil and political rights of the kingdom, to reside in Belgium, to have attained the twenty-fifth year for the Chamber of Representatives, and the fortieth for the Senate, and for the latter to pay direct taxes, to the amount of 2,116 francs 40 centimes. The members of either Chamber cannot be elected to any salaried office (except that of minister, diplomatic agent, or governor) until one year after the cessation of their term of office, unless convoked by the King earlier. The Chambers meet annually on November 2d; they appoint, at the beginning of every session, their presidents; their meetings are public. Provincial councils have been introduced for the care of provincial interests. Their members are chosen for a term of four years. In order to be eligible, it is necessary, according to the new electoral law of May 18, 1872, to pay taxes to the amount of 20 francs.

Belgium is divided into 9 provinces and 41 arrondissements; at the head of the former are governors, who are assisted by standing deputations of the provincial council; at the head of the latter commissioners, who have the direct control of the communes, with the

exception of the towns with a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants, the burgomasters of which are immediately subordinate to the governor. Of courts there are in Belgium: 1 court of cassation in Brussels, 2 courts of appeal, 26 tribunals of primary jurisdiction, 9 courts of assizes, 204 justices of the peace, 14 commercial tribunals, 1 military court, and 9 provincial martial courts.

In the budget for 1873, the receipts were estimated at 205,985,000 francs; the expenditures at 201,412,211; the public debt (on June 1, 1871) at 684,549,013.

The military system of Belgium, which was partly reorganized by a law of June 3, 1870, is based on conscription, with the right of substitution. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. The strength of the army is to be of about 100,000 on the war-footing, and of 40,000 in time of peace. Besides the standing army, there is a civil militia—Garde Nationale—embracing all citizens between twenty and fifty years of age, able to bear arms. It is active in communes of more than 10,000 inhabitants; in the others it is not in active service, and can only be mobilized by law. The active militia, in 1872, numbered about 80,000; the active and non-active together about 500,000. The standing army is divided into 4 divisions of infantry, 2 divisions of cavalry, and 3 brigades of artillery. The navy numbers 10 steamers, which, in times of peace, are employed as transport and mail steamers between Ostend and Antwerp.

The progress of the commerce of Belgium, comprising such imports as are consumed within, and such exports as have been produced in the country, is shown by the following table (the value being expressed in million francs):

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1871.....	1,277,000	888,600
1870.....	920,800	690,100
1869.....	903,600	691,600
1868.....	864,400	656,600
Yearly } 1864-1868.....	765,400	618,900
Average } 1854-1863.....	476,800	427,100

The merchant navy, on December 31, 1871, was composed as follows:

	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels.....	48	17,392
Steamers.....	12	8,743
Fishing boats.....	263	8,963
Total.....	323	34,967

The following table shows the movement in shipping in the Belgian ports during the period from 1869 to 1871:

YEAR.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1869.....	5,411	1,470,322	5,326	1,456,965
1870.....	5,658	1,575,293	5,406	1,534,013
1871.....	7,778	2,166,270	7,952	2,182,706

In both Chambers of the Legislature, which were in session at the beginning of the year, the Catholic party was in a considerable majority. A motion made in the Senate, by a Liberal member, to discontinue the office of Belgian ambassador near the Pope, was therefore rejected by a large majority. The new militia law, which extends the time of military service, and aims at restricting the system of substitution, was adopted on May 1st by 55 against 43 votes. At a supplemental election, held in Antwerp on September 16th, the two candidates of the Catholic party were elected by 400 majority.

On September 10th, an International Conference of Jurists was opened at Ghent for the purpose of preparing a codification of the international law, and of defining the principles by which international arbitrations should be guided. Signor Mancini, a member of the Italian Parliament, was elected president. The Conference resolved to found a permanent Institute of International Law, and adopted the constitution of the institute. The next meeting is to be held in 1874, at Geneva. The founders of the institute who were present at the conference are: Asser, of Amsterdam; Besobrasow, of St. Petersburg; Bluntschli, of Heidelberg; Calvo, of Buenos Ayres; David Dudley Field, of New York; De Laveleye, of Liege; Lorimer, of Edinburgh; Mancini, of Rome; Moynier, of Geneva; Pierantoni, of Naples; and Rolins-Jacquemyns, of Ghent.

The regular session of the two Chambers of the year 1873 was opened by the King in person on November 11th. The speech from the throne mentions the friendly relations to all foreign powers, and speaks of the foreign trade of the kingdom as very prosperous; the conclusion of a commercial treaty with France, of a treaty with the Netherlands concerning the construction of a railroad from Antwerp to the Lower Rhine, the actual construction of this road, and the establishment of regular steamship-lines to North and South America, are mentioned as very favorable to the further development of commerce. The great want of improvements in the maritime institutions of the country is dwelt upon, and the opening of negotiations to this end with the municipal council of Antwerp is announced. The diplomatic and consular representation of Belgium in the East is to be completed, and treaties of extradition are to be concluded with several foreign powers. The King then points to the reforms of the commercial legislation, and of the civil code which was in course of progress; announces new laws on insane asylums, and promises a revision of the laws of public instruction. The condition of national industry is described as favorable; that of the harvest of the year unfavorable, though not threatening want; the fine arts are said to have maintained their old reputation at Vienna. Several laws on military affairs are announced, and a review of the public works which have been

completed and which are in the course of construction, is given. The financial condition is very good; in spite of the abolition or reduction of several taxes, the public revenue is increasing every year. The speech then reviews the forty-three years of Belgian independence, and closes with the words: "Calm and prosperous, the Belgium of 1873 can be proud of its past, and with serene confidence look forward toward its future." Both in the Senate and in the Chamber of Representatives the former President and Vice-Presidents were reflected; in the Senate the Prince de Ligne as President, and MM. de Tornaco and Della Faille as Vice-Presidents; in the Chamber of Representatives, M. Thibaut as President, and MM. Tack and Schollaert as Vice-Presidents.

BENEDIX, JULIEN ROBERT, a German comedian, poet, and dramatist, born in Leipzig, in 1811; died at Cologne, September 27, 1873. His early education was desultory and imperfect, but he commenced writing plays while yet a child. These were for the most part modeled on the moral tales of Berquin. At about the age of eighteen he entered one of the Leipzig *gymnasias*, or colleges, and devoted his attention principally to the study of modern languages. In 1831 he joined Bethman's troupe in one of the Leipzig theatres as a comedian, studying music at the same time. In 1833 he made his first appearance as a tenor-singer, and attained considerable reputation in the German cities as a vocalist. In 1834 or 1835 he became manager of the Winter Theatre at Wesel, and started also in that city a literary journal called *The Talker*, to which he contributed largely, both in critical articles and novelettes. At Wesel also he commenced the composition of the comedies which have made his name so famous on the Continent of Europe, having been produced in almost all the theatres of Germany, Austria, Holland, and Belgium, and translated into French for the Parisian theatres. There are more than thirty of these comic dramas, written mostly within the sixteen years 1835-'51, and they have been collected into a series of six volumes. In 1842 Herr Benedix removed to Cologne, and in the university of that city commenced the delivery of a course of lectures on German literature, which he continued for several years. He became director-general of the new Elberfeld Theatre in 1845, and in 1848 inspector-general of the theatres of the city of Cologne. These offices did not diminish his literary activity. He has published, besides the six volumes of his dramatic works, "*Deutsche Volkssagen*" (Popular German stories), 6 vols., 1839-'40; a very lively history of the German War of Independence, entitled "1813, 1814, and 1815," 6 parts, 1841; "*Handbuch für die Reise von Rotterdam bis Strasburg*" (a Hand-book or Guide-book from Rotterdam to Strasburg), 1839; "*Niederrheinischer Volkskalender*" (a Popular Almanac of the Lower Rhine), which was continued from 1836 to 1842; "*Bilder aus*

dem Schauspielerleben" (Scenes in the Lives of the Comedians), 2 vols., 1847; a series of personal histories, "Auseinander," 1850; a comedy, "Junker Otto," and a drama entitled "Die Stiefmutter," both published in 1859.

BIDDLE, CHARLES JOHN, a soldier, lawyer, journalist, and political leader, born in Philadelphia in 1819; died there, September 28, 1873. He was a son of the late Nicholas Biddle, graduated from Princeton College in 1837, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840; served as a captain of the Voltigeurs in the U. S. Army in the Mexican War, and was in the actions of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the taking of the city of Mexico, and was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services. At the close of that war he resumed the practice of his profession in his native city. In 1861 he was appointed a colonel in the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, and in October, 1861, was elected a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. E. J. Morris. Before quitting the field to take his seat in Congress he was tendered a commission as brigadier-general, but declined it. After the war he became one of the proprietors and editor-in-chief of the *Philadelphia Age*. His associates in that paper rendered him a tribute of praise as eloquent as it was true: "His scholastic attainments were of the highest order of excellence. He was a bold, vigorous thinker, and a clear, concise, forcible writer. In all he said and did he was conscientious and earnest. He defended truth and denounced error with unflinching bravery. He was insensible to fear when in the discharge of duty. His love of truth, justice, and fair dealing, was of the pure, chivalrous type. He knew but one path to reach an object, and that was the straight road of open, honest word and deed. He was a stranger to guile, duplicity, or deceit. Selfishness was no part of his character. He was entirely free from the taint of worldliness, and, as husband, father, brother, he was ever willing to sacrifice himself for the welfare of others."

BIGSBY, ROBERT, LL. D., F. R. S., F. S. A., an English historian and archæologist, born in Nottingham, England, in 1806; died in London, October, 2, 1873. He was educated at Repton School, and was intended for the law; but, being disappointed in regard to this, turned his attention to antiquarian subjects, and began to gather materials for a history of the town of Repton, which was not finally published till 1854. From 1829 to his death he had devoted himself with great ardor to literary, historical, and antiquarian studies, and had published a great number of works on these subjects. His first book was "A Collection of Original Epigrams," published in 1829. In 1839 he issued a poem, entitled "The Triumph of Drake;" in 1842, a volume of "Miscellaneous Poems and Essays;" in 1848, "Visions of the Times of Old, or the Antiquarian Enthu-

siast;" in 1853, a drama in twelve acts, founded on the slave conspiracy at Malta, in the time of the Knights of St. John, and entitled "Ombo;" the same year, "Baldon Delaval," "The Delaval Correspondence," "My Cousin's Story," and "Scraps from my Note-Book;" in 1855, "Remarks on the Expediency of a National Order of Merit;" a year or two later, "Observations on the Expediency of founding a National Institution in Honor of Literature;" "Irminsula, or the Great Pillar, a Mythological Research," 1864; "A Tribute to the Memory of Scanderbeg the Great," 1866; "National Honors, and their Noblest Claimants," 1867; "A Memoir of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, from the Capitulation of Malta in 1798." Dr. Bigsby received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Glasgow for literary merit; was granted a pension on the civil list for literary services of \$500 per annum, from 1860 to his death; was an honorary and corresponding member of most of the foreign literary societies; secretary and registrar of the English "Langue" of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; and had received the decoration of several foreign orders of merit.

BIRTHS, REGISTRY OF. See MARRIAGE LICENSES.

BOGLE, JAMES, N. A., an American painter, born in Georgetown, S. C., in 1817; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 11, 1873. Mr. Bogle came to New York in 1836, when but nineteen years of age, and entered the studio of the late Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, but then a painter of distinguished reputation, and the founder of the National Academy of Design. After a period of careful instruction, in which he proved himself an apt pupil, Mr. Bogle opened a studio of his own, and, confining himself to portrait-painting, soon achieved a merited distinction in that department of the art. In 1850 he was elected an Associate of the National Academy, and in 1861 an Academician. For many years his pictures occupied a prominent position at the recurring exhibitions of the Academy, but for a few years past his health compelled him to spend much of his time in the South, and his works appeared less frequently at the annual exhibitions. From a long list of distinguished men whose portraits Mr. Bogle has executed, those deserving of particular mention are Hon. John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Chief-Justice Jones, Bishop Atkinson, DeWitt Clinton, Rev. Dr. Budington, and many others. As an artist, Mr. Bogle excelled in the accuracy of his drawings, and in achieving that happy medium between strength and vigor of touch, and that delicacy of treatment which, in portraiture, while giving a sufficiently literal representation of the face, always furnished a pleasing picture, even from unpromising subjects. As a colorist, his portraits exhibit thorough knowledge of art in delicacy of gradation or mellowness of tone.

His heads of elderly subjects remind one of the masterpieces of Elliott in richness and warmth of color. In the death of Mr. Bogle, art has lost one of its most faithful interpreters.

BOLIVIA (REPÚBLICA DE BOLIVIA), an independent republic of South America, extending from latitude 10° to 24° south, and from longitude 57° 25' to 70° 30' west. Its boundaries are: north and northeast, Brazil, from which the Rio Paraguay separates it in part southeast; south, the Argentine Republic and Chili; and west, the Pacific Ocean and Peru. The boundary question has not yet been definitively settled with Brazil; but the Pilcomayo has been fixed, instead of the Bermejo, as the northern limit of Bolivian territory in the Gran Chaco.

The area of the republic is estimated at 677,288 square miles; but these figures should not be taken as absolutely correct, no official or regular survey of the country having ever been made. The population is probably not far short of 2,000,000.*

President of Bolivia, Don Adolfo Ballivian (May, 1873); Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, Dr. M. Baptista; Minister of Finance, etc., Dr. R. Bustillos; Minister of War, General M. Ballivian; and Minister of Justice and Public Worship, Dr. D. Calvo. Archbishop and Primate of the Republic, Dr. S. J. Puch y Solana (1861). There are three bishoprics: La Paz, C. Clavijo (1869); Santa Cruz de la Sierra, F. X. Rodriguez (1870); and Cochabamba (titular bishop), F. M. del Granado.

The regular army comprises 81 generals, 359 commanding officers, 654 subaltern officers, and 2,000 men, at an annual expense of \$2,000,000.

The following tables exhibit the trade with Great Britain for the years 1871 and 1872:

ARTICLES.	Imports for 1871.	Imports for 1872.
Copper-ore	\$197,700	\$117,000
(Iregulose)	299,745	307,740
Guano	375,165	540,750
Nitrate (sulphate)	475,355	602,375
(Iregulose)		3,280,895
All other articles	14,145	28,015
Total	\$1,846,760	\$4,907,385

ARTICLES.	Exports for 1871.	Exports for 1872.
Beer and ale	\$1,000	\$11,925
Cloths, shirtings, etc.	4,000	12,500
Customs	87,805	27,710
Hardware and cutlery		5,005
Machineries	1,635	175
Iron wrought and unwrought	6,775	88,940
Woolens	27,175	17,705
All other articles	18,135	29,940
Total	\$114,985	\$148,980

Besides the above, there is a certain limited trade with the United States and some of the neighboring countries; but, in the absence of official returns, it would be unsafe to attempt

to give even approximate figures. The export of calisaya-bark through the Peruvian ports of Arica and Islay is far from inconsiderable; it amounts in all probability to some \$150,000; but this is not the only article of Bolivian commerce imported or exported through the ports just mentioned, since Peru annually pays Bolivia more than half a million of pesos (dollars), as compensation for duties collected at Arica on Bolivian merchandise *in transitu*.

The annual trade in coca-leaves may be set down as averaging sixty millions.

Almost one-half of the national revenue is raised by a land-tax levied upon the Indian population; the remainder is derived mainly from customs receipts, mines, and other state property.

As a rule, the income is altogether incommensurate with the expenditure, the former being, on an average, about \$5,000,000, while the latter is rarely below \$6,000,000, a state of things which burdens the nation from year to year with a deficit of a million. Bolivian credit, nevertheless, stands fair in the European money market, and, notwithstanding the loan contracted in 1872—£1,700,000—the Bolivian debt is smaller than that of any other South American republic. In November, 1872, the Government presented to Congress a balance-sheet showing the foreign debt to be \$20,115,998.24, and the home debt, \$4,641,174, making a total national debt of \$24,757,072.88.

This state of things, though not comparatively unfavorable, would soon cease if Bolivia had an adequate seaboard, and suitable means of transport from the interior to the coast. But its monster mountain-ranges present a formidable barrier between the productive regions of Bolivia and the Pacific Ocean. That difficulty does not exist on the eastern side of the country, and an easy path to the Atlantic is presented by the numerous gigantic rivers which drain the soil of Alto Perú, as this favored country was once called. In effect, more than two-thirds of the water of Bolivia are emptied into the Madeira, which in turn pours them into the mighty Amazonas. The only obstacle to the navigation of the Madeira by steam are the rapids; but these are so situated as to be easily avoided by means of a railway 150 miles in length. That railway was commenced many months ago; but, the British contractors having failed to keep good faith with the company, the works were temporarily suspended about the middle of the year.

Shortly before the Assembly Extraordinary terminated its session, some of the financial questions submitted for deliberation resulted in such economical measures as reduction of the salaries of public officials, and of the allowances of pensioners. The Government also was authorized to contract a new loan of £1,000,000.

The period immediately preceding the elections for President of the republic was marked

* For the territorial divisions, area, and population of Bolivia, see the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872.

by political effervescence of a grave character. The candidates were: Adolfo Ballivian, Casimiro Corral, Quintin Quevedo, and José M. Randon. Ballivian was elected by a majority of 1,200 votes.

Meantime the mineral wealth of the country, which, during Spanish supremacy in South America, poured into the treasury of Madrid the registered amount of \$2,000,000,000, is likely to sink into comparative insignificance before that of the Caracoles silver-mines, discovered within a few years. The average daily yield is stated to reach 1,000 quintals, with a mean standard of one hundred marks per box. The railway from these mines to the port of Mejillones is rapidly progressing.

The route from Mollendo, *via* Arequipa and Puno, to La Paz, is about 460 miles. The culminating point of this line is 14,668 feet above the level of the sea. The time from Mollendo to La Paz is about five days, and a quintal of freight will cost eight soles. First-class passengers will pay thirty-two soles; second-class, eighteen soles. But what is that cost, compared to the onerous freights unavoidable with the old system of mule-carrying, and by which the sending a ton of merchandise from Europe implies an expenditure of about \$300 for freight, and an average increase of 280 per cent. in the cost of the commodity?

President Ballivian of Bolivia issued a decree, dated Cochabamba, 15th September last, to the effect that an exposition of manufactured articles would take place on the 9th of December. Those who should excel in the works exhibited were to receive a premium of 3,000 Bolivian dollars, to be decided by the President, the prefect, and two members of the Municipal Council.

BONAPARTE, CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON (better known as Napoleon III.), ex-Emperor of France, born in the palace of the Tuileries, Paris, France, April 20, 1808; died at Chislehurst, England, January 9, 1873. He was reputed the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, and of Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter of Josephine, from whom the ex-King had been for some time estranged. He was, nevertheless, inscribed at the head of the register of the family of the Napoleonic dynasty, the Emperor having recognized Louis and his heirs as successors to the crown in preference to his elder brothers. His birth was announced, through the empire and in Holland, by the roar of artillery. On November, 4, 1810, he was baptized by Cardinal Fesch, the Emperor and the Empress Louise being his sponsors. After Napoleon's return from Elba, his nephew accompanied him to the Champ de Mars, and was there presented to the deputies of the people and the army. After Waterloo the Bonaparte family was banished from France. The father and mother of Louis Napoleon had separated, and young Louis was educated chiefly by his mother, who retained the title of Queen of Holland. His

education was, indeed, desultory, and in many respects imperfect. The family resided in Augsburg, and afterward in Switzerland. When the Revolution of 1830 broke out, Napoleon petitioned Louis Philippe for leave to return to France, but that monarch refused the request. Napoleon and his elder brother having joined the *Carbonari*, took part in the revolutionary movements of 1831 in Italy, and were banished from Papal territory; Napoleon's escape from death or long imprisonment being due to the tact and genius of his mother; his brother died from the indirect effects of his exertions and perils at this time. The death of the Duke de Reichstadt (the son of Napoleon I. by Maria Louisa), in 1832, left him successor to Napoleon I.

He had always been given to study and to writing, and in 1836 he published a work entitled "Political Reveries," and a "Manual of Artillery." His ambition, his name, and his unscrupulous audacity, urged him to enter a career which presents the most wonderful vicissitudes of fortune. Having secured the aid of Colonel Vaudrey and other officers stationed at Strasbourg, he made an attempt on that place, with a few adherents, in October, 1836. He failed, was arrested, and was banished to the United States in November of that year. He embarked for Rio Janeiro, and went thence to New York, and spent some time here in comparative obscurity and idleness.

In 1837 he returned to Europe, attended Queen Hortense in her last illness at Arenenberg, and took refuge in England, where he passed about two years. In 1839 he published his "Napoleonic Ideas" ("*Idées Napoléoniennes*"), which has been described as a "*mélange* of liberal principles and prætorian domination." It is an apology for the *régime* of Napoleon I. The unpopular measures of Louis Philippe encouraged Louis Napoleon to engage in another rash and desperate enterprise. Attended by about fifty partisans and a tame eagle, which was expected to perch upon his banner as the harbinger of victory, he sailed from England in August, 1840, and entered Boulogne, where he obtained but little support, and was speedily arrested by the soldiers who he had hoped would be induced to join his standard. He was tried on a charge of treason by the House of Peers, and, after he had made a speech in his own defense, and professed his devotion to the principle of popular sovereignty, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was confined in the Castle of Ham, where he pursued his political studies and wrote several political and historical treatises. Aided by his physician, Dr. Conneau, and disguised as a laborer, he escaped from Ham in May, 1846, and retired to England.

The revolution in 1848 afforded him an opportunity to return to France, and thus opened a new field to his irrepressible ambition. In June, 1848, he was elected to the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine. He

was excluded from that body by Lamartine and his colleagues for a time, but took his seat in September, 1848, and became a candidate for the office of President of France. On December 10, 1848, he was elected President for four years, having received 5,562,834 votes. His chief competitor was General Cavaignac, who obtained 1,469,166 votes. He soon became involved in a contest with the Constituent Assembly, the Republican majority of which regarded him with hostility or suspicion. In April, 1849, he sent an army to Rome to intervene in favor of the Pope, who had been expelled by the Republicans. The French army took Rome, and continued to occupy that city until 1866.

The Constituent Assembly dissolved itself, and was succeeded by the Legislative Assembly in May, 1849. Here he encountered a strong opposition. In May, 1850, the Assembly restricted universal suffrage, and ordered that a residence of three years in a commune must be a qualification of voters. A long and violent struggle with the President was terminated by the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851. Having secured the support of the army, he raised himself to the supreme power. The Assembly was forcibly dissolved, and the leading statesmen were arrested. Legislators and felons, statesmen and vulgar culprits, were huddled together in the same vehicle, and conveyed to prison. Before the end of the year, his acts were ratified by the form of a popular election, and he was chosen President for ten years. A new constitution was adopted in January, 1852, and the legislative functions were divided between two Houses, the Senate and the Corps Législatif, which, however, were so organized that they offered little or no check to his absolute power. The question whether he should take the title of Emperor, was submitted to the vote of the people in November, 1852, when, according to the official report, nearly eight millions voted in the affirmative. He assumed the title of Napoleon III., and, after making overtures to several of the reigning families of Europe for a bride, which were rejected most peremptorily, and in some cases with contempt, he finally married a Spanish lady of great personal attractions, Eugénie Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, in January, 1859. Having formed an alliance with England, and publicly announced that his policy was peace, he, in conjunction with his new ally, declared war against Russia in March, 1854, and sent an army to the Crimea. After a long siege, the allies took Sevastopol in September, 1855, and the war was ended by the Treaty of Paris, in March, 1856. Among the events of this year was the birth of the Prince Imperial, Napoleon Eugène Louis.

In 1856 Napoleon and Eugénie paid a visit to England and were received with splendor and enthusiasm, the Queen recognizing them and making them her guests, with great ap-

parent cordiality. In 1858 an attempt was made on the life of Napoleon by Orsini and his fellow-conspirators. One great aim of Napoleon III. appears to have been to reconcile the French people to the loss of liberty by promoting their material prosperity, by splendid public improvements, and by gratifying their passion for military glory. Accordingly, as an ally of the King of Sardinia in the war caused by the aggressions of Austria, he led a large army into Italy in May, 1859. He commanded in person at the battle of Solferino, where the Austrians were defeated, June 24, 1859, and shortly after concluded the peace of Villafranca. Among the results of this war was the cession of Nice and Savoy to France by the King of Sardinia, who had extended his own dominions by the conquest of Lombardy. Peking was captured by the allied French and English in 1860. In 1861 he availed himself of the opportunity presented by the breaking out of the civil war in America, to intervene in Mexico, and fitted out against that republic an expedition which landed a well-appointed army under General Forey early in 1862. After several victories over the Mexican Liberals, the French forces entered the city of Mexico in June, 1863. Napoleon offered the imperial crown of Mexico to Maximilian of Austria, who accepted the fatal gift, and was supported by a part of the native population. The United States refused to acknowledge the Mexican Emperor, and intimated to Napoleon that European powers would not be permitted to establish monarchies by arms in North America. He accordingly withdrew his army from Mexico about the end of 1866. He doubtless sympathized with the South in the war against the Union.

The Emperor's prestige was greatly impaired by the events of 1866. He remained neutral in the war between Austria and Prussia, which war he probably might have prevented; but, in the diplomatic contest which ensued between France and Prussia, he appears to have found more than a match in Bismarck. The French felt themselves humiliated by the fact that so great changes in the map of Europe should have been effected without their agency or concurrence, and condemned the policy by which France was excluded from the hope of extension toward the Rhine. After the battle of Sadowa, July 3, 1866, Napoleon offered himself as a mediator between the belligerent powers. The Emperor of Austria ceded to him Venetia, which was transferred to Italy. About the 10th of December, 1866, the French army was withdrawn finally from Rome, and the Pope thereupon addressed to Napoleon language far from complimentary. Napoleon and Bismarck were involved in a dispute about Luxemburg, which the former purchased of the King of Holland; but the Prussians occupied a strong fortress in that province, which they refused to relinquish. It

was generally believed that war was imminent; but the difficulty was settled by a European Convention which met in London in May, 1867, and decided that neither France nor Prussia should retain possession of Luxemburg. The great International Exhibition opened in April of that year, and every thing seemed to promise an era of peace. In February, 1868, the French army was raised to 1,200,000 men—at least on paper—and there was much uneasiness in all the South of Europe, Queen Isabella of Spain being dethroned in September of that year. The elections of May and June, 1869, showed so strong a popular feeling against imperial despotism, that Napoleon made large concessions to the people, announced his intention of giving up his own theory of "personal government," and of inaugurating something like constitutional liberty. He gave the legislative body the right to elect its own officers, to have partial control over the expenditure of the public money, the right of interpellation, and the privilege to share with himself the power of initiating laws. He proclaimed a general amnesty for political offenses, in August, 1869. A new political constitution for France was adopted on September 10, 1869. In December of that year, he appointed Emile Ollivier prime-minister, and requested him to form a cabinet. "Designate persons," he said, "who will, associated with yourself, form a homogeneous cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority." This was regarded as the end of personal government in France, and the beginning or restoration of constitutional liberty. But France was still restless and uneasy, and as the last resort, to quiet the national discontent, Napoleon resolved on war. On the 1st of July, 1870, the Government asked the Corps Législatif for 900,000 men. July 6th the *Constitutionnel* declared that the enthronement of Leopold of Hohenzollern as King of Spain would be a menace to France. On the same day there was a debate on war in the Corps Législatif. July 10th the army at Paris was ordered to the Moselle, and Prussian troops were being concentrated near Baden. July 15th the declaration of war by France was announced in the Corps Législatif. Saturday, July 23d, a skirmish near Saarloris resulted favorably for the French. On Sunday, the 24th, the Prussians gained an advantage near Saarbrück. July 27th, Eugénie, Napoleon being absent with the army, was proclaimed Regent. On the 2d of August there was another insignificant skirmish at Saarbrück, at which the Emperor and the little prince were present, and the former telegraphed to the Empress that Louis had "received his baptism of fire, and that the soldiers wept at his tranquillity." More stirring events followed. The French were severely defeated at Wörth, and retreated from the German frontier toward Paris, while Bazaine was left to garrison Metz, and

the connection between him and the French army severed by the three days' fighting around Gravelotte; the retreat toward Paris still continued, as far as Rheims, when by some fatal blunder the French army struck northward, and on the 2d of September, just forty-nine days after the declaration of war, were overwhelmingly defeated at Sedan, and the Emperor surrendered himself and his army to the German King. He was assigned to the palace of Wilhelmslohe as a prisoner, and the war went on, but with continued disasters to the French. On the 8th of February, 1871, when the preliminaries for a treaty of peace were being considered, the ex-Emperor, against whom a decree of *dechéance* or dethronement had been pronounced by the French Legislative Assembly, issued a proclamation from Wilhelmslohe, declaring that it was impossible to abandon the destinies of France to an unauthorized government. This producing no apparent effect, he soon after issued a second, declaring himself ready to abide by the *plébiscite*. But France at this time, and indeed thenceforward to his death, had no occasion for his further services. After the declaration of peace, he was set at liberty, his imprisonment having never been irksome, and on the 20th of March, 1871, he reached England, where the princely residence of Chiselhurst was placed at his disposal by the Queen, and where the ex-Empress and the young prince soon after joined him. His life at Chiselhurst was sufficiently quiet, though one or two attempts were made to allow him to enter France and rally his old friends about him, but without success. He employed himself in writing, much of the time, and published one or two pamphlets defending his administration, and giving his views of the management of the war. He had evidently become convinced that the system of misappropriation of the public funds which he had inaugurated, to cover his own lavish expenditure, had been secretly copied by his subordinates, and that he had actually not more than half the force which he supposed to be at his command when he declared war against Prussia. His health, which for years had been impaired, grew steadily worse in his exile, and it became certain that he was suffering from a very large calculus in the bladder. An operation was determined upon, and performed by some of the most eminent surgeons in Europe, but he did not rally fully from the shock, and died after intense suffering.—Besides the works published early in his career, he was the author of several books and pamphlets which have been collected as "*Cœuvres de Napoléon III.*" (5 vols., 1854-'59), and "*Cœuvres militaires*" (3 vols., 1856), and is supposed to have been the writer of an anonymous pamphlet on the "Causes which led to the Capitulation of Sedan," published at Brussels in 1870, and of one or two subsequent pamphlets. His "*Histoire de Jules César*," of

which only two volumes were ever published (1866 and 1869), was an elaborate, costly work, on which he was long engaged, and made much use of the labor of assistants, but, though translated into several languages, it had not a large circulation; not as large, perhaps, as its really careful research merited.

BRAZIL (*Imperio do Brazil*), a vast country of South America, and the only empire in the Western Hemisphere, lies between lat. 4° 30' N. and 33° S., and lon. 35° and 73° W. It is bounded on the north by the United States of Colombia, Venezuela, British, French, and Dutch Guiana, and the Atlantic; on the east by the same ocean; on the south by Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay; and on the west by Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and the United States of Colombia. A joint commission, appointed by the Governments of Brazil and Peru, set out from Manaus on June 11th for the Iça, for the purpose of fixing the boundaries between the two countries. The area of the empire is (with the territory acquired in 1872 from Paraguay as a war indemnity) nearly 3,500,000 square miles, or more than two-fifths of the area of the South American Continent. Brazil is divided into twenty provinces and one neutral municipality (*município neutro*), and has, according to the census of August 31, 1872, a population of 10,095,978, of which number 1,683,864 were slaves. The great majority of the inhabitants are mestizos, but the African is the most numerous unmixed race in the empire. The rate of increase of population has been greatest in the following provinces, as will be seen by comparison with previous census returns: * Alagoas, 841,316; Paraná, 126,722; Rio Grande do Sul (or São Pedro), 500,000. Rio de Janeiro, the capital city of the empire, has, according to the returns of 1872, a population of 274,972, of whom 226,033 are free. The number of inhabited houses in Rio is given as 39,045, occupied by 44,211 families; there are 74 public buildings; 99 churches, three of these being Protestant; 17 prisons and lockups; 28 hospitals, public and private; 6 convents; 1 almshouse, or asylum for beggars; and 13 theatres.

The Government is constitutional and hereditary, based upon the fundamental law of March 25, 1824, modified by amendments bearing dates August 12, 1834, and May 12, 1840.

Emperor, Dom Pedro II., born December 2, 1825; proclaimed April 7, 1831, regency from the latter date till July 23, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841; married September 4, 1843, to Theresa Christina Maria, daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies.

Minister of the Interior, Dr. J. A. Corrêa de Oliveira, Deputy; Minister of Justice, Dr. M. A. Duarte d'Azevedo, Deputy; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount de Caravellas, Councillor of State and Senator; Minister of

War, J. J. de O. Junqueira, Deputy; Minister of Marine, J. D. Ribeiro da Luz, Senator; Minister of Public Works, Commerce, and Agriculture, J. F. da Costa Pereira, Deputy; and Minister of Finance, Viscount do Rio Branco, President of the Council of State, and of the Tribunal of the National Treasury.

The Council of State is composed of the following members in ordinary: Viscount do Rio Branco, President; Princess Imperial Donna Isabel; Prince Gaston d'Orleans, Count d'Eu; Senators Viscount d'Abacé, Viscount Sapucahy, Viscount B. de Souza Franco, Viscount de São Vicente, J. T. Nabuco de Araújo, and Baron de Maritima.—Members extraordinary: Viscount de Inhamirim, Senator; Viscount de Bom Retiro, Senator; Viscount de Araxá, and Senators: Viscount de Jaguaré, Viscount de Caravellas, Duke de Caxias, and Viscount de Nietheroy.

President of the Senate, which contains 58 life-members, Viscount d'Abacé; Vice-President, Viscount de Jaguaré. President of the Chamber of Deputies (122 members for four years), J. M. d'Araújo Góes; Councillor, A. J. Henriques; J. P. M. Portella, A. G. de Paula Fonseca.

The provinces are administered by legislative assemblies, whose presidents, appointed by the central government, are as follows:

Alagoas.....	R. Veres de Moreno.
Amazonas.....	D. M. Pelxoto.
Bahia.....	J. E. Freire de Carvalho.
Ceará.....	F. A. Oliveira.
Espirito Santo.....	J. Thomé da Silva.
Goyaz.....	A. Cicero de Assis.
Maranhão.....	S. E. Carneiro da Cunha.
Mato Grosso.....	J. M. da Silva Reis.
Minas Geraes.....	V. J. d'Oliveira Lisboa.
Páris.....	D. J. da Cunha, Jr.
Parahyba.....	F. P. de Sá.
Paraná.....	F. J. C. d'Araújo Abranches.
Pernambuco.....	H. P. de Lucena.
Piauí.....	G. C. de Albuquerque Mello.
Rio Grande do Norte.....	J. C. Bandeira de Melo Filho.
Rio Grande (or São Pedro) do Sul.....	J. P. de Carvalho Moraes.
Rio de Janeiro.....	M. J. de Freitas Travassos.
Santa Catharina.....	P. Affonso Ferreira.
São Paulo.....	J. F. Xavier.
Sergipe.....	M. N. de Fonseca Galvão.

Archbishop, M. J. da Silveira, Count São Salvador, Primate of Brazil, March, 1861. There are 11 bishoprics: those of Belém, S. Luiz, Olinda, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Marianna, Diamantina, Goyaz, and Coimbra.

The Supreme Court of Justice (Rio de Janeiro) is composed of a president and 17 members; the Courts of Appeals, of a president and 23 members; the Tribunals of Commerce, of a president, a procurator, and an adjunct (who are likewise members of the Courts of Appeals); the other members are commercial "deputies." The president of the Supreme Court of War and of Justice is the Emperor; Vice-President, Marshal the Duke de Caxias.

The army comprises a special corps of 641 men; 21 battalions of infantry, 16,163 strong; 5 cavalry regiments, 4,152 strong; and 5 battalions of artillery, with 1 battalion of engi-

* For complete details of areas, population, etc., see the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872.

neers, 4,826. Total, 25,282. By virtue of a new law, the strength of the army is to be reduced, for 1874, to 16,000 men; or 32,000 in case of war. The number of the police force is 6,082, of whom 804 are in Rio de Janeiro. The police force for 1874 is to consist of 5,278 men, and a supplementary corps of 3,843 National Guards, to be employed on police duty. The National Guard consists of an active force of 550,766 foot, 44,746 horse, and 8,571 artillery, besides a reserve corps of 129,881; in all, 733,964 men. The National Guard is movable in time of war.

The navy is made up of 18 iron-clad steamships, 6 steam-corvettes, 27 steam-gunboats, 6 steam transports, and 6 sail of the line, with a total armament of 236 guns; besides 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, 1 school-ship, and 1 brig for midshipmen, without armament. Several iron-clads are in process of construction in the navy-yards of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco. There are in the navy 19 general staff-officers, 545 first-class officers, 142 second-class officers, a sanitary corps composed of 79 men, 26 almoners, 219 accountants, 40 cabin-boys, etc., and 117 engineers. The corps of Imperial Marines numbers 2,995 men, and the naval battalion 1,055 men, which, with 1,075 apprentice marines, form a total of 6,311 men.

The withdrawal of the Brazilian forces from Paraguay began in January, two battalions of foot having arrived at Santa Catharina on the 31st of that month. It was not intended, however, to retire all the troops before the termination of General Mitre's negotiations with the Paraguayan Government.

Pursuant to a decree under date of February 4th, the pay of the officers and men of the naval battalion, of the officers of the corps of health, religion, and finance, was to be increased two-thirds. The salaries of the employés of the Treasury, sub-treasuries, recebedorias (tax-offices), and of the amortization-office, were to be augmented in like proportion. The creation of new departments and suppression of some of the old ones in those offices were likewise authorized by the same decree, on condition that the expense should not be raised more than 50 per cent., and that any changes made should have for effect the reducing the number of employés.

An act of the legislative body fixed the naval force of the empire, for 1874-'75, at 3,000 sailors and marines, or 8,000 in case of war.

The Minister of Justice declared that judges of rights can grant writs of *habeas corpus* in cases of impressment at any time before individuals impressed are actually taken into possession of the army or navy.

A bill reforming the National Guard and relieving it from military or police duty, save in time of war or sedition, passed both Chambers in August. A bill concerning conscription had a second reading, but was not made a law during the session.

The annexed table will show the total value

of the exports and imports in the five years therein expressed:

YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.
1866-'67.....	\$78,000,000	\$71,750,000
1867-'68.....	92,650,000	70,300,000
1868-'69.....	101,350,000	83,350,000
1870-'71.....	83,950,000	81,150,000
1871-'72.....	88,522,944	77,802,262
Total.....	\$444,473,944	\$384,412,263

The following is a table of the proportions of the exports and imports of 1871-'72 for the provinces therein mentioned:

PROVINCES.	Exports.	Imports.
Rio de Janeiro.....	37.3 per cent.	53.0 per cent.
Pernambuco.....	12.7 "	15.0 "
Bahia.....	12.6 "	14.0 "
São Paulo.....	7.7 "	1.4 "
Pará.....	6.2 "	5.2 "
Rio Grande do Sul.....	6.0 "	6.0 "
Alagoas.....	5.2 "	...
Maranhão.....	3.0 "	2.8 "
Ceará.....	2.6 "	2.2 "
Paraná.....	2.2 "	...
Parahyba.....	1.8 "	...
Rio Grande do Norte.....	0.9 "	...
Sergipe.....	0.8 "	...
Santa Catharina.....	0.5 "	...
Espirito Santo.....	0.3 "	...
Eight Provinces.....	...	0.5 "

The three grand staples of export are coffee, raw cotton, and sugar (unrefined). Of the first of these articles, about one-half is taken by the United States; about one-twelfth by England; and the remaining five-twelfths are divided between the other countries of Western Europe.

Coffee usually stands for fully one-half of the whole exports of the empire; cotton, for one-fifth; and sugar, for about one-eighth.

We annex a table of the total quantities and value of these three commodities in the five years from 1867-'68 to 1871-'72 inclusive:

COFFEE.

YEARS.	Quantities.	Value.
	Tons.	
1867-'68.....	213,647	\$41,205,365
1868-'69.....	228,041	45,258,914
1869-'70.....	186,888	38,513,211
1870-'71.....	299,590	42,251,954
1871-'72.....	243,584	35,822,829

SUGAR.

YEARS.	Quantities.	Value.
	Tons.	
1867-'68.....	123,092	\$11,403,158
1868-'69.....	130,066	14,023,256
1869-'70.....	133,204	14,113,374
1870-'71.....	125,315	11,604,409
1871-'72.....	141,995	13,288,676

COTTON.

YEARS.	Quantities.	Value.
	Bales.	
1867-'68.....	47,670	\$16,135,265
1868-'69.....	41,404	18,244,150
1869-'70.....	37,324	18,184,797
1870-'71.....	38,396	12,211,904
1871-'72.....	53,589	17,515,900

The coffee exports from Santos in the year ending January 30, 1873, were 443,215 sacks, against 409,000 sacks in the preceding year. The cotton exported from the same port in the year 1872-73 was 156,963 bales, against 168,036 in the year before.

In 1871-72 Pernambuco shipped but 12,476 tons of cotton; and 83,487 tons of sugar.

The values of the principal among the other exports from the empire in 1871-72, and not mentioned above, were as follows:

India rubber.....	\$3,750,000
Tobacco.....	3,150,000
Diamonds, etc.....	1,320,000
Cocoa.....	750,000
Paraguay tea.....	1,000,000
Skine.....	400,000

Brazil sends on an average one-half of her products to Great Britain; and one-half of her imports proceed from that country.

The unit of weight, in reference to price, now generally adopted by sugar-merchants and coffee-sackers, is 10 kilogrammes, and the sack of 60 kilogrammes by the coffee-men.

Here follow the arrivals and departures of vessels at the ports of the empire for 1871 and 1872:

<i>Entered, 1871.</i>	3,447 sea-going vessels, with an aggregate of.....	1,492 tons.
	4,880 coasters, with an aggregate of.....	1,009 tons.
" 1872	3,483 sea-going vessels, with an aggregate of.....	1,740 tons.
	5,245 coasters, with an aggregate of.....	1,183 tons.
<i>Cleared, 1871.</i>	3,060 sea-going vessels, with an aggregate of.....	1,469 tons.
	4,564 coasters, with an aggregate of.....	1,068 tons.
" 1872.	2,841 sea-going vessels, with an aggregate of.....	1,058 tons.
	4,618 coasters, with an aggregate of.....	1,219 tons.

The great coast-trade of Bahia was carried on last year by 59 Brazilian vessels, 23 English, 17 American, 7 Portuguese, 6 German, and 1 Spanish.

The commercial relations of Brazil with the United States might be increased fourfold with extended and improved means of communication between the two countries. As above mentioned, the United States offer the chief mart for Brazilian coffee, which article stands for one-half of the entire exports; and send in return machinery, implements, of various kinds, and "Yankee notions," the consumption for all which is greater and greater every year in Brazil. At present the direct mail communications with the United States are limited to one a month, effected by steamers so greatly inferior in speed to the first-class and swift packets with which the European companies now give Brazilians almost daily communication with Europe, that it is possible for letters sent to New York by the roundabout voyage *à la* England, to arrive at their destination within the time taken by the American packets; which, indeed, even sailing-vessels have beaten by two or three days. As a mail service, therefore, the existing New York one is practically useless, except to Pará, which

finds once a month a saving of a few days in its North American communications.

In addition to the railways enumerated in another volume,* some new lines have been opened to the public service in the course of 1873; and there are at present about 500 miles in operation in the empire. Some 10 miles of the Nietheroy & Villa Nova Railway were opened before May; and it was expected that the line would be completed in June, and so establish communication between the Cantagallo Railway and the city of Nietheroy.

A portion of the Campos and São Sebastião road, at São Gonçalo, was opened to traffic; and it was hoped that by the end of the year trains would be running over 12 kilometres of the Porto da Cunha and Leopoldina line in Minas Geraes.

A large number of new lines are in process of construction; concessions have been granted for others; and concessions for more were solicited.

The first rail of the Baturité Railway, in the province of Ceará, was laid in July, and it was presumed that the first section—25 miles—would be ready for service by January 1, 1874. This line will be the cheapest yet made in Brazil, the cost being considerably under \$25,000 per mile. The gauge is one metre.

A bill was passed in August authorizing an outlay of \$20,000,000 on railways in the province of Rio Grande do Sul; and another empowering the general Government to grant a 7 per cent. guarantee on railways in the empire.

The receipts of the Pernambuco Railway tripled from 1868 to 1872, in which latter year they reached \$467,178; while the expenses in the same year (\$224,890) showed an increase of only \$48,000 over 1868.

Owing to constant outlays for repairs, the expenses of the Bahia line frequently exceed the receipts.

A decree was issued on May 3d, authorizing the Government to exempt from duties all tools, fuel, rolling-stock, etc., necessary for the construction and working of railways belonging to companies organized in Brazil.

In Rio Grande do Sul a provincial concession of a railway between Rio Pardo and the Santa Cruz Colony was granted.

The opening of the Itá Railway was to take place April 17th.

The great railway project of the day is that of a line of 1,000 leagues from the city of Pará to Porto Alegre, and passing through all the principal maritime cities of the empire.

A company, entitled the Locomotora Bahiana, was established in Rio, in January, for the construction of a tramway between the upper and lower cities of Bahia, with a capital of \$400,000, in \$100 shares. The Rio Grande do Sul tramway was opened January 8th.

In Rio Grande do Sul the completion of a

* See the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872.

tramway between the port and the coal-mines of Arroio dos Ratos, near São Jeronymo, was celebrated July 19th, with a festivity and the benediction of the trucks and engines. The tramway is about thirteen miles in length. The shaft of the coal-mine is seventy-five yards in depth. The coal is similar to that of Cardiff, and is used on the steamers plying on Lake Patos.

The central Government continued to offer liberal encouragement to all projects tending to increase the means of internal communication, such, for instance, as the making new roads, and navigating by steam the great Brazilian rivers.

By decree of January 25th, the river Madeira was opened to the merchant shipping of all nations, up to São Antonio, the lower terminus of the Madeira & Mamoré Railway; and foreign vessels can engage in the transport trade between São Antonio and other river ports of the Amazon and Pará. Goods for Peru or Bolivia may be transferred to lighter vessels at Serpa. A custom-house is to be established at the latter place, and a board of revenue, qualified for import, export, and transit clearances, at São Antonio. These provisions will be of considerable advantage to the Madeira & Mamoré Railway Company, whose steamers, with materials and stores for the railway, will be able to take return-cargoes.

The returns of the Administrator-General of the Post-Office Department give the number of letters transmitted by mail in 1871-'72 as having reached 6,206,952.

The French system of weights and measures was to be obligatory in all mercantile transactions in the empire, on and after January 1, 1874.

The Transatlantic Cable Company informed the Government that the cable from Lisbon would be connected with Brazil in January, 1874.

The Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company was formed in February, with a capital of £1,800,000, in £10 shares.

Telegraph communication was established between Sorocaba and São Paulo in March.

A new contract with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company of London was published in the *Diário Official*, of Rio de Janeiro, in May, for the laying of a submarine telegraph-cable along the coast of Brazil, from the junction with the Montevidean cable to Pará. It is probable that the whole cable will be laid early in the present year (1874), and then, with the Lisbon cable above referred to, communication by telegraph will be established between Europe and the greater part of South America; and will shortly afterward be extended to the United States, as soon as the cable proposed between Pará and St. Thomas shall have been completed. The privilege for the coast cable is for sixty years, on the expiration of which time the ownership will remain with the company.

On the 24th of August the branch from Pernambuco to Pará was finished, and that from the former port to Bahia was to be commenced about November 21st. The cable will, of course, touch at all important points between the termini.

The Montevidean & Brazilian Telegraph Company obtained an authority to make a land line from Rio Grande to the Chuy, on the Uruguayan frontier, the concession being for thirty years. The rights of the Brazil & River Plate and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Companies are reserved.

A government line of telegraph from São Paulo to Santos was opened to traffic on September 18th. The Rio Doce was crossed at Linhares.

At the end of 1873 there were 3,445 kilometres of telegraph-lines in operation in the empire, with 64 offices or stations.

Nearly one-half of the national revenue is derived from customs receipts on imports; and about one-seventh from export duties, the average rate of these last being ten per cent.

The budget of 1871-'72 was, according to the report of the Minister of Finances, laid before the Chambers on May 8, 1873, as follows:

INCOME.	
Import duties.....	\$29,399,642
Shipping duties.....	350,689
Export duties.....	8,614,685
Interest on railway shares.....	58,073
Receipts of the Dom Pedro II. Railway.....	2,443,166
Post-Office Department.....	358,699
Telegraphs.....	58,580
Stamp duties.....	1,900,734
Mutation duties.....	1,873,450
Industrial taxes.....	1,451,529
Lottery taxes.....	745,251
Mines.....	19,253
Receipts extraordinary.....	1,177,482
Deposits.....	1,947,125
Appropriation for the liberation of slaves....	487,925
Sundries.....	2,238,667
Total.....	\$52,324,920

EXPENDITURE.	
Ministry of the Interior:	
Civil list.....	\$400,000
Legislative Chambers.....	308,780
Public Worship.....	567,450
Public Instruction.....	561,541
Sundries.....	197,999
Ministry of Justice.....	\$2,495,770
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	1,869,202
Ministry of Marine.....	414,374
Ministry of War.....	6,811,289
Ministry of Finances.....	7,783,256
Ministry of Commerce, etc.....	19,587,618
Total.....	\$49,905,362

The income in 1870-'71 was but \$50,516,-842, or \$1,808,078 less than in 1871-'72; the expenditure for 1870-'71 amounted to \$41,149,-427, or \$8,755,935 less than in 1871-'72. But the surplus in the former of those two years was greater than that of the latter by \$6,947,-857.

The income of the year 1872-'73 was estimated at \$53,406,161, or, with the net deposits, the issue of nickel coin, and the Paraguayan Railway payment, \$54,804,166; and the expenditure (inclusive of various credits extraordinary)—\$8,925,000 disbursed for the

extension of the Dom Pedro II. Railway) at \$54,861,427, which would constitute a deficit of over half a million.

The estimates for the financial year, commencing July 1, 1873, are: income, exclusive of deposits and the emancipation fund, \$51,500,000; and expenditure, \$49,473,213.

The last balances struck before May 23, 1873, showed the amount of paper money in circulation to be \$92,505,391, of which \$74,788,361 was national, \$16,850,000 of the Bank of Brazil, and the remainder of the banks of Maranhão and Bahia. On April 30th there were treasury notes in circulation to the amount of \$6,403,100, an increase of \$904,100 as compared with the previous year.

The income and expenditure for 1874-'75 are estimated at \$51,500,000 and \$50,742,397 respectively.

The import duties for the same year are reckoned at \$29,000,000; and the export duties at \$9,052,500.

By virtue of an act bearing date August 25, 1873, the Minister of Finance issued decrees to the following effect: To readjust the official values of goods; to fuse the 5 per cent. additional duties, and the 28 and 21 percentages into one surtax of 30 to 40 per cent.; the lower rate to be applied to goods tarified at 40 to 50 per cent.; to reclassify goods tarified according to weight; to extend for five years longer the exemption of Corumbá, in Matto Grosso, from import and export duties; to reduce the anchorage dues to ten cents per ton measurement, on all foreign merchant-vessels not putting in, bringing one hundred immigrants, entering in *franklin*, or having paid the dues six times in the year; to extend, without limit of time, the permission to foreign vessels to engage in the larger coasting-trade; to grant \$25 per ton bounty, exemption from anchorage dues, and other favors, to home-built vessels; to permit Brazilians domiciled abroad to own Brazilian vessels; to permit crews of two-thirds foreigners, including master and mate; to relieve from export duties timber and other Brazilian materials used in repairs of foreign vessels; and to reduce by one-half all taxes and expenses on salvage.

The revenue of the province of Rio de Janeiro in 1872 amounted to \$2,448,523, inclusive of \$400,000 borrowed, and a balance of \$221,249 from the preceding year. The expenditure was \$2,088,316. The four per cent. on coffee yielded \$74,761 more than had been estimated; but the yield of the three per cent. on sugar, cotton, and tobacco, fell short by \$8,538.

The customs receipts at the port of Bahia have doubled in the space of nine years: in 1868-'64, they amounted to only \$2,652,567; and in 1873-'75 they reached \$5,311,477.

The provincial receipts of Bahia, during the first half of the fiscal year, 1872-'73, amounted to \$609,716. The treasurer estimates the whole revenue of the year at \$1,077,783; and the expenditure at \$1,142,402.

The provincial receipts in the whole empire, in 1871-'72, amounted to \$10,910,381; and the municipal to \$1,941,092.

The following table shows the state of the national debt in 1873.

Foreign debt.....	\$68,723,111
Home debt, at 4, 5, and 6 per cent.....	141,881,560
Debt previous to 1827.....	152,365
Orphans' fund and deposits.....	14,576,392
Paper-money.....	74,788,361
Treasury notes (2, 4, and 6 months).....	6,403,100
Total.....	\$306,182,684

A large proportion of this debt originated from the immense drain upon the national resources to meet the expenses of the war against Paraguay—a war which cost Brazil \$244,360,323, besides certain liabilities not yet liquidated.

The number of banks in the empire in 1872 was nineteen, exclusive of a large number of private banking establishments.*

The Bank of Brazil had in circulation on the 30th of June, 1873, notes to the amount of \$15,960,000. The transactions during the twelve months ending on that day reached \$142,070,406, being an increase of 80 per cent. over the preceding year. The gross profits of the year were \$1,485,229; the expenses, \$425,509, leaving \$1,058,220; out of which two half-yearly dividends of 4 per cent. each were paid; \$472,781 passed to the new Reserve Fund; and \$573,005, to the Special Reserve Fund; raising the former to \$1,510,781; while the latter was reduced to \$363,954 by a debit of losses in liquidations of \$1,204,858. The Liquidation Account was reduced to \$3,564,650, and any fear of its compromising the capital of the bank was considered by the directors to be past.

By decree of January 31st, the New London and Brazilian Bank was authorized to establish branches in Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio Grande do Sul. Conselheiro A. N. Tolentino was authorized to incorporate the Territorial Credit Bank law of September, 1864.

The Hypothecary Bank of Rio was to be established.

The *União Agrícola*, a mutual aid association for coffee-planters, and for the establishment of a sale agency at Rio, was authorized to operate; the capital of the company was fixed at \$125,000, with power to raise it to \$500,000.

Permission was granted for the incorporation in Europe of the Imperial Credit Foncier Company (limited), with its seat either in England or Rio, and with power to operate throughout the empire, but without exclusive privilege. The organization to be under the Hypothecary Bank Act of 1864; and the capital, £2,000,000, in £20 shares. Its operations are to be confined to loans on mortgage, for terms of from ten to thirty years, with amortizations; loans or hypothecations for

* The leading banks are enumerated in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872.

short terms, with or without amortizations; receiving deposits; and the employment of these last in short loans on hypothecary bills or government stock, or in purchasing and discounting treasury bills.

The *Empresa Predial* Company of Rio (now the Banco Predial) was also authorized to operate under the provisions of the Hypothecary Bank Act of 1864.

The Companhia Gossipiana Brasileira received approval of statutes and authorization to operate. The capital of the company was fixed at \$100,000, in \$100 shares, with power to increase. Its primary object is to utilize cotton-seed, for its oil and other marketable products. A factory for the purpose has been established at Rio as the first essay of the company.

The Pernambuco branch of the New London and Brazilian Bank (limited) was declared constituted, on May 7th, by order of the president of the province.

The *Commercio de Café* Company was successfully inaugurated, August 9th, all the shares having been subscribed. The capital is \$3,000,000, in shares of \$50 each. The object of the association, as its name expresses, is the coffee-trade in general.

In no country of South America does the cause of public instruction find more numerous or zealous advocates than in Brazil; nor are the endeavors of these at all times fruitless. No better proof can be adduced of the progress made in that important branch, than by pointing to the schools, which are fast multiplying in every province. Last year there were recorded 4,437; the number is now much larger. Some 3,700 are public schools, and the rest private. There is one secondary for every 18 primary schools; and the number of both for male scholars is double that for females. It is computed that no less than 150,000 children now receive education in these schools; and, although the number is small when compared with the ten million inhabitants, it is large in comparison with the attendance in 1868, since which time there has been an increase of 50 per cent.

There are other establishments in which the higher branches of education are taught. Some of these belong to the state, and most of them receive a subsidy from the Government. In a few of the large cities, there are faculties of law and medicine; and almost all have private academies giving a thorough course of liberal education. Eleven seminaries are devoted to the education of the clergy, and subsidized by the state. There is an Academy of Fine Arts; a Musical Conservatory; Lyceum of Arts and Professions; military, naval, preparatory, normal, and other schools.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute of Rio was reorganized. The number of boarders is limited to 100, who will pay \$250 per annum. Day-scholars pay nothing. The Government may

admit thirty gratuitous boarders. The director will receive \$1,600, the chaplain \$500, the teacher of written language \$1,500, the teacher of articulate language, and the mathematician, \$1,200 each. For entry, the mute must be over nine years of age, and under fourteen, and none may remain after eighteen years of age.

After six years of study the mute will be dismissed, but the Government may permit two more years of stay. Corporal punishment is prohibited in the Institute.

The Dramatic Conservatory and the Astronomical Observatory received important modifications in the course of the year. A number of libraries were founded in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in pursuance of the provincial law of December 26, 1871; and most of the other provinces likewise possess public libraries.

The Extradition Treaty between Brazil and Great Britain was republished, with a protocol excluding attempts at infanticide.

Under the title of "The Electoral System in Brazil," was published an essay on the system, its history and workings, and the reforms necessary, etc.

In Brazil, the wealthy planters and graziers, whose numbers are of necessity comparatively limited, and who virtually control the hitherto useful lands of the empire, wield the whole of the political influence, to the direct prejudice of the lower classes; these latter being in a state of utter dependence upon those who, in effect, if not in fact, are their feudal lords. This subservency of the humbler classes is attributable in part to their ignorance, their extreme poverty, the prevalent tenant-at-will system, and in no small share to the demoralizing and dispiriting tendencies of the laws relating to impressment and the National Guard; consequently society outside of the large cities presents a patriarchal character. Before the time of the election, the central Government sends an agent into each of the provinces, who usually succeeds in crushing all legitimate influence, so that the term "representative of the nation" remains a mere technical form void of real significance. The Government controls the nominal representative; and when avowed opponents chance to be returned it is only because the Government for the time has refrained from exercising its power, and, whether from moderation or from motives of expediency, tacitly acquiesced in the independence of the electors. Thus whatever of power is possessed by the legislative Chambers of the empire resides in the Senate, whose members are appointed for life.

Referring to the constitution of the Chambers, the author says: "The great majority of our Chambers have been composed of public employés and petitioners for concessions of every kind. Up to a certain time, in fact, the non-political magistrate can hardly obtain good places. To advance and promote his career he has to obtain a seat in the Cham-

bers, or even the presidency of a province, where, owing to the government need of a safe and unscrupulous delegate for difficult elections, the pay will correspond to the service. As to the public employes in the Chamber, the ministers count on their adhesion without the need of soliciting it; and, if one by chance shows signs of independence, they become irritated, and general astonishment is excited."

Among the leading reforms advocated is one requiring that every voter should be able to read and write, and pay some direct tax; another is for direct suffrage; another establishes the ineligibility of judiciary and public officers to exercise legislative functions; that senators, instead of being elected for life by "electors," should be chosen by the provincial assemblies; and that renewals of one-third should take place at certain intervals, as in the United States.

The Chamber of Deputies, in 1878, was composed of: advocates, 44; judges, 18; public employes, 18; physicians, 11; collegiate professors, 5; priests, 6; capitalists, 5; planters, 18; and merchants, 8. Total, 118.

The Treaty of Extradition between Brazil and Belgium was ratified and promulgated. By a protocol, the penalty of death is not to be carried into effect in the case of persons delivered up under the treaty.

At Caetitê, Bahia, a great bed of amethysts was discovered, and some four hundred diamond-miners left Diamantina for the new mines.

A diamond-strike is threatened in Brazil. Numbers of the diamond-miners have, in consequence of the low prices obtainable in Europe, abandoned the search for diamonds, and turned their attention to gold-washings, or repaired to the amethyst-beds in Bahia. The Diamantina organ advocates this move and a general strike, by way of reprisals against Europeans, who now give the preference to the cheap, colored diamonds from Africa.

In consequence of an unusual freshet of the Amazon, in September, sixty thousand head of cattle perished in seven municipalities of Pará and Amazonas.

Steps were taken to develop the province of Paraná, and improvements made in the port, so that ocean-steamers can discharge into railway-trucks.

A law was promulgated concerning the naturalization of foreigners, of which the following were a few of the leading clauses:

Any foreigner, over twenty-one years of age, having resided two years in Brazil, or been for two years in foreign service of the state, can be naturalized by the Government, on declaring his intention to continue his residence or his service.

The residence may be dispensed with in the case of being married to a Brazilian woman, of owning realty in Brazil, of being the inventor or introducer of some trade, of being notable for his talents or professional skill, or of being the son of a naturalized foreigner, born abroad before his father's naturalization.

Proof can be given by certificates of records, or

testimonials given by authorities, or even by persons of repute.

The only tax on naturalization is the \$12.50 stamp. The oath, or promise to obey the Constitution and laws, and to recognize Brazil as his country, may be taken by attorney, before the Government, or a provincial president.

State colonists have further facilities:

A foreigner buying and settling on land, or coming at his own cost and working at a trade, can be naturalized after two years of residence, by making the declaration in the Municipal Chamber; and, upon a certificate thereof, the president of the province will give the proper certificate, free of expense or fee.

The Government may dispense with the two years' residence.

The fathers or guardians of minor colonists, born abroad before the naturalization of their parents, can make the above declaration for them, but on attaining majority the minors may change their nationality, notwithstanding that declaration.

On the evening of February 28th, the republicans of Rio held a meeting at the office of the *Republica*, on receiving the news of the reestablishment of the republic in Spain, and speeches were made to the assemblage outside. Finally, however, some persons got up a counter-demonstration, demolished the colored oil-lamps forming "Viva a Republica!" and a transparency of Castelar, and demanded the lowering of the republican flag, which was composed of the national colors, but without the usual arms. But, before the affair assumed importance, the police magistrate obliged the proprietor of the building to withdraw the obnoxious flag, and the assembled crowds then dispersed quietly. The republican newspaper had not been a financial success, and the proprietor, on the next day, announced its suspension, but continued to issue daily inflammatory bulletins, of which neither the authorities nor the public took any notice.

On the 6th of February the Minister of Foreign Affairs gave the requisite year's notice to the legations of France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, of the intention of Brazil to rescind the consular treaties with those countries.

Dr. Ladisláo Nepto, Director of the Rio Museum, announced that an alleged copy from an inscribed stone found in Parahyba is clearly in Phœnician characters, and records a visit to Brazil (supposed by him to have been involuntary) by Sidonian refugees, in the reign of one of the Hiram, apparently the later, and therefore two thousand years before the discovery of Brazil by Cabral.

The first and second sessions of the present Legislature were respectively closed and opened on May 8d. In his speech, his Majesty the Emperor announced that the steady increase of the revenue would permit of reductions on the taxes; that a bill on public instruction would be introduced; that immigration, professional education, roads, and telegraphs, are the special need of the country; that the coast-cable concession had been modified and transferred to the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company; and recommended to the attention of the Leg-

islature various important bills still pending, one of which is for the creation of a new province out of the valley of the Upper São Francisco.

Here follows the Emperor's message, read at the closing of the third session of the Senate.

August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation:

I heartily thank you for the powers you have conferred on the Government, for the law of estimates and other special laws, to provide for the needs of the public service, and to carry on the moral and material improvement of Brazil. I expect that the establishment of the new judiciary tribunals of second instance will greatly facilitate the thorough administration of justice, and give more efficacious protection to political and personal rights.

The new National Guard law realizes one of our sincerest wishes.

Public instruction, much in need of a more perfect regimen and larger appropriations, as in good time will be proposed to you, has received some benefits; and I doubt not you will continue the good work begun.

Electoral reform, which was brought forward in the Chamber of Deputies, and studied by a special committee, will doubtless be laid before you during the next session.

The conscription bill, on which the Senate committee have already reported, is another reform deserving of your particular attention.

I congratulate you and myself upon the facility and rapidity with which the Submarine Telegraph Cable Company is carrying its engagements into effect. The provinces of Pará and Pernambuco are already in communication thereby, and I believe it will not be long ere a like event will be celebrated here and at Rio Grande do Sul. The submersion of the transatlantic line, which will place South America in contact with Europe, is likewise proceeding with rapidity.

The greater number of the provinces could not prepare in time for the industrial exhibition of Vienna; but, nevertheless, Brazil figures therein in a manner to attract the observation of professionals. A notice of our social state, written in various languages, completes as far as possible the manifestation of our advancement and of the riches and fertility of Brazil.

Thanks to God, our internal peace remains undisturbed, and our sanitary state, though not wholly satisfactory, has in general improved. Our relations with the other powers continue to be friendly.

August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation, one of the longest and most laborious legislative periods ends to-day; but our task should not cease, and I am sure that, when outside of these precincts, you will not fail to animate the Brazilian people to the conquests of labor, and to instruct it in the sound principles of moral and political education, the most solid foundation of free institutions.

The All-Powerful will bless our faith and our exertions.

The session is closed.

A controversy arose between the ecclesiastical and temporal authorities in the matter of freemasonry, and the validity of Protestant marriages in the empire. In the first case, the Bishop of Pernambuco issued an apostolic decree against freemasonry, interdicting the whole brotherhood, and refusing them burial in consecrated grounds. The central Government instituted proceedings against the bishop for disobedience to a legal order of the Government and for publication of a papal brief without the *place*. Notwithstanding the precise and peremptory decision of the Govern-

ment, the Bishops of Olinda, Pará, and Rio Grande do Sul, have openly affirmed that they are not bound to obey the civil law in any thing contrary to the canon law; it was feared that the conflict of authorities had not yet reached its termination.

The second year allowed for the registration of slaves, in compliance with the act of September 28, 1871, ended on the 30th of September last in the municipality of Rio de Janeiro, and the number of the slaves amounted to 47,260. By a provision of that act, all slaves not registered before the close of the second year are presumed to be free; and only in exceptional cases, wherein the owners establish inability to effect the registration within that term, will they be permitted to place their slaves on the register and thus retain their ownership.

Odorico Mendes's Portuguese translation of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" was sent by his heirs to Rio to be printed and published, the provincial treasury having donated the sum of \$2,450 toward the publication. It will be the first Portuguese translation of Homer yet published.

The legacy left to the imperial family of Brazil by the late Empress-Dowager, who died in Portugal in the beginning of the year, consisted of \$32,000 in government stock, and a jewel to each of its members.

A large number of English emigrants arrived at Rio in the early part of the year, and, after the necessary delay to prepare a place for them in the province of Paraná, they refused to accept the district allotted for them, and many would not even consent to go and see it. After having remained a long time in Rio de Janeiro in idleness, at the expense of the Government, they were sent back to England, the Crown paying their passage.

The forwarding of emigrants from England was, by order of the Minister of Agriculture, under date February 5th, suspended until April.

Some British immigrants, dissatisfied with their prospect in Brazil, left for the United States, February 24th, the imperial Government paying their passage.

On January 1st, his Imperial Majesty, Dom Pedro II., inaugurated at Rio de Janeiro an exhibition of national products, intended to be sent to the exposition of Vienna. The articles exposed to view comprised specimens sent from all the different provinces; and, for the ultimate selection of those to be sent, there was appointed a higher commission. In the machine department were observable steam-engines, sugar and other machinery, chiefly from the works of Maylor & Co.; stamping and counting apparatus from the mint, etc. Hundreds of specimens of wood for carpentry and cabinet-works attest the boundless and endlessly varying products of the Brazilian forests. In the ceramic department were displayed vases, pans, and other vessels of the

native kaolin found in Rio province, together with a collection of clay-ware painted after the Indian style.

Samples of raw cotton from the seven cotton-producing provinces held a conspicuous place in the exhibition.

Countless species of fibrous materials, suited for ropes, twine, and coarse fabrics, were furnished; most remarkable among which was a white silky sample from Minas Geraes, derived from a climber yielding three cuttings annually, and which has been declared by competent judges to be worth three times the price of flax for textile purposes.

In tobacco, of which there was a goodly exhibit, Bahia and Minas Geraes took the pre-eminence.

Ceará, the great coffee-bearing country of the north, was fairly represented by Mocha and flat coffee in the skin; and handsome samples were likewise shown from Rio, Minas, Pernambuco, São Paulo, etc.

The brilliant display of sugars, especially a collection from Bahia comprising all the grades of plantation make, left no room to apprehend that Brazil would not be fairly represented in this branch.

Samples of black and green "India" (Chinese) tea from São Paulo bespoke creditable handling. It is asserted that the culture of this article will soon be revived in the uplands, where it finds a genial soil and climate.

Favorable specimens of the several *cerealia*, and farinaceous roots and plants, were also on exhibition. The number of packages sent was 687; besides seven barrels of sugar, two rolls of sarsaparilla, 27 sacks of coffee, two barrels of arrow-root, one barrel of tapioca, and 19 bales of cotton, for distribution. A great pine-tree from Paraná, measuring fully five feet in diameter and 150 feet in height, went in 31 logs to be set up at the exhibition, with its branches and cones.

BRAZIL, AMELIA AUGUSTA EUGENIA NAPOLEONE, EMPRESS-DOWAGER OF, born in Bavaria, July 31, 1812; died in Lisbon, Portugal, January 26, 1878. She was the third daughter of Eugene de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and son of Josephine, afterward Empress of France. She was married to Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil, October 17, 1829, his first Empress, the mother of Dom Pedro II., the present Emperor, having died in 1826. In 1831 Dom Pedro I. abdicated the Brazilian throne in favor of his son, and returned with his Empress to Portugal, where he died September 24, 1834. The Empress remained a widow from that time till her death, and did not return to Brazil, though there was the most cordial feeling between her and her stepson, the present Emperor. She resided at the Portuguese court, and, by the marriage of her brothers and sisters, was closely connected with the reigning houses of Russia, Sweden, and Germany. She was a first-cousin of the late Napoleon III.

BRODHEAD, JOHN ROMEYN, LL. D., an American historian, archæologist, and diplomatist, born in Philadelphia, January 2, 1814; died in New York City, May 6, 1878. His father was an eminent clergyman of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, and removed to New York City while his son was an infant. Mr. Brodhead was educated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, whence he graduated in 1831, at the early age of seventeen. After graduation he studied law in the office of the late Hugh Maxwell, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. During two years he practised his profession in New York, after which he retired to Saugerties, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1841 he went to Holland, under authority from Governor Seward, to investigate the colonial records and land grants, and procured many valuable documents relating to the early history of the State of New York. Among them were 16 volumes of manuscript from Holland, mainly the records of the colonial secretaries under the Dutch supremacy, 1609-1674, but with separate records also of New Amsterdam (New York), and Beavertwyck (Albany); 47 volumes from England, and 17 from France, comprising in all more than 5,000 important papers relative to the history of the State. These documents were translated and edited by Mr. E. B. O'Callaghan, and published in 11 quarto volumes, by act of the New York Legislature. In 1846 Mr. Brodhead was appointed Secretary of the United States legation in England, of which Mr. Bancroft was then minister. He returned to this country in 1849, and was Naval Officer of the port during Mr. Pierce's Administration, since which time he had held no official position. In the spring of 1855 he was appointed consul-general to Japan, but declined the honor. For many years he was one of the trustees of the Astor and New York Society Libraries, and a member of the Historical Society and the Union League Club. Early in life Mr. Brodhead had displayed a fondness for historical and antiquarian researches, especially in matters relating to the rule of the Dutch in this State. Endowed with rare powers of perception, and deeply imbued with earnestness and zeal, he pursued his researches with a perseverance which overcame all obstacles, and carried him forward to success. His mission to Holland afforded him facilities in his search for information, by which he greatly profited. The knowledge thus acquired was embodied in his well-known "History of the State of New York," published in two volumes, the first of which appeared in 1853, and the second in 1871. Mr. Brodhead once intended to add a third volume, and to bring the narrative down to the present day, but had to abandon the intention on account of declining health. He had delivered an address before the New York Historical Society, in 1844, and one on the commercial history of New York, before the Mercantile Library Association, at

the opening of Clinton Hall, June 8, 1854. But the sterling qualities of the man outshone his literary fame and his public services. He was eminently a lovable man—manly, considerate, generous, and benevolent, he won the affection of all who were brought into intercourse with him.

BROOKS, JAMES, an able New York journalist and politician, born in Portland, Me., November 10, 1810; died in Washington, D. C., April 30, 1873. His father, a sea-captain, was lost at sea while James was yet a child, and the family, a widow and three children, were left destitute. James was sent to a public school in Portland, and at eleven years became a clerk in a store at Lewiston, Me., then a frontier town. There he used to read the news to the village loungers and fill his thirsty mind from the town library. His employer, observing the eagerness of the boy for learning, kindly offered to release him from his apprenticeship and to aid him in obtaining an education. This offer was gratefully accepted, and he at once entered the academy at Monmouth, taught school at ten dollars a month and board, and finally after severe struggles graduated at Waterville College in 1831. To accomplish this his life was one of the most rigid economy and self-denial. Returning to Portland, he began to study law with John Neal, the lawyer-author, teaching meanwhile a Latin school in that city. He contributed to the *Portland Advertiser*, and subsequently had a regular engagement at five hundred dollars a year. At twenty-two he went to Washington as the correspondent of the *Advertiser*, and was a pioneer in that line. After that, he traveled through the South, visiting and writing letters from the Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw country in Georgia and Alabama, at the time when these tribes were compelled to move West. His correspondence at this period was a new revelation in journalism, and gave a greatly-increased circulation to the *Advertiser*. In 1835 he was a member of the Maine Legislature, and introduced the first proposition for a railroad from Portland to Montreal and Quebec. After the adjournment he sailed for Europe, and traveled on foot over Great Britain and the Continent, writing letters to Portland descriptive of his travels. In 1836 he came to New York and established the *Express*. It was at first very discouraging, but he had the elements of character necessary to meet precisely the situation, and conquered a success. In two years he consolidated it with another paper, and it became a favorite journal with many merchants and politicians. Mr. Brooks made political speeches in Indiana for Harrison in 1840. In 1841 he married Mrs. Mary Randolph, a widow, of Richmond, Va., whom he required to manumit three or four slaves before he would consent that the wedding should take place. In 1847 he was elected to the State Legislature, and two years later to Congress, where he re-

mained two terms, 1849-'53. He took ground in 1850 in favor of the compromise measures, and in 1854 became identified with the American party, and after 1861 with the Democratic. He was elected to Congress again in 1865, and served till 1873 by repeated reelections. He made two later trips to Europe, and acquired four languages. In 1867 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1869 was one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway, and while a director was implicated in some dealings, on account of his son-in-law, in the *Crédit-Mobilier* stock, for which he was censured by the Forty-second Congress at its session of 1872-'73. Believing that this censure was undeserved, it was thought by his friends that the mortification which he felt aggravated the severe disease under which he labored, and hastened his death. In 1871-'72 Mr. Brooks, in pursuit of health, made a voyage around the world, and gave the results of his observations first in letters to the *Express*, and afterward in a volume published in 1872, with the title "A Seven Months' Run, Up and Down and Around the World." Mr. Brooks was an able writer. For perspicuous narrative, terse comment, apt reflection, ready information, courteous tone, and dignified manner, he was as remarkable as for unflinching labor, untiring enterprise, and an intuitional knowledge of the salient points of affairs. There were few more capable Congressmen. Long membership had made the forms of deliberative bodies as household words to him. He attained success as an editor, an author, and a politician, and could have attained greatness in any one of the three professions to which he might have chosen to devote the whole, not a part, of his very clever, thoroughly-trained powers. Personally, he was most popular, because a considerate, pure, and worthy gentleman—one whose fine social qualities and whose amiability in all the relations of life had won for him the regard and esteem of all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

BRUNSWICK, CHARLES FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, EX-DUKE of, born in the duchy of Brunswick, October 30, 1804; died at Geneva, Switzerland, August 19, 1873. He was the eldest son of the Duke Frederick William who was slain in the battle of Quatre Bras, in 1815. After the battle of Jena, his mother fled with him and his younger brother, then an infant, to Sweden, where she died in 1808. After her death he was confided to the care of strangers, and, wandering from country to country till after the fall of the French Empire in 1815, his education and his moral training were both very much neglected. He received the title of duke after the death of his father, and was placed under the care of George IV., King of England, but his habits, even as a boy, were so vicious that his guardian, though himself of depraved morals, dreaded to have his majority come, from the conviction that he would be a curse to his subjects.

When he had reached his nineteenth year, however, he was obliged to consent to his accession to the ducal throne. At first he took no interest in public affairs, but gave himself up to dissipation, and traveled in Italy and other European states. After a time he returned, and soon alienated his most faithful subjects by his negligence, his cruelty, and the heavy taxes he imposed on the duchy. In 1829 his administration had become so intolerable that the Germanic Diet took up the case, and the duke, without waiting their decision, went to France, whence he escaped, at the time of the revolution in July, 1830, to Belgium. In September of that year he was driven from Brussels by the appearance of the Revolution there, and reentered his own duchy; but his presence there soon roused a state of feeling which could only be appeased by his deposition from power, and, by the Council of the Germanic Diet, his younger brother William was made his successor. The Duke Charles appeared in vain to the British Government to restore him to his position, but, finding that this was hopeless, he spent the remainder of his life abroad, mostly in London, Paris, and Geneva. He had managed to retain most of the treasures of the duchy which were movable, and was one of the richest men in Europe. He fell into the mania of buying diamonds, and made one of the largest and most costly collections in Europe. He inhabited a pretty, rose-colored palace in the Avenue Friedland, house and garden jealously guarded from the street by high walls crowded with statues, and the entire establishment was constructed with reference to the safety of the duke's jewels. Not a door or window could be opened without a clamorous ringing of bells, and the caskets where the diamonds lay could only be reached over his dead body. This was the theory, but the practice was otherwise. He was regularly robbed every year or two, though his most valuable treasures always escaped. The very tradesmen who supplied and cheated him did not desire his custom. He never paid a bill without a quarrel. He was a symmetrical character. He was as contemptible in small things as in great ones. He plundered and oppressed his people while he could, and afterward bullied his servants, and tried to cheat his butcher. In 1868, as on many previous occasions, he issued one of his periodical protests against what he styled his brother's usurpation of his rightful authority; but then, as always before,

no attention was paid to it. He left his immense collection of jewels and antiques to the city of Geneva, but the reigning Duke of Brunswick gave notice of his intention to contest this disposition of them on the ground that they were purchased with the treasures of the duchy.

BUTLER, THOMAS BELDER, M. D., LL. D., late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, born at Wethersfield, Conn., August 22, 1806; died at Norwalk, Conn., June 8, 1873. His early education, which was a very thorough classical one, was obtained in Wethersfield and Hartford, and he entered the Yale Medical School in 1826, and took his degree of M. D. in 1828, spending a year subsequently in Philadelphia in further study of his profession. He practised medicine for eight years in Norwalk, when, finding that its anxieties affected his health, he decided to abandon it, and commenced the study of law with Hon. Clark Bissell. He was admitted to the bar in Norwalk in 1837, and almost immediately entered into partnership with Hon. Thaddens Betts, and, after his death, successively with M. G. A. Davenport, Hon. O. S. Ferry (now United States Senator), and J. M. Carter. Mr. Butler was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1832, 1833, 1837, 1843, and 1846, and of the State Senate in 1848, 1852, and 1858. In 1849 he was elected to Congress, and served one term. In May, 1855, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court, in 1861 was appointed to the Supreme Court, and was made Chief-Justice in 1870. He resigned, on account of ill-health, May 20, 1873, and died nineteen days after. Chief-Justice Butler maintained the very high reputation for legal ability and profound learning which has characterized the Supreme Court of Connecticut for so many years. He was a careful student of the law, and his keen insight of difficult points, and his perception of the great principles of equity which underlie all law, seemed intuitive. His active mind also led him to take an uncommon interest in other departments of science and human industry. He was an excellent and skillful farmer, thoroughly versed in all the principles of mechanics, and was particularly interested in meteorology. He published a volume on this subject in 1856, entitled "The Philosophy of the Weather," and in 1870 a much enlarged and perfected edition of the same, under the title of "The Atmospheric System developed; a Weather-Book for Practical Men."

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CALIFORNIA. This Empire State of the Pacific develops with each succeeding year new resources and new causes for surprise at the vastness and variety of its productions. Its area is 120,947,849 acres; its population,

which in 1870 was 560,285, is now estimated on apparently good grounds to exceed 650,000. Of the entire area of the State, 20,466,806, or a little more than one-sixth, is held in private ownership outside of towns and cities; and of

this 122 owners possess 5,347,464 acres in tracts of from 20,000 to 334,100 acres; 150 owners possess 2,098,475 acres in tracts of between 10,000 and 20,000 acres; 231 owners possess 1,603,458 acres in tracts of between 5,000 and 10,000 acres; 1,860 owners possess 3,744,537 acres, in tracts of between 1,000 and 5,000 acres; 2,383 owners possess 1,961,209 acres in tracts of between 500 and 1,000 acres; and 23,250 owners possess 5,711,663 acres, in tracts of from 100 to 500 acres. The amount of arable land in the State, including the reclaimed swamp and *tule* lands, is now stated at nearly 50,000,000 acres; and although, including towns and cities, nearly one-half of this is in the hands of private owners, yet, owing to the mistaken policy of such large estates being held by single individuals, and to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficiency of farm-hands, it is asserted that less than 3,500,000 acres are under actual cultivation. Immigration is increasing slowly; the distance is so great and the expense so heavy that comparatively few of the European immigrants reach California, and the immigration of Chinese, Japanese, and Malays is not encouraged, though there are some accessions to the number every year. Mining, the cultivation of cereals, the production of wine and grapes, the rearing of cattle, and of sheep with a special view to the wool-product, are the leading industries of the State, and all of them are, in general, lucrative. But, aside from these principal products, there are many others, some of them peculiar (so far as the United States are concerned) to California, in which the State bids fair to take a high rank ere long. Among these we may name the production of sugar from the sugar-beet, which from the peculiar character of the soil is more successful here than elsewhere in the United States; the production of silk, now becoming in some sections of the State a household industry, and, from the favorable climate and the long dry season, attaining an excellence which has not been observed elsewhere; the culture of the olive, largely practised in the southern counties; of the orange and lemon, of excellent quality and in abundant quantity; of the fig, the pomegranate, the almond, and the English walnut, all profitable crops; of tea and coffee, both now successfully grown in the State; of ramie, jute, and other textile fibres, including cotton, of long staple and silky fibre; of tobacco, which by new processes of curing is produced of quality equal to that of the *Vuelta Abajo* of Cuba; of the wool of the Angora goat, a long and delicate fibre which is in great demand; of dried and pickled fish, especially the salmon, of excellent quality, though of an entirely different species from the Eastern fish. With these varied resources, and a soil of the most remarkable fertility, it is not surprising that the growth of the State in material wealth should have been so rapid, or that for the year, July, 1872, to July, 1873, its

assessed valuation of taxable property should have amounted to \$637,232,823.31, nor that at the close of the year they should sum up their leading productions as follows: 25,000,000 bushels of wheat harvested (this was below the yield of the previous year, which exceeded 30,000,000); 11,700,000 bushels of wheat and flour exported. The gold and silver mines yielded \$80,000,000, and the Branch Mint coined \$16,380,000. The wool-clip was 25,000,000 pounds; the wine-product 4,000,000 gallons; the mining-stock sales \$189,000,000; the direct imports of the year \$40,000,000 (aside from large indirect imports and exports), and the direct exports \$24,000,000. In some classes of manufactures, California, notwithstanding the disadvantages of high wages and the distance of great markets, has proved a formidable competitor with the Eastern States. This is particularly true of all mining tools and machinery which are produced in San Francisco and other Californian cities of exceptional excellence and durability; of woollen blankets and generally of heavy woollen goods; and of wines, cordials, and distilled liquors. The production and refining of sugars, and especially of the crude and raw sugars of the Sandwich Islands, is also a large and growing industry.

The railroad system of California is practically under the control of a single company, the Central Pacific, which either by lease or purchase has brought all the railroad lines of the State, except the projected Texas Pacific, under its management. About 1,200 miles of completed railway in the State are already tributary to this great trunk-line, and more than 300 miles more are in course of construction. The prices for freight per mile exacted by the combined railroads have been in some instances almost prohibitory, ranging from three or four to fifteen cents per ton per mile, and a long, exciting, and determined struggle between the railroads and the citizens who were not stockholders has been maintained for three years. The progress of this controversy to the close of 1872 was very fully detailed in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1872. During the year 1873 both parties were active and resolute. The strife had entered into politics, and, as both parties realized that very much depended upon the sympathies and efforts of the men who should represent them in the United States Senate, the term of Mr. Casserly expiring in March, 1875, and he having already resigned, there was a fierce struggle both in and out of the two old parties to elect such members of the Legislature as would support their candidate. The elections of 1871 had been carried by the Republicans in regard to the State officers; Governor Booth having been elected by a large majority, and the Legislature being largely Republican in both branches. The election of 1872 was only for President and members of Congress, and resulted in a majority of 13,302 for Presi-

dent Grant, and the election of three Republican and one Democrat and Liberal member. But the election of September, 1873, was controlled largely by new elements. There was a Legislature to be elected, which, as has been said, would have two United States Senators to elect, and subsequently (in October) there were judges to be elected also. The contest between the people and the railroad companies had been growing more and more intense; on the side of the former were rallied the great farming and producing interests, now thoroughly alive to their danger from the oppressive freight charges of the railroad companies, and determined to control them and compel the reduction of their rates; while on the side of the railways were the bankers, financiers, and politicians. The railway companies succeeded in controlling both of the old political organizations so far as to secure from them nominations which would generally vote in their favor, but the people at once put up independent nominations, selecting those men who could be depended upon to take strong and decided ground against the railway monopolies. Governor Booth and Hon. Eugene Casserly, who had just resigned the senatorship, recognizing the importance of this movement, and the fact that it dominated all ordinary partisan politics, put themselves at the head of this independent or anti-monopoly party, and labored with great zeal for its success. The results of this struggle were that the new Legislature which organized on the first Monday in December, 1873, was composed of thirty-seven strict party Republicans, forty-two Democrats, and forty-one independents. A considerable number of the Republicans and Democrats were opposed to the railroad monopoly; but when the Legislature met on the first of December it seemed exceedingly doubtful whether a majority could be obtained for any of the candidates for United States Senators. The struggle which commenced on the first day of the session continued for three weeks, and there was a lavish expenditure of money on the part of the railway companies; but on the 30th of December, Newton Booth, the independent candidate, was elected for the long term, six years from March, 1875, and Judge Johnson S. Hayes, an anti-railroad Democrat, for the short term, the sessions of the Forty-third Congress. At the organization of the Legislature, Governor Booth laid before them his second biennial message, a very able document, and one which exhibits the condition and resources of the State with great fairness and clearness. Some passages of this message will give a better idea of the State finances and needs, as well as of its institutions and their condition, than can be obtained elsewhere. The equalization of taxes, a topic of great interest in every large State, had excited attention and caused the passage of an act by the previous Legislature, and he thus relates the action which had followed:

Prior to 1872 no uniform rule was observed for determining the values of property for purposes of taxation. The result was, valuations were almost as various as the counties, ranging from 15 to 80 per cent. of real values. As the rate of taxation for county purposes was generally limited by law, the counties that were poor and embarrassed were compelled to adopt a higher standard of valuation than their more unfortunate neighbors, in order to obtain the necessary county revenues, and their property-holders paid an undue proportion for the support of the State government. To remedy this injustice the State Board of Equalization was instituted. The code adopted by the last Legislature did not assume to enlarge the definition of property or change the law of assessment, but only provided the machinery for ascertaining the cash value of all that which the courts of the State had decided to be property subject to taxation in the meaning of the constitution, so as to secure the uniformity the constitution requires. Under the operation of this provision, the assessment rolls, as equalized, were increased from \$207,868,126.76, in 1871, to \$637,232,523.31, in 1872. In order to conform to the fiscal theory of the government, that the revenues of each year should be, as nearly as possible, equal to the appropriations, the Legislature authorized the Board of Equalization to determine the rate of taxation necessary to meet the current appropriations of the fiscal year after they had received and equalized the assessors' returns.

For the twenty-fourth fiscal year (July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873), the Board fixed the rate at one-half of one per cent. The rate was not reduced in the same proportion the valuation was increased, for reasons shown in the report of the Board of Equalization: 1. Because under the code the State derives her revenue from a property tax only, and prior to its enactment she had received annually about \$420,000 from licenses, half the poll taxes, stamps, premiums on insurance, etc. 2. The deficiencies of the twenty-second and twenty-third fiscal years were large, as the rate of the State tax fixed by the Legislature of 1869 and 1870 was insufficient. 3. Unusually large appropriations were made by the last Legislature.

After various writs, orders, and appeals, a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the April term, 1873, held in substance: That the law creating the Board of Equalization, and authorizing it to fix the rate of taxation, was constitutional; that the taxation of solvent debts amounted to double taxation, and violated the rule of the constitution which requires uniformity. On account of this decision, solvent debts were omitted from the assessment rolls of 1873, and the amount of taxable property reduced to \$527,203,953. The Board were prevented from making a reduction of the rate corresponding to the reduction of expenses, but compelled to again fix it at one-half of one per cent. to raise the necessary revenues. After a rehearing of the cases in which the decision above referred to was rendered on the 7th of November, 1873, it was held by the majority of the court, two justices dissenting, that the law prescribing the powers of the State Board of Equalization was constitutional.

I am of opinion that the constitution should prohibit injunctions to restrain the collection of taxes. I concur in the recommendation of the State Board that the law should provide that taxes paid under protest should be paid over to the State and county, and that the tax-payer desiring to test the legality of the taxes so paid should be denied an action against the tax collector to recover, but allowed one against the county and State.

No system of taxation can be absolutely just, but no system is so unjust practically as one that is but partially enforced, and which necessarily lays the burdens of government upon those who are least able, or most patriotic and conscientious. Appropriations are made by the representatives chosen by the people for that purpose. If the science of politi-

cal economy has not succeeded in demonstrating the exact best method of collecting a revenue, and probably cannot under the varying conditions of civilized society, it is not the fault of legislators, who, in the apportionment of taxes, endeavor, to the best of their judgment, to adopt an equitable system; and the refusal of any one to pay is not an imaginary injury to that incorporeal something called the State, but a substantial wrong to those who are compelled to make the default good.

In regard to the finances of the State he makes the following showing:

At the beginning of this administration, the indebtedness of the State, exclusive of money on hand to redeem bonds, was....\$4,042,884 23
On June 30, 1873..... 3,714,668 92

Decrease.....\$328,196 01
On November 1, 1871, the debt of the State, bearing interest, in private hands, was....\$2,121,500
On November 1, 1873..... 1,634,000

Decrease.....\$487,500
The entire funded debt, exclusive of money applicable to redemption, was, November 1, 1873.....\$3,443,000
Of which there was held:
In trust for the school fund.....\$1,417,500
In trust for the University fund..... 394,500
In private hands..... 1,634,000

It seems to have grown into a prescriptive usage that the State should hold a portion of her own bonds, in trust, for purposes of her own good government, and that the sum so held should figure in the annual exhibit of her indebtedness—an indebtedness held by herself against herself.

It is true, a portion of these bonds are the proceeds of lands given to the State by the General Government for educational purposes; but the State does, and always will, discharge that obligation, and more, and could do so equally well without the unnecessary machinery of bond and coupon accounts; and, if the appropriation were made direct, we should have a more definite idea of the amount of money devoted to the support of each department of government.

The State really owes, November 1, 1873:
On bonds to parties other than to herself....\$1,634,000 00
On outstanding warrants..... 600,604 94
Total.....\$2,234,604 94

When we consider the circumstances under which the State was settled: the habits of speculation and personal extravagance which were stimulated by its early methods of business; the changeable character of its population; the facts that public buildings had to be provided in a brief period—that appropriations for public charities have necessarily been exceptionally large, and those for educational purposes upon a liberal scale—we are compelled to the conclusion that the fiscal policy of the State government, as a whole, has been prudently managed.

The total of the funded debt of the counties is \$7,523,698.41. Much of this was contracted in the "flush times," from an unfortunate habit of liberally discounting the future; a considerable portion of it is for subsidies to railroads and toll-roads; and, in some instances, it is so heavy a burden as to threaten the bankruptcy and practical dissolution of the county governments. I find in this the most gloomy outlook of the financial future of the people of this State, and the most difficult one for the Legislature to deal with.

The revenues received by the State from all sources, for two years, beginning July 1, 1871, and ending June 30, 1873, which were applicable to payment of current expenses, and principal and interest of public debt, were \$4,948,937.22. This does not include such receipts from lands as are invested in bonds for the school and university funds, or the receipts from the San Francisco wharves, which are

set apart and used only for the improvement of the water front—but does include \$250,000 from the sale of State Capitol bonds.

The values of land are distributed between the towns and cities and the country, as follows:

Towns and city lots.....\$162,887,859 00
Lands in the country..... 152,128,004 00

Total.....\$315,015,863 00
Improvements on town and city lots.....\$64,814,343 00
Improvements on lands..... 29,256,030 00

Total.....\$94,070,373 00
The value of personal property is.....\$118,117,746 00

Total valuation of property.....\$527,203,989 00

These are assessed values, and are probably not far from 50 per cent. of the real values.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is devoted to the discussion of three important topics concerning the common-school system of the State, viz., compulsory education, the need of trained teachers, and the support of common schools.

The statistics given show the attendance at the public and private schools, and the non-attendance and truancy of census children for a period of eight years.

In 1878 there were on the census-roll 141,610 children. Of this number, 12,507 attended private schools, and 97,018 were enrolled in public schools; but only 71,170—or 50.26 per cent. of the whole—attended regularly enough to be considered pupils.

As shown by the tables annexed to the report of the Superintendent, there were 1,462 school districts in 1873, of which 637 maintained an eight months' school; in many districts the appropriations were only sufficient to maintain a school for three months, and 100 districts—from inability to support a term of three months—were deprived of their "proportion of the interest of the public fund."

The number of census children has increased 9 per cent. since 1871, and, as the funds provided by the State have increased only 1.5 per cent., the appropriation has decreased from \$3.56 to \$3.18 to each census child.

The total expenditures for common schools in the State, from June 30, 1872, to July 1, 1873, was \$2,118,356.25. The funds for school purposes are obtained: 1. from the State apportionment. 2. From county apportionments. 3. From district apportionments. The property of the public schools is estimated at \$4,000,000, and it is generally in excellent condition.

The reports of the Board of Trustees and of the Principal of the State Normal School show that institution to be now in a prosperous condition. The corps of teachers is satisfactory. Two additional teachers will be needed during the present year. A training-school has been organized in connection with the institution, and its advantages are so evident that other classes will soon be added.

The University of California took possession of its permanent site at Berkeley, July 16, 1873; and instructions in literary and scientific

studies are now given there. The two buildings provided by the State have been completed, and their suitable equipment is now in progress. The number of instructors there employed is eighteen, and the number of students enrolled at the beginning of the present college year was one hundred and ninety-nine, of whom thirty-two are ladies. Instruction of a high order is given in literary and historical studies and in science, with special reference to the agriculture, the mines, and the engineering works of the State. A system of manual labor has been inaugurated.

The biennial report of the Trustees and Principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, is interesting, not only exhibiting the condition of the asylum, but discussing with intelligence and accuracy the mental disabilities of the unfortunate classes for whom it is provided, and the best methods for their care and education.

The asylum is free from debt, the appropriation made by the last Legislature having proved sufficient for current expenses.

In addition to the appropriation for current expenses, one of \$8,000 is asked for to complete the entrance front, and for improvement of grounds. On July 1, 1873, there were 93 pupils in the institution.

On the subject of provision for the insane, California has pursued a course directly the reverse of that of the older States. They recognize the necessity of having the counties provide for the incurable and idiotic pauper insane, after the effort has been made to benefit them in the State asylums without success; but California has opened her State asylums to these, and has accumulated a large number of these incurable and hopeless cases there, while she has also received all new cases freely, and, as a result, she has the Stockton Asylum full to overflowing, and the new Napa Asylum will be filled from the start. The Stockton Asylum contains eleven hundred and fifty-six patients—more than one superintendent, however able and vigorous, can properly attend. These have been maintained during the two years at an average cost of forty-five cents a day for each patient. This includes salaries of physicians, wages of employés, and every expense payable out of the appropriation for the support of the asylum.

The history of the State-prison is not creditable to the State. There has been no settled policy in regard to it. The treatment of the prisoners is humane; they have a sufficiency of coarse, healthy food, and no greater punishment is inflicted than is deemed essential to maintain discipline. The hygienic condition of the prison is as good as it can be, where the prisoners are confined twelve hours in twenty-four in imperfectly-ventilated cells and rooms, with an average of not more than one hundred and fifty cubic feet of air to the inmate. That there there should be so little sickness, and an average mortality less than that of the State,

speaks highly for the healthfulness of the location, and the skill and care of the surgeon. The prisoners who are able are kept employed, when not at work for contractors, about the grounds and buildings. This is all it is possible to say in favor of the management of a prison where 850 convicts are confined in 8 rooms, 192 in 48 cells, and 182 in 66 cells, without a possibility of classification.

The price paid by contractors for convict-labor—forty cents per day inside the walls—seems to be much under its value, but no administration has been able to get more. The last advanced the price to fifty cents, but were compelled to recede to forty, or allow the prisoners to be unemployed. The present Board of Directors have made no contracts not terminable on six months' notice, but have received no higher application, from responsible parties, for enough men to justify the enlargement of shops. Acting upon the policy of keeping prisoners at work, the directors have made some improvements in necessary buildings for officers, laying out roads, and building reservoirs; but have employed no more free labor than was necessary to direct that of the prisoners. The supply of water at the prison, except in the rainy season, has always been short and of poor quality. In the summer, much of it had to be hauled long distances; there was no protection against fire, and there was always a dread of a water-famine. The Board, therefore, contracted with the Marin County Water Company for a supply of fifty thousand gallons a day, for the sum of \$1,000 per month, until December 1, 1875. The sanitary condition of the prison has been improved by the introduction of water, and the risk of destructive fires has been greatly diminished.

The State Geological Survey has made many valuable contributions to science.

In establishing and continuing this work, the State has appropriated \$246,600, and the State Geologist now reports \$100,000 as the minimum appropriation adequate to the publication of the work in hand.

The State Geologist, February 12, 1872, stated that the volumes of ornithology, botany, conchology, and possibly paleontology, would probably in the publisher's hands within a year. By his report it will be seen that, notwithstanding the lapse of nearly two years, and the expenditure of \$84,000, no new maps have been published which were not exhibited in proof-sheets in 1872, and no new volumes have been published, nor have any been sent to the printer, except a portion of that on botany, "which will be in type, if no unexpected delay occurs, before the end of 1874."

The present condition of the survey is, that there have been published one volume of geology, two volumes of paleontology, one volume of ornithology, the Yosemite books, map of the vicinity of the Bay of San Francisco, map of the Sierra Nevada adjacent to the Yosemite, map of the Yosemite valley, and a portion of

the map of Central California, and that there is a large quantity of work in various stages of preparation.

The operations during the past two years have been confined to trips to Yosemite, Alpine, and Calaveras Counties, the earthquake region in Inyo County, and a geological excursion from San Diego to Los Angeles.

Work was also done on that particular geology of the San Francisco Bay Map, the immediate publication of which was promised eleven years ago. No other geological work was done; nothing in the mining districts. So far as the survey is concerned, the world is yet in ignorance of the geological features of the mining region on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, excepting such information as can be gleaned from the generalizations and scientific descriptions contained in the one volume of geology published. A scientific description, and the accurate geological mapping of the auriferous area bounded by the Stanislaus River, Spanish Peak, in Plumas County, the Sacramento River, and the summit of the Sierra, would be of greater service than all that has been accomplished and made public. The topographical maps are beautifully executed, exhibiting original and compiled work of great value; but no maps have been published showing elevation of areas, and there is nothing in the books, maps, or reports, unless incidentally, that will assist to solve the great problems of drainage, irrigation, or reclamation.

There are now in preparation, and it is contemplated to eventually publish, the following volumes, together with numerous maps: Physical Geography, General Geology, Economical Geology, Ornithology, Botany, Paleontology, Fossil Plants, Ichthyology, Conchology, and an Atlas Folio.

The subject of the grant to the State of the Yosemite Valley as a "Public Park" is presented in the report of the "Commissioners to manage the Yosemite Valley, and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove." Little has been done by the State in fulfillment of the obligation she imposed upon herself by accepting the grant made by Congress—\$4,000 only having been devoted to the trust during the nine years which have elapsed. By decisions of the Supreme Court, as well as that of the United States, the ample power and authority of the commissioners, within the limit of the grant, have been established, and there remains to do the one thing always requisite to be done when good results are expected or demanded—the appropriation of funds commensurate to the required results.

The subject of Chinese immigration naturally comes up for consideration, in the Governor's message, and his views are tersely expressed as follows:

The increased volume of Chinese immigration in the past year has excited unusual attention. Those who are so far removed from us as to form their opinions on this subject from general principles, rather than from the special facts, and many per-

sons here who are not brought in competition with Chinese labor, but are benefited by its cheapness, have often indulged in harsh criticisms upon the prevailing sentiment of this State in regard to Chinese immigration. Upon this subject I beg to repeat substantially what I have before said. The Chinese immigration constitutes a marked class—a distinctive element of society. We cannot be blind to the fact that China, with a population of more than three hundred millions, is as near to us, practically, as New York, and may send here such a volume of immigration as would modify our society, and substantially change the relations of capital to labor. That modification would not be such as we desire in American civilization; that change would not be in the interest of free labor. The labor of the Chinese who come here is cheap, because in the mass they have no families to support, no children to educate, and are free from the wants which differentiate our civilization from theirs; and, in order to successfully compete with them in price, other laborers would be compelled to reduce themselves to the same conditions.

Besides these considerations, the presence of a large population in our midst, to whom we are unwilling to accord equality of political rights, establishes, to that extent, a system of caste, and is at variance with the genius of our institutions.

I believe the general sentiment of the people of the State will concur in the view that, while the Chinese who are here, or who may come under the stipulations of our treaty, should be protected from violence and persecution, the General Government should call for such a readjustment of the treaty as will restrain their further immigration.

One point, which the Governor does not make, is important in this connection; viz., that, with very few exceptions, the Chinese do not come to stay; that their only object is to accumulate, by a few years of labor, sufficient property to enable them to live in comparative luxury in China, and then to return there.

Under the operation of the laws of the State, a large portion of its inland waters, available for purposes of irrigation, have passed under private control. This right of control has been acquired simply by appropriation, and although the law requires such appropriation to be for some useful or beneficial purpose, the terms are so broad—any useful or beneficial purpose fulfilling the definition—and the legal means of determining what is useful or beneficial, within the meaning of the law, so defective, that the control is practically absolute, and will be regulated only by the self-interest, more or less enlightened, of the appropriators. It is in their power to carry the waters appropriated over one arid district to another, to make their own prices, to discriminate in prices, and between owners of lands. In many districts in the State the control of the waters necessary for irrigation is of as great value as the lands to be irrigated.

The present laws grew up from the immediate necessities of mining, and were, to some extent, justified by the hazards of mining enterprises, the impossibility of determining in advance the value of a mine, or the amount of water its working would require. Privileges were granted to compensate risks. The agricultural development of the State presents different conditions.

The question of regulating the rates of railroad transportation has been clouded by unnecessary difficulty. Railroads are public highways in private ownership. In their construction they invoke the highest attribute of the State's sovereignty—the right of taking private property for public use. Their owners are common carriers with special privileges. The maximum rates in California—ten cents per mile for passengers, and fifteen cents per ton for freight—were fixed at a time when prices and profits were so much higher than now, it seems to belong to a different age.

One of the most serious charges against the railroad companies was, that, after the grant to them in 1868, at a mere nominal price, of a large tract of submerged and tide lands north-west of and adjacent to Yerba Buena Island, on certain conditions of improvement, they had not only neglected to make these improvements, in their eagerness to get possession of Goat Island, although they were aware that the causeways and other structures which they proposed to erect there would ruin the harbor of San Francisco, but they had the effrontery to demand that the State or the city should pay them \$2,500,000, as a condition of their improving this tract. Governor Booth advises that the \$12,000 paid by the company should be refunded to them and the tract reclaimed. The final decision in regard to Goat Island had not been reached, but there was very little prospect of its falling into the hands of the railroad companies.

The Supreme Court of the State decided that a tax on a solvent debt, secured by a mortgage, was a double taxation, and therefore unconstitutional. The majority of the court seemed also inclined to regard a tax upon land, and upon a mortgage given upon the land to secure a debt, as a double taxation.

The savings-banks of California have, in their few years of existence, attained to a magnitude of business which indicates a higher degree of thrift among the working-classes there than we have been in the habit of attributing to them. In the spring of 1873 there were twenty of these banks, only five of which had been in existence more than five years, and only half the number more than three years; the number of depositors was 64,501; the amount of deposits, \$51,431,326; the amount of loans and investments, \$52,156,467; the gross earnings, \$2,734,104; and the amount of dividends for six months, \$2,288,304.

During the spring of 1873 there was a massacre by the Modoc Indians in the Klamath district of Northern California, of several officers and citizens of the United States, followed by a war of extermination of the greater part of that tribe (see *MODOC WAR*). This disaster led to considerable criticism on the system of Indian reservations as it exists on the Pacific slope, and to some attempts to improve it. The fact came out in the controversy on the subject that the Klamath Indians, a peace-

able, quiet tribe, more industrious and less intemperate than most of the tribes on the Pacific, had been employed for many years on the ranches of the large farmers as herdmen, laborers, and as domestic servants, and had a good reputation among the farmers. In an evil hour some of the more ignorant, vicious, and lazy whites in that region began to demand that they should be sent to the reservation. The best citizens opposed it, but this worthless class finally took the law into their own hands, and drove them to Round Valley, with great cruelty and abuse. Even this might not have produced a revolt, though the poor Klamath Indians were greatly demoralized by the treatment they had suffered, but the same ruffians undertook to drive the Modocs, a plucky, fighting tribe, to the same reservation, and met with a resistance they little expected.

The reclamations of large tracts of what are called the tule-lands, swampy districts, in the delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, some of them islands, and others tracts of the main-land, but all covered by the *tule*, a rush or reed which attains a height of ten feet, but dies down to the ground each autumn, has been going forward for several years, but is now so thoroughly systematized, that in 1873 about 600 miles of levee were completed. These lands, comprising about 660,000 acres, were granted to the State by Congress, and by the State were virtually given to purchasers on condition of their reclamation. The process is a very simple one, though costing from six to ten dollars per acre. A levee is first constructed to a height of ten or twelve feet, taken from the land itself, and a ditch is made on the inside of the levee. The inclosed land is usually below the level of the river at high tide; and when inclosed it is at first burned over to destroy all the dead *tule* stalks, and to some extent the peat-like roots of the *tule*, and then sown with wheat on the ashes, which is trampled in by sheep. Sometimes alfalfa is also sown for an after-crop. When this crop has been harvested, the land is ploughed, the horses being shod with broad wooden shoes to enable them to keep up in the light, ashen surface. After two or three ploughings, and the taking off the same number of crops, the land is considered thoroughly reclaimed, and yields large crops. It is easily irrigated, and forms the best wheat and barley lands in the State. Alfalfa, red clover, root-crops, and fruits, also do well on this rich soil. The land when reclaimed sells for about twenty-five dollars per acre. Most of the work of reclamation is performed by Chinese laborers.

CANBY, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General EDWARD RICHARD SPRIGG, U. S. A., a gallant and eminent general of the Army, born in Kentucky, in 1819: murdered by the Modoc Indians at the Lava Beds in Northern California, April 11, 1873. His parents removed to Indiana in his boyhood, and, after receiving a liberal education there, he entered the Military

Academy at West Point as a cadet in July, 1835, and graduated from that institution in July, 1839, in the same class with Generals Halleck, Isaac Stevens, Ord, Paine, of Illinois, and other distinguished officers. Immediately on his graduation he received a commission as Second-Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, and served in the Florida War from 1839 to 1842, on quartermaster's duty, being commissary of subsistence from October, 1839, and after the close of that war was engaged in the removal of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, to the present Indian Territory, in 1842; in garrison duty from 1842 to 1845; and on recruiting service during 1845 and a part of 1846. In March, 1846, he was appointed adjutant of his regiment, and three months later was promoted to a first-lieutenancy. The outbreak of the Mexican War called his regiment into active service. Serving under General Riley, and with several officers who have since attained distinction as his companions-in-arms, he participated in the advance on the Mexican capital, behaving bravely at the siege of Vera Cruz, at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, as well as at the attack upon the De Belen gate. He received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for his services in this campaign, and was promoted to the full rank of captain in June, 1851; but, having been transferred to the Adjutant General's Department as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he relinquished his rank in the line. In March, 1855, he was appointed major of the Tenth United States Infantry—a new regiment with which he was engaged on frontier duty in Western Wisconsin and Minnesota for the next three years, and in 1858 received command of Fort Bridger, Utah, where he had under his control portions of the Second Dragoons, and Seventh and Tenth United States Infantry. He held this post until 1860, when he was appointed commander of the expedition against the Navajo Indians, and was in command of Fort Defiance, New Mexico, at the advent of the civil war. At that critical period Major Canby did not leave his loyalty in doubt for a single moment. He promptly sided with the national cause, and ever after during the war was one of the most active and conspicuous defenders of the Union. In May, 1861, he was made colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry, and was acting brigadier-general of the Union troops in New Mexico. He resisted, in 1862, Sibley in his daring attempt to acquire possession of New Mexico, and had at length the satisfaction of seeing the invader retreat, "leaving behind him," as he observed in his report, "in dead and wounded, and in sick and prisoners, one-half of his original force." He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of the volunteers, March, 1862, and, after transferring the command of the forces in New Mexico, he repaired to Washington, where he remained some time, rendering valuable assistance to

Secretary Stanton in the War Department. Always ready for great emergencies, he took command of the United States troops in New York City and Harbor during the draft riots of July, 1863, and by his energetic measures and resolute bearing promptly suppressed the rioters and restored order. He remained here until November, 1863, when he resumed his position at the War Department. At the opening of the campaign of 1864, General Canby received the rank of major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Military Division of West Mississippi—a position he held until some months after the close of the war. His first act in this field of duty was to take charge of General Banks's retreating forces at the Atchafalaya, and conduct them safely to New Orleans, where, for want of troops, he remained inactive throughout the summer and autumn of 1864. While on a tour of inspection on White River, Ark., November 4, 1864, he was severely wounded by hostile guerrillas; but as soon as he was sufficiently reinforced he proceeded, with an army of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, against Mobile, which, with the assistance of the fleet, he succeeded in capturing. On learning of the fall of Richmond, General Dick Taylor surrendered his forces to him, and hostilities ceased. On March 18, 1865, he received the brevets of brigadier and major-general of the regular army. General Canby remained in command of Southern military departments until 1866, when he was transferred to Washington and received (July 28, 1866) the full rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. Subsequently he was appointed a member of the Special Commission for deciding claims on the War Department, and of the board to prepare plans for a new building for the same department. He was more recently placed in command of the Department of Columbia, and was, during the last six months, actively engaged in bringing the Modocs to accept the terms offered them by the Government. He was specially adapted for this duty. He had never shared the fierce hatred of the Indians so common on the border, but had always leaned to the side of humanity in his dealings with them. Only four days before his death he sent a dispatch to Washington, which, read in the tragic light of after-events, shows plainly and touchingly both his generosity to his slayers, and his sagacious doubts of them: "I do not question the right or the power of the General Government to make any arrangement that may be thought proper, but I think they should make such as to secure a permanent peace, together with liberal and just treatment of the Indians. In my judgment permanent peace cannot be secured if they are allowed to remain in this immediate neighborhood. The Modocs are now sensible that they cannot live in peace on Lost River, and have abandoned their claim to it, but wish to be left in the Lava Beds. This means license

to plunder and a stronghold to retreat to, and was refused. Their last proposition is, to come in and have the opportunity of looking for a new home not far away, and if they are sincere in this the trouble will soon be ended. But there has been so much vacillation and duplicity in their talks that I have hesitated about reporting until some definite result was attained." General Canby was a remarkable instance of an officer of high rank and universal popularity without enemies in his profession. He was so upright that he was very rarely criticised by his brother officers. He had little ambition beyond his duty; was always satisfied, or appeared to be, with any position to which he was assigned; and never during his career engaged in any of those squabbles or intrigues for preferment which deform the record of many able soldiers. He had a singular power of inspiring the most perfect trust and confidence among those who served under his command. His subordinates considered him infallible, and this feeling had much to do with the perfect discipline which he always, apparently without effort, exercised wherever he went. He was the ideal of the thoughtful and studious soldier—a man rather of the type of Moltke than of Murat. He was tall, slender, severe, and silent. His love for order and regularity was one of his distinguishing traits.

CANDLISH, ROY. ROBERT SMITH, D. D., an eloquent preacher and leader of the Free Church of Scotland, born in Edinburgh, March 23, 1807; died there, October 20, 1873. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, entering as a student there in 1822. He was for a time a private tutor at Eton College, and in 1828 was licensed as a preacher of the Kirk of Scotland, by the Presbytery of Scotland. In 1829 he became minister of St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow, and in 1831 was called to the kirk at Bonhill, in the dale of Severn, where he continued to officiate till he became minister of St. George's, Edinburgh, in 1834, where he soon advocated with intense zeal the justice and necessity of ecclesiastical reforms. He became one of the boldest and most vigorous leaders of the popular "non-intrusion party," which resisted the claim of patrons to appoint ministers to churches irrespective of the approval of the parishioners. In 1839 he took a prominent part in the debates of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland on these questions. This movement led to the disruption of the Established Church in 1843, and the founding of the Free (Presbyterian) Church of Scotland. Dr. Candlish cooperated with Dr. Chalmers and other chiefs of this newly formed denomination in organizing, consolidating, and extending its aggressive efforts. Since the death of Dr. Chalmers, in 1847, he had been the most active and influential worker in the Free Church, and the man to whom, above all others, it is most deeply indebted. As a debater in church courts he was un-

equaled; as a preacher he was noted for earnestness, strength, and acuteness of mind. In 1845 and 1846 he was largely concerned in the establishment of the Evangelical Alliance. In 1846 he was appointed Convener of the Education Committee of the Free Church. In 1847, on the death of Dr. Chalmers, he was appointed his successor in the chair of Divinity in New College, and, on the death of Principal Cunningham, in 1861, succeeded him as principal of the same college. Though mainly distinguished as a preacher and debater in the church courts, Dr. Candlish had also a high reputation as a writer. His principal published works were: "Contributions toward the Exposition of the Book of Genesis;" "The Atonement: its Reality and Extent;" "Scripture Characters and Miscellanies;" "Life in a Risen Saviour;" "The Two Great Commandments;" "The Fatherhood of God," being the Cunningham Lectures; "The First Epistle of St. John, expounded in a Series of Lectures;" and numerous contributions to the periodical press. Though stern, searching, and earnest in debate, and somewhat peculiar and uncouth in appearance, having a giant's head on a weak, puny, and almost dwarfish body, Dr. Candlish was noted in private life for his gentleness, and the depth of his tenderness and affection.

CASSIDY, WILLIAM, an able and accomplished journalist and political leader, born in Albany, N. Y., in 1814; died there, January 23, 1873. His father was a merchant, and gave his son the advantages of an early and thorough education. He graduated from Union College in 1833, studied law, and in 1840 entered the field of journalism.—At that time the *Plaindealer* and the *Rough Haver*, both short-lived papers of the Radical or Barnburner section of the Democratic party, were in existence, and young Cassidy wrote for both. In 1841 the *Albany Atlas* was founded by Vance and Wendell, as the organ of the Barnburners, and H. H. Van Dyke and William Cassidy became its editors. The *Argus*, founded in 1813, supported by the Hunkers, and edited with extraordinary ability by Edwin Croswell, was a formidable rival, and for some years the success of the *Atlas* was doubtful, though its young and brilliant editor devoted his whole energies to it, and fought a vigorous battle. In those days he labored long and hard. Writing often on a poor table, amid the confusion and turmoil of the composing-room, his articles bristled with the sharp points and caustic wit for which he was always after famous. The battle was at its height in 1848, when Cass was the candidate of the regular Democracy and Van Buren was the nominee of the Barnburners. When the two factions had thus partially destroyed each other, the conflict ceased, and in 1856 the *Atlas* and *Argus* were united under the latter name. Mr. Croswell had retired some time before, and Mr. Cassidy became editor of the *Argus*,

and continued so until his death. Besides his position as editor, Mr. Cassidy exercised great influence in the councils of the Democratic party, and was on intimate terms with its leaders, and his social, genial disposition made him numerous friends. When Mr. Caggar died, he succeeded him as Secretary of the State Committee, and evinced good judgment and keen prescience. His contemporaries have regarded Mr. Cassidy as undoubtedly the ablest Democratic editor in the country. He was at once a wit, a scholar, and a politician. His subtle gift was not simply that of talent—it was genius. Joined with the finest taste and the best culture, it made him one of the most accomplished and brilliant men of his times. As a writer, he might at his best fairly rank as a classic. His compositions had an Attic severity, a chaste finish, and a gleaming brightness which commanded the admiration even of those whom they assailed. He had an extraordinary faculty of condensed expression. Rarely undertaking prolonged logical argument, he rather flashed his reasoning in comprehensive statement, in surprising point or in deft suggestion. His pen had the edge of a Damascus blade. He could cut to the quick with a single stroke, and with a little sentence leave a sting which would rankle for years. This quality sometimes made him seem rancorous when there was nothing of bitterness in his heart—when the thrust was nothing more than fine intellectual fence. His generous character was indicated in his well-remembered article on the death of Lincoln—dashed off in the first hours after the news of the assassination, and fragrant with feeling. But in the social circle this was still more apparent. Those who met him there saw the real kindness of his genial nature. He was eminently social, and his influence in every circle in which he mixed was joyous and inspiring. As a conversationalist he had few equals and no superiors. His sentences sparkled with wit and gems of thought, of which he was apparently wholly unconscious. There was no touch of asperity. If the leader seemed icy and sharp, its impression was here dissolved in sunshine. In that field, Mr. Cassidy was peculiarly fascinating. His wit, and knowledge, and culture, made him the chief figure. Mr. Cassidy seemed indifferent to official honors. His career was that of the political editor. He helped to make and unmake men. He lifted others from obscurity to renown; but he sought none of the honors of public station for himself. For thirty years he had been a prominent figure in the politics of the State, but the only public position he held was that of member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and of the similar commission which now mourns his loss.

CENTRAL AMERICA (CENTRO-AMÉRICA) comprises the five independent republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica. After these states

shook off the yoke of Spain, and asserted their independence, in 1821, they established a confederacy named the Republic of Central America; which, however, was, by reason of internecine dissensions, dismembered in 1839. Ineffectual efforts were made in 1842, and again in 1847, to restore the Union; and in 1849 commissioners from the different countries assembled at Leon, Nicaragua, and agreed upon a basis of reunion to be called the "National Representation of Central America." This assembly afterward met at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in 1852, but was dissolved, owing to the refusal of some of the states to send delegates. The last attempt at reconstruction took place on February 17, 1872, when ministers plenipotentiary from four of the republics met in conference in La Union, San Salvador. Nicaragua was not represented at that conference.* Since that time events have transpired of a nature to retard, at least, the realization of the project, although the latter is eagerly desired by, and seriously occupies the attention of, most of the leading men in Central America, who are aware that thereupon depends the permanent welfare of that distracted country.

One obstacle to the formation of the Union is the difficulty to find a constitution at once agreeable to each individual state, and favorable to the interests of all; a difficulty which might nevertheless be easily overcome, did not others of a graver character stand in the way. The vexed question of territorial limits between Costa Rica and Nicaragua may in all probability not be settled without an appeal to arms, in spite of the disastrous results which must attend such an issue, especially for the former of these two powers; for Costa Rica has more at stake at the present time, in material progress, national credit, and national honor, than any other of the Central American states. None would suffer so much in the event of hostilities, nor would any gain so much from the establishment of the confederation against which she alone now raises a dissenting voice. Nicaragua, in common with the other Spanish-American republics, had her share of the political strife and social perturbations which succeeded the epoch of independence, nor was her experience as a member of the first Central-American Union more enviable than that of Costa Rica; and, notwithstanding, and spite of her satisfaction with, the present order of things, she is now willing to unite with the sister states. This readiness on the part of Nicaragua to re-enter the Union is rather a mark of true patriotism, and far-seeing policy, than of mere selfish ambition; for, with a fertile soil, watered by a river and lake system the most extensive in Central America, and the only one offering adequate facilities for internal navigation; and the prospect, besides, of see-

* For the stipulations agreed upon, see the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1872.

ing her territory one day traversed by a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, she possesses within herself all the elements requisite for working out her own destiny unaided by any of her neighbors.

Honduras exhibits no less readiness than Nicaragua to come into the proposed confederation. And as for San Salvador and Guatemala, a refusal from them to enter into the grand scheme is scarcely to be apprehended. In the course of the year just terminated, the two powers last alluded to again found an opportunity to lend armed aid to Honduras, whose territory was invaded by the filibuster Palacios; and Nicaragua, neutral for a time, afterward changed her policy, and entered with San Salvador and Guatemala into an alliance offensive and defensive, as well to protect herself from any aggression on the part of Palacios, as to secure sufficient help in case of hostilities with Costa Rica.

It may not be uninteresting to present the following statistics, as indicative of the rapid growth of trade between California and Central America during the last eight years.

The value of the imports from San Francisco in 1865 was but \$35,600; in 1866 it increased to \$144,000; large quantities of flour having been received during the two years immediately following, the figures in 1867 swelled to \$213,000; and in 1868 reached \$294,000. The returns for 1869, in which year the trade was very irregular, and shipments were mostly effected in the first and last quarters, exhibited a decrease of over \$100,000. The year 1870 was marked by a like languor; but, in 1871, the aggregate imports amounted to \$290,700, an increase of more than \$100,000 as compared with the two years immediately preceding; while in 1872 the total rose to \$482,700, being an excess of \$12,000 over the trade of 1870 and 1871 together. The value of the imports during the first six months of 1873 is set down at \$188,600; and the whole of the imports from San Francisco through all the Central-American ports, in the space of eight years and a half, represent a value of \$2,000,000. It should be observed that the great bulk of merchandise imported was taken by Guatemala.

The export returns exhibit a no less favorable state of things. In 1865, for instance, 3,150,000 lbs. of coffee were sent to San Francisco; 4,322,000 lbs. in 1866; 5,129,000 lbs. in 1867; the increase in the following year fell little short of 50 per cent.; 1869 was marked by a falling off of about 40 per cent. as compared with 1868; and in 1870 only 3,094,000 lbs. were shipped, a decrease to be attributed to the failure of the coffee-crops in most of the republics, and especially in Guatemala. But the year after, 1871, gave 2,422,000 lbs.; 1872 gave 10,421,000 lbs.; and in the first six months of 1873 the shipments reached 6,450,000 lbs. It is fair to calculate that the aggregate exports of coffee in 1873

will not be under 11,000,000, in which case the total quantity sent to San Francisco from January 1, 1865, to December 31, 1873, would be 60,000,000 lbs., which, at an average of 15 cents per lb., makes \$9,000,000. One-third of the exports from Guatemala in 1871 went to the United States. (For further details, see COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, and SAN SALVADOR.)

CHANDLER, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General JOHN G., United States Army, a meritorious and active army officer, born in Massachusetts, about 1832; died in Washington, D. C., May 12, 1873. He entered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1848, and graduated in 1853, was appointed brevet second-lieutenant of artillery in July of that year, and commissioned full second-lieutenant of Third Artillery in December following. He was engaged mainly in frontier duty for the next eight years, being promoted to be first-lieutenant in May, 1856. During the late civil war he was engaged for the most part in quartermaster duty, and was promoted to a captaincy on the staff in May, 1861; to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1863 on the staff; and was commissioned major on staff, as quartermaster, in the regular army in 1867, lieutenant-colonel in 1870, and colonel in 1872. All these were staff appointments. He had received brevet rank as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in 1865, and as brigadier-general in 1870. During the war he was successively chief-quartermaster of the Department of West Virginia, of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Ohio, of the Pittsburg-Landing Depot of the Army of the Ohio; of the Nineteenth Army Corps (Department of the Gulf); and of the Thirteenth Army Corps in Texas. After the war he was depot-quartermaster at New Orleans, chief-quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, and finally attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department at Washington, where he died.

CHAPMAN, REUBEN ATTWATER, LL. D., Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, born in Russell, Hampden County, Mass., September 20, 1801; died at the Hôtel de la Croix, Fluelen, on Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, June 28, 1873. His early life was that of an ordinary New England farmer's boy, with its rugged toil and scanty but well-improved schooling. At the age of nineteen he became a clerk in a country store in the town of Blanford, where his superior native qualities attracted the attention of the leading lawyer of the place, who invited him to become a student in his office. Young Chapman not only gratefully embraced the opportunity, but his aptness and devotion to his studies justified the foresight of his patron. He began the practice of his profession in the town of Westfield, thence removing successively to Monson, Ware, and Springfield. His advent in the professional circles of the latter place was very trying and discouraging.

He had come to a bar unusually strong in talent, with caste prejudices of an aristocratic tinge hard to realize in these days, while he was without the advantages of a liberal education, and without money or special reputation. Another young lawyer had also come in under similar circumstances—the late George Ashmun—and it was natural that the two should join forces, although they were as inherently unlike as two men could well be. But their united abilities, zeal, and devotion to the interests of their clients, soon made the firm of Chapman & Ashmun well known to the whole region, and, in spite of professional opposition, brought it to the front during its twenty years' continuance. Mr. Chapman's reputation by this time had become so well established throughout the State, that in September 28, 1860, he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; in which position his merits were so conspicuous that, on the resignation of Chief-Justice Bigelow, Governor Bullock, February 7, 1863, advanced him to the vacancy, amid the general approval of the bar and the people. Among all who have filled that high place none did so more acceptably, with more evidences of public respect and confidence, than Chief-Justice Chapman. He had all the requisite professional acquirements, and he had the transcendent qualification of a stainless, lofty Christian character. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Amherst College in 1861, and from Harvard University in 1864.

CHASE, SALMON PORTLAND, LL. D., an American statesman, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and previously Governor of Ohio, Senator, and Secretary of the Treasury, born in Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808; died in New York City, May 7, 1878. He was descended from Aquila Chase, a native of Cornwall, England, who emigrated to the American colonies in 1636, or thereabouts, and settled in Newburyport, Mass. His great-grandson, Dudley Chase, with several of his sons, founded and settled at Cornish, New Hampshire, and these sons all became notable men. One of them, Philander, was the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio; and another, D. P. Chase, was made Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont. Ithamar, the father of Salmon P. Chase, was a fine specimen of the old-fashioned New England gentleman, a man of imposing stature, great natural dignity, and at the same time a genial and affable manner which attracted all hearts to him. He was at the beginning of the present century a man of substance, a magistrate, and a member of the Executive Council of the State of New Hampshire. But the close of the War of 1812 brought disastrous reverses, and necessitated his removal in 1815 to Keene, N. H., where he died in 1817, leaving to his widow and children little more than the heritage of an honorable name. His widow had, whoever,

a little property in her own right which had survived the wreck, and with this and her indomitable energy she managed to keep her children in comparative comfort, and give them the rudiments of an education. Salmon, at his father's death, was a little more than nine years of age. He was fond of books and had made good progress for his age in English studies, and had by his twelfth year made considerable progress in the classics and Euclid, under the careful tuition of Rev. Zedekiah S. Barstow, who had been settled in 1818 at Keene. In 1820 Mrs. Chase received from her brother-in-law, Right Rev. Philander Chase, then Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, the offer to take charge of Salmon and educate him. The offer was gladly accepted, and the long journey to Worthington, Ohio, made with his elder brother and the late Henry R. Schoolcraft. There were delays at different points on the route, and it was late in the season when the boy reached his uncle's house. The bishop gave him a place in his school, but made him his "chore-boy" in the intervals of study. Notwithstanding the interruption to his studies, however, he excelled as a scholar. In 1822, the bishop removed to Cincinnati, and became President of the Episcopal College there, to which his nephew was at once admitted as freshman. In August, 1823, Bishop Chase resigned the presidency of the college, to go to England and endeavor to obtain funds for the endowment of a Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in the West, and his nephew returned to his home in New Hampshire, traveling much of the way on foot, and, after a short period of school-teaching, and a few months of close and rapid preparation at the Royalton Academy, Vt., he entered Dartmouth College as a junior, and graduated with high honors in 1826, being but little more than eighteen years of age. He went from Hanover directly to Washington, D. C., and opened a classical school for boys, which, though small at first, gradually became popular, and received the patronage of Henry Clay, William Wirt, Samuel L. Southard, and other eminent men. While teaching thus successfully for nearly four years, he was also diligently studying law, with William Wirt for his preceptor, and, having previously closed his school, he was admitted to the Washington bar in February, 1830. A month later he was on his way to Cincinnati, to establish himself there in his profession. He associated himself first with Mr. E. King, and afterward with a Mr. Caswell, and, while neglecting no opportunity of securing practice, devoted his leisure time to a compilation of the Statutes of Ohio, with copious annotations and an historical sketch of the State, the whole occupying three large octavo volumes. This compilation was an admirable piece of work, and, while it made him very thoroughly familiar with the laws of Ohio, it gave him the respect and confidence of the older members of the profession. He soon

secured a large and lucrative business. He had not for the first seven or eight years of his residence in Cincinnati given much attention to politics, voting sometimes with the Democrats and sometimes with the Whigs, though, so far as general principles of national policy were concerned, he was more in sympathy with the Democracy. On one point, however, he was decided: he was inflexibly hostile to slavery. In July, 1836, when the office of the *Philanthropist* newspaper, an antislavery periodical, edited by James G. Birney, was attacked and destroyed by a mob, Birney owed the preservation of his life to the stalwart arm and intrepid courage of Salmon P. Chase, and from that time forward he was, as much as Birney himself, a leader in the conflict with slavery, and one always ready to take his position in the front, where the battle raged most fiercely. In 1837 he defended a fugitive slave woman, claimed under the law of 1793, and took the highest ground against the unconstitutionality of that law. It was at this time that one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in the court-room was heard to remark concerning him: "There is a promising young man who has just ruined himself." How great an error this was, time effectually demonstrated. In 1837 Mr. Chase also defended his friend Birney in a suit for harboring a negro slave. In 1838 he reviewed with great severity a report of the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate, refusing the trial by jury to slaves, and in a second suit defended Mr. Birney.

It was not long after this that he judged the time to be ripe for carrying these great and important questions into politics. He had supported Harrison and Tyler for the presidency in 1840, but "the tone of his inaugural address, and, still more, the course of the Tyler Administration, convinced him that no effective resistance to the encroachments of slavery was to be expected from any party with a slaveholding and pro-slavery wing, modifying, if not controlling, its action. He had made up his mind. His day for giving a stray vote with the Democracy was gone, and the time for fully organizing a distinct party, pledged to antislavery views, had come." He led the way, in 1841, in calling a convention of those opposed to slavery and slavery extension. The convention met in December of that year, organized the "Liberal party of Ohio, nominated a candidate for Governor, and issued an address defining its principles and purposes." Mr. Chase wrote and reported this address, which has an historical importance as being one of the earliest as well as one of the ablest expositions of the political warfare against slavery. In 1848 Mr. Chase was an active participant in the "National Liberty Convention," which assembled in Buffalo. He was on the Committee on Resolutions, to which was referred, under a rule of the convention, a resolution proposing "to regard and treat the third clause

of the Constitution, whenever applied to the case of a fugitive slave, as utterly null and void, and consequently as forming no part of the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon or sworn to support it." This resolution was opposed by Mr. Chase, and was not reported by the committee. Having been moved, however, in convention, it was adopted by that body. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, afterward charged the authorship and advocacy of the resolution on Mr. Chase, and denounced the doctrine of mental reservation apparently sanctioned by it. Chase replied: "I have only to say, I never proposed the resolution; I never would propose or vote for such a resolution. I hold no doctrine of mental reservation. Every man, in my judgment, should speak just as he thinks, keeping nothing back, here or elsewhere." In the same year, "the great repeal year," as it was called, Mr. Chase was designated to prepare an address on behalf of the friends of Liberty, of Ireland, and of Repeal, in Cincinnati, to the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, in reply to a letter from Daniel O'Connell. In it he reviewed "the relations of the Federal Government to slavery at the period of its organization, set forth its original antislavery policy, and the subsequent growth of the political power of slavery, vindicated the action of the Liberal party, and repelled the aspersions cast by a Repeal Association in Cincinnati upon antislavery men."

The Southern and Western Liberty Convention held in Cincinnati, June, 1845, originated with Mr. Chase. He desired to embrace "all who, believing that whatever is worth preserving in republicanism can be maintained only by uncompromising war against the usurpations of the slave-power, are, therefore, resolved to use all constitutional and honorable means to effect the extinction of slavery in their respective States, and its reduction to its constitutional limits in the United States." There were two thousand delegates present, and over twice that number of spectators. As chairman of the committee, the projector of the movement drew up the address, embracing a history of the Whig and Democratic parties in their relation to the slavery question, recommending, as a political necessity, the formation of a party pledged to the overthrow of the Southern institution, and showing what to the writer seemed the natural and necessary antagonism between democracy and Southern interests. Mr. Chase was now a widely-known champion of the growing antislavery party. He was the counsel of John Van Zandt, who was arraigned before the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, for aiding in the escape of slaves. The Circuit Court decided against Van Zandt, and Mr. Chase promptly carried the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal. At the trial, in Washington, Mr. Seward was associated with him, and made one of his most elo-

quent efforts; and Mr. Chase followed up the arguments suggested by the above outline of his views on the subject in a still more elaborate manner, contending that, "under the Ordinance of 1787, no fugitive from service could be reclaimed from Ohio, unless there had been an escape from one of the original States; that it was the clear understanding of the framers of the Constitution, and of the people who adopted it, that slavery was to be left exclusively to the disposal of the several States, without sanction or support from the national Government; and that the clause of the Constitution relative to persons held to service was one of compact between the States, and conferred no power of legislation on Congress, having been transferred from the Ordinance of 1787, in which it conferred no power on the Confederation, and was never understood to confer any." The court, however, through Justice Woodbury, affirmed the constitutionality of the act; and Van Zandt, ruined by the fine imposed upon him, and the costs of the defense, died broken-hearted. Mr. Chase was subsequently engaged for the defense in the case of *Dieckell vs. Parish*, before the United States Circuit Court at Columbus, and argued the same positions.

Mr. Chase attended a second "National Liberty Convention" in 1847, and, in expectation that the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso would result in a more positive movement against slavery extension, opposed the making of any national nominations at that time. He anticipated the Whig and Democratic Conventions in 1848, by calling a Free-Territory Convention, which resulted in the Buffalo Convention in August, and the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the presidency. On the 22d of February of the following year, Mr. Chase was elected to the United States Senate, receiving the entire vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature, as well as a large number of the Free-Soilers. Agreeing with the Democracy of Ohio, which had, by resolution in convention, declared slavery to be an evil, he supported its State policy and nominees, but declared that he would desert it if it deserted the antislavery position. He spoke at length, on the 26th and 27th of March, 1850, against the Compromise resolutions. Opening with a modest allusion to his coming from the private walks of life, without the advantage of previous public position or experience in legislative debates, he claimed consideration for his sincerity, and the directness with which he would present his positions. He followed up this speech with others on special topics connected with the Compromise resolutions, moving an amendment against the introduction of slavery in the Territories, to which Mr. Clay's bill applied; but it was lost, receiving 25 yeas to 30 nays. He also offered amendments to the Fugitive-slave Bill, to conform its provisions to the provisions of the Constitution, which was also lost. When the Nebraska question came

up, he proved a tower of strength to the Antislavery party, at a critical and exciting period of its existence. He drew up an appeal to the people against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. He made the first elaborate exposure of the wrongs of that iniquitous measure. His persistent attacks upon it in the Senate, though they failed to prevent the consummation of the scheme, did thoroughly rouse the North, and are admitted to have influenced in a remarkable degree the subsequent scenes in the struggle.

During his senatorial career, Mr. Chase also advocated economy in the national finances, a Pacific Railroad by the shortest and best route, the homestead movement, cheap postage, and held that the national Treasury should defray the expense of providing for the safe navigation of the lakes, as well as of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. When the Democratic Convention of Baltimore nominated Franklin Pierce, in 1852, and approved of the Compromise acts of 1850, Senator Chase dissolved his connection with the Democratic party in Ohio, as he had declared he should do, when elected to the Senate, if it deserted the antislavery position. At this time he addressed a letter to Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, suggesting and vindicating the idea of an Independent Democracy. He made a platform, which was substantially that adopted at the Pittsburg Convention, in the same year. He continued his support to the "Independent Democrats" until the Nebraska-Kansas Bill came up. In 1855 Mr. Chase was elected Governor of Ohio, by the opponents of the Pierce Administration. His inaugural address, among other things, recommended single districts for legislative representation, annual instead of biennial sessions of the Legislature, and an extended educational system.

The new Republican party held its first National Convention in 1856. In that convention Governor Chase was the first choice of many of the delegates for the presidential nomination; but his name was withdrawn at his own request. At the close of his first term he was renominated for Governor by acclamation, and elected by the largest vote ever given for a Governor in Ohio, although in that State, as in the States generally, the Republicans failed to cast any such heavy vote as they had given to Fremont. At the Chicago Convention, in 1860, Mr. Chase's name was naturally prominent. On the first ballot the votes stood: Seward, 173½; Lincoln, 102; Cameron, 50½; Chase, 49. On the third ballot Mr. Lincoln lacked only four of the number necessary to nominate, and these were given by Mr. Chase's friends before the result was declared.

Mr. Lincoln was, perhaps, the one man who could have guided the nation through the civil war. Salmon P. Chase was doubtless the one man who could have saved the Treasury from bankruptcy during the long and terrible struggle. He had displayed in the governor-

ship of Ohio a remarkable aptitude for financial affairs; but he had of course no special training, and his selection as Secretary of the Treasury in President Lincoln's first cabinet, at a time when the nation was entering a period of great peril, was regarded with no little apprehension. Mr. Chase's whole life was a succession of surprises; but his career as Secretary of the Treasury was the greatest surprise of them all. In the worst days of the war, when the prospect was darkest and the cost of the campaign most enormous, the Government was never at a loss for money. His services at this period, though universally recognized, have never been more clearly or succinctly stated than by Mr. Greeley in his "American Conflict:" "When he accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury, on the accession of Mr. Lincoln," says Mr. Greeley, "the finances were already in chaos; the current revenue being inadequate, even in the absence of all expenditure or preparation for war, his predecessor (Cobb, of Georgia) having attempted to borrow \$10,000,000, in October, 1860, and obtained only \$7,022,000—the bidders to whom the balance was awarded choosing to forfeit their initial deposit, rather than take and pay for their bonds. Thenceforth, he had tided over till his resignation, by selling Treasury notes, payable a year from date, at 6 to 12 per cent. discount; and, when, after he had retired from the scene, General Dix, who succeeded him in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, attempted (February, 1861) to borrow a small sum on twenty-year bonds at 6 per cent., he was obliged to sell those bonds at an average discount of 9½ per cent. Hence, of Mr. Chase's first loan of \$8,000,000, for which bids were opened (April 2d) ten days before Beauregard first fired on Fort Sumter, the offerings ranged from 5 to 10 per cent. discount; and only \$3,099,000 were tendered at or under 6 per cent. discount—ho, in the face of a vehement clamor, declining all bids at higher rates of discount than 6 per cent., and placing soon afterward the balance of the \$8,000,000 in two-year Treasury notes at par or a fraction over. Such were the financial auspices under which the republic commenced the most gigantic and costly struggle that the world had ever known—a struggle in which it was ultimately required to keep on foot an army of 1,000,000 men, with a vast and costly steam navy—a war in which well-appointed armies had to be transported by water or by railroads for hundreds of miles—a war for which nearly every weapon, every carriage, every means of offense, had to be created or bought on the spur of the exigency—a war wherein our inexperience and lack of adaptation to the business were serious elements of cost—a war wherein countless millions had to be raised on the heel of every great disaster, often when our seat of government was in imminent peril of capture, and when foreigners, with scarcely an exception, proclaimed our cause already

hopelessly lost, and deafened the general ear with their vehement protests against the criminal madness of pouring out rivers more of blood and heaping up mountains of debt to no possible end but to gratify a sullen, stupid, brutal obstinacy, a bankrupt but inexorable pride. When we add that a very considerable proportion of the wealth and intelligence of the loyal States was profoundly hostile to the prosecution of the war on our part as fatal to all hopes of any desirable or even possible restoration of the Union, and very naturally not only refrained from subscribing to the loan continually pressed on the market, but dissuaded others from subscribing, and that we number few moneyed capitalists among our people—most, even of those in thrifty and comfortable circumstances, being oftener in debt than otherwise, while few are accustomed to control considerable sums in money—it must be felt that the raising, in one way or another, of the gigantic loans and other means whereby the war was at length brought to a conclusion, was the standing miracle of the contest. Had the wildest devotee of Manifest Destiny been asked beforehand to estimate the extent to which our Government could borrow money or incur debt to prosecute a civil war which imperiled its existence, he could hardly have gone beyond \$1,000,000,000—which was barely a third of the debt actually created; and, when we consider, also, the State and local debts likewise incurred in raising and fitting out their several contingents, the actual debt incurred was probably over four billions, the total expenditure in prosecuting the war on our side being considerably above that stupendous sum."

Having accomplished his part in this great work, and completely exhausted by his arduous labors which had known no moment of intermission in considerably more than three years, Secretary Chase resigned on June 30, 1864, and was succeeded on the 5th of July by the late William Pitt Fessenden. The next few months were spent, though not without many and oppressive patriotic anxieties, in the endeavor to regain a portion of the wasted health and strength. On December 6, 1864, President Lincoln nominated him for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as the successor of Roger B. Taney, deceased. He was at once confirmed by the Senate, and soon after his assumption of the office made an extended tour throughout the Southern States to ascertain by personal observation the actual condition of the people. This tour was of great service in many of the questions which subsequently came up for decision in that court. There were those who were inclined to think unfavorably of Mr. Chase's appointment to this high office. For the better part of his life he had practically abandoned the profession of the law; he had never filled a judicial position; he had never remained at the bar even long enough to be

reckoned one of the really eminent jurists of the West. Yet men had learned to know that Salmon P. Chase was one of those rarely-endowed men who adorn and dignify any eminence to which they may be raised, irrespective of their previous training; and there was a general confidence that Mr. Lincoln's choice would prove a wise one. It cannot, indeed, be said that Mr. Chase's rank as a judge will equal his fame as a financier; but he showed himself not unworthy to preside over a bench which had once been made eminent by John Marshall. His decisions invariably commanded respect, and on many occasions displayed traces of transcendent abilities. What he might have done in this position, had the ermine fallen upon him at an earlier period of his life, we can easily conjecture. He came to the bench with mental powers unimpaired—as they were indeed to the very last day of his life—and a mind enriched by much and varied experience; but with a physical system utterly broken down by the stupendous labors of the previous three years. Like Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton, he was killed by the war. By great care, constant bodily exercise, and strict habits of life, he exacted from his enfeebled frame the last exertion of which it was capable; but it never was able, after his retirement from the cabinet, to perform the full measure of work which his intellect would have imposed upon it.

He was called, in the exercise of his office, to some duties for which there were no precedents in the past. No other Chief-Justice had ever been called to preside over a High Court of Impeachment, in which the accused was the President of the United States; yet, though party spirit ran high at that time, no serious fault was found with the course of the Chief-Justice as a presiding officer.

The name of the Chief-Justice was brought into singular prominence at the time of the Democratic National Convention in 1868. For some months before the meeting of that convention, there was more or less mention and discussion of his fitness as a possible candidate who could unite the progressive Democrats and the reasonable Republicans upon a platform which should save the rights of the States without periling any of the results of the war. This style of remark grew so general that it seemed proper for the chairman of the National Democratic Committee to address a letter to Judge Chase, asking his views upon pending political questions. To this the judge responded on the 30th of May, in the following language, which was taken as indicating a willingness to serve as the Democratic candidate:

For more than a quarter of a century I have been, in my political views and sentiments, a Democrat, and I still think that upon questions of finance, commerce, and administration generally, the old Democratic principles afford the best guidance. What separated me in former times from both parties was the depth and positiveness of my convictions on the

slavery question. On that question I thought the Democratic party failed to make a just application of Democratic principles, and regarded myself as more Democratic than the Democrats. In 1849 I was elected to the Senate by the united votes of the old-line Democrats and independent Democrats, and subsequently made earnest efforts to bring about a union of all Democrats on the ground of the limitation of slavery to the States in which it then existed, and non-intervention in these States by Congress. Had that union been effected, it is my firm belief that the country would have escaped the late civil war and all its evils. I never favored interference by Congress with slavery, but as a war measure Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation had my hearty assent, and I united, as a member of his Administration, in the pledge made to maintain the freedom of the enfranchised people. I have been, and am, in favor of so much of the reconstruction policy of Congress as based the reorganization of the State governments of the South upon universal suffrage. I think that President Johnson was right in regarding the Southern States, except Virginia and Tennessee, as being, at the close of the war, without governments which the United States Government could properly recognize—without governors, judges, legislators, or other State functionaries—but wrong in limiting, by his reconstruction proclamations, the right of suffrage to whites, and only such whites as had the qualification he required. On the other hand, it seemed to me, Congress was right in not limiting, by its reconstruction acts, the right of suffrage to the whites; but wrong in the exclusion from suffrage of certain classes of citizens, and of all unable to take a prescribed retrospective oath, and wrong also in the establishment of arbitrary military governments for the States, and in authorizing military commissions for the trial of civilians in time of peace. There should have been as little military government as possible; no military commissions, no classes excluded from suffrage, and no oath except one of faithful obedience and support to the Constitution and laws, and sincere attachment to the constitutional Government of the United States. I am glad to know that many intelligent Southern Democrats agree with me in these views, and are willing to accept universal suffrage and universal amnesty as the basis of reconstruction and restoration. They see that the shortest way to revive prosperity, possible only with contented industry, is universal suffrage now, and universal amnesty, with removal of all disabilities as speedily as possible through the action of the State and national Governments. I have long been a believer in the wisdom and justice of securing the right of suffrage to all citizens by State constitutions and legislation. It is the best guarantee of the stability of institutions, and the prosperity of communities. My views on this subject were well known when the Democrats elected me to the Senate in 1849. I have now answered your letter as I think I ought to answer it. I beg you to believe me—for I say it in all sincerity—that I do not desire the office of President, nor a nomination for it. Nor do I know that, with my views and convictions, I am a suitable candidate for any party. Of that my countrymen must judge.

Judge Chase subsequently prepared an elaborate declaration of principles, embodying the main ideas of his letter, and submitted it to those prominent Democrats who desired his nomination, as a practicable platform in that event. This was not adopted by the convention. While the nomination of the Chief-Justice was thus earnestly desired and urged by many influential Democrats, it was not taken up by the press or indorsed in any preliminary convention. When the convention

met in New York, this apparently studied reticence had confirmed the suspicions of the gossip, that at the proper time, when the convention had become weary of balloting with no choice, the name of Mr. Chase would be sprung upon them and his nomination would follow.

There was, however, a failure in proposing his name at the right time, and by the right men, which prevented the accomplishment of this plan; a plan which was certainly consistent with the most thorough patriotism and honor on the part of those who desired to make the nomination, as well as on that of the nominee. Chief-Justice Chase did not seem to lay this failure to heart very deeply; and it is hardly probable that, beyond the feeling of momentary gratification that his abundant labors for his country were so fully appreciated, that in the opinion of a large number of his fellow-citizens he was deemed the man who could most surely avert threatened disaster from that country, he was particularly desirous of the presidency. He continued to discharge the duties of his high office with industry and marked ability till June, 1870, when he suffered from an attack of paralysis. He had been previously complaining of failing health, and had been gradually losing flesh; but his attack was no less unexpected than the second and fatal one. His failing condition was attributed to neglect of exercise more than to any other cause, and, in the hope of staying this apparent waste, at the close of the term of the Supreme Court he made a Western trip, accompanied by his youngest daughter. This trip extended as far West as Duluth, Mr. Chase remaining at St. Paul until the completion of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, and going over on the first train to Duluth. It was on his return East that the blow came, and when he was on the cars in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls. Although completely prostrated, he continued his journey through Rhode Island to Narragansett, the residence of Mrs. Sprague, where he remained until winter. In January, 1871, he came to New York in order to obtain greater conveniences in medical treatment. Leaving here in March, he remained in Washington until June. During this time, however, his strength did not permit him to go upon the bench, except for a week at the close of the term.

During the summer and early autumn of 1871, he visited some new springs in Michigan, from the waters of which he derived material benefit, and during the winter and spring of 1872 he was able to perform a part of his duties with an intellectual ability which never faltered, and with something of his old physical vigor. Travel and rest in the summer and autumn of 1872 contributed to his restoration, and his noble, commanding form was not often absent from the Supreme Court room during the winter session. He had, however,

been gradually failing, though, for a week or two previous to the shock which ended his life, he had seemed in better health and spirits than for some time previous.

The fatal attack came on soon after his arrival in New York, and his death followed in about twenty-four hours.

Chief-Justice Chase had held many offices of honor and trust where the opportunities to enrich himself had been abundant, and for more than three years he occupied a position where his slightest whisper would have commanded millions; yet he never was accused, by any one who knew him, of the slightest leaning toward fraud or corruption—and he died poor, or at least poorer than when he first accepted office, notwithstanding his long public career. This, in these days of corruption and dishonesty, is no slight praise; but we may justly add to it, that in all the relations of life he was in the highest and best sense of the word a Christian gentleman.

CHASLES, VICTOR EUPHÉMION PHILARÈTE, LL. D., a French author and man of letters, born at Mainvilliers, near Chartres, October 8, 1798; died in Venice, August 2, 1878. His father was originally a Professor of Rhetoric, who supported with great zeal the French Revolution of 1793, was a member of the Republican Assembly, and subsequently an army commissary with the rank of colonel. His mother was a very devoted member of the Reformed or Protestant Church. The son, however, was educated according to the principles of Rousseau. At the early age of fifteen he became an apprentice in Paris to a poor printer, who had been a Jacobin during the Revolution, and who still adhered to his political convictions. At the Restoration, both master and apprentice were thrown into prison, on the charge of conspiring against the State. The latter, after remaining in prison for two months, was liberated at the intercession of Chateaubriand, the author and statesman. On his release he departed for England, where he resided seven years, superintending the publication of Valpy's editions of Greek and Latin classics. Afterward he went to Germany, and finally returned to Paris, where he assisted M. Victor de Jouy in his literary labors. M. Chasles had reached his twenty-ninth year before he succeeded in raising himself to any distinction. Then, however, with M. Saint-Marc Girardin, he took the prize offered by the French Academy for the best essay on the history of the sixteenth century. His work was entitled "*Tableau de la Marche et des Progrès de la Langue et de la Littérature françaises depuis le Commencement du XVI^e Siècle jusqu'en 1610*" (View of the Course and Progress of the French Language and Literature from the Commencement of the Sixteenth Century up to the Year 1610). Shortly afterward he was attached to the editorial staff of the *Journal des Débats*, a connection severed only by his death. His principal articles have been

published in a series of volumes under the title of "Études de Littérature comparée" (Studies of Comparative Literature), 1837-1867. Of these sixteen volumes, all interesting, though many of them tinged with a Frenchman's prejudices, and greatly inferior in breadth and comprehensiveness of insight to the great works of M. Taine, the following are the principal. Some of them have been translated into English, and one or two republished in this country: "Studies of Antiquity;" "Studies on the Middle Ages;" "Studies on the Sixteenth Century in France;" "Studies on Spain;" "Studies on the English Revolution and Oliver Cromwell;" "Studies on the Eighteenth Century in England" (two vols.); "Studies of the Literature and Manners of the Anglo-Americans of the Nineteenth Century;" "Studies on William Shakespeare, Mary Stuart, and L'Aretin;" "Studies on Germany, Ancient and Modern;" "Travels of a Critic in regard to Life and Books;" "Contemporaneous Studies;" "Questions of the Times and other Problems." M. Chasles received the degree of doctor of letters (equivalent to our LL. D.) in 1840, and was subsequently called to various posts of honor connected with literature. In 1837 he was made keeper of the Mazarin Library; in 1841 he was appointed Professor of the Foreign Languages and Literatures of Modern Europe, in the College of France. He became Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1838.

CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, JUSTIN NAPOLEON SAMUEL PROSPER, Marquis DE, a French statesman, senator, and cabinet officer, born in Alexandria, Piedmont, March 29, 1805; died in Paris, March 31, 1878. He was educated at the Lyceum of Louis the Great, in Paris, and in 1828 was appointed Auditor of the second class in the Council of State. He was promoted to be Master of Requests in 1830, and sent as assistant to M. Baude, commissary of the King in Algeria. He left Algeria for Tunis in 1836, and took part in the siege of Constantine. In 1837 he was elected a deputy in the Legislative Assembly for the arrondissement of Marennes (Charente-Inférieure), and in the following year was appointed Councillor of State. In 1849 he was a member of the Legislative Assembly for Charente-Inférieure, and sustained the policy of the *Elysée*, i. e., of the Prince President. In 1851 he was minister of the Marine from April 10th to October 26th. After the *coup d'état* he entered the Corps Législatif as a government candidate, and was reelected in 1857. He was a member of the Council of Colonization under the ministry for Algeria and the Colonies, created in 1858, and in 1859 was called to succeed Prince Napoleon as minister of that department. In this capacity he visited Algeria, to the prosperity of which his administration greatly contributed. In 1861 he pointed out the necessity for an increase of the staff-officers of the French Navy, and in November, 1862, founded an in-

stitution called "Establishment of the Pupils of the Marine," for the education of the orphans of sailors in the imperial navy. In 1867 he resigned his portfolio as minister, and retired from public life; but on July, 1869, he was called to succeed M. Verety as President of the Council of State, and in that capacity was intrusted with the preparation of the Senate decree for carrying into effect the liberal programme of the message of the Emperor on the 12th of July, and restoring in France the system of parliamentary government. The Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat was President of the French Geographical Society. He was promoted commander of the Legion of Honor in 1851, and Grand Cross of the Legion in 1860. He was appointed Minister of Public Instruction in 1866. He was a man of wide and generous culture, especially in matters of physical science, and had been a frequent and valued contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

CHEMISTRY. *Composition of the Sun.*—At the meeting of the British Association for 1873, Mr. Lockyer stated the results of his own observations as also those of Huggins and Secchi on the composition of the sun. His own conclusions were:

1. That the absorption of some elementary and compound gases was limited to the most refrangible part of the spectrum when the gases were rare, but crept gradually into the visible violet part, and finally to the red end of the spectrum as the pressure was increased.

2. That the absorption of the photospheric light, and therefore the temperature of the photosphere of the sun, was much greater than had been supposed.

3. That the lines of compound metallic vapors lay generally in the red end of the spectrum, and this held good for absorption in the case of aqueous vapor. Such spectra, like those of the metalloids, were separated spectroscopically from those of the metallic elements by their columnar or banded structure.

4. That there were, in all probability, no compounds ordinarily present in the sun's reversing layer.

5. That when a metallic compound vapor was dissociated by the spark, the band spectrum died out, and the elemental lines came in according to the degree of temperature employed. Again, although their knowledge of the spectra of the stars was lamentably incomplete, he gathered the following facts from the work already accomplished with marvellous skill and industry by Secchi, of Rome: 1. The sun, so far as its spectrum went, might be arranged between stars with much simpler and with much more complex spectra. 2. Sirius, as a type of the former, was the brightest, and therefore, probably, the hottest star in our northern sky; and was only known to contain hydrogen, sodium, and magnesium; and the hydrogen lines in this star were enormously distended, showing that the chromosphere was largely composed of that element. There were many other bright stars of this class. 3. As types of the much more complex spectra, the red stars might be quoted, the spectra of which were composed of channelled spaces and bands. Hence these stars were of a lower temperature than our sun, and here the quantity of hydrogen was greatly reduced. He had asked himself whether these facts could not be grouped together in a working hypothesis, which assumed that in the sun and stars were various degrees of "celestial dissociation" at work, which prevented the coming together of the atoms that, at the temperature of the

earth, and at all artificial temperatures yet attained, furnished the metals, all the metalloids not represented in each star, and the compounds known here at present.

Iron Electrotypes.—The substitution of iron for copper in the electrotyping process has been successfully effected by M. Eugene Klein, of St. Petersburg. The importance of this achievement is very great. By replacing plates of copper with those of iron, greater facilities will be afforded for producing publications, works of art, and especially bank notes and checks. Iron electrotype plates are almost indestructible. Not only can they be printed from a great number of times, but they are better calculated than those of copper to withstand the inevitable accidents constantly occurring in printing establishments.

The history of the experiments thus now happily crowned with success is as follows: M. Feuquières sent to the Paris Exposition Universelle of 1867 some specimens of iron electrotype, which presented a fair appearance as regarded their surface, but still were inferior to those produced by Klein in the following year. The medals produced by the latter in the early part of his researches showed, on their reverse, porosities and deep hollows, which penetrated nearly through the thickness of the deposit. These cavities were also observable in great numbers in the productions of M. Feuquières. In Klein's later specimens these singular cavities—which were probably caused by gas-bubbles—entirely disappeared, and their reverses are in no way inferior to those of copper specimens produced under the best conditions. The starting-point of M. Klein was the steeling of engraved copper plates, which process was effected in a bath composed of the chlorate of ammonia and iron, to which he added a small portion of glycerine. Those who have paid attention to the steeling process have remarked that, in giving the deposit of iron a greater thickness, the surface cracks and the deposit detaches itself from the cathode in excessively brittle flakes. It became necessary, therefore, to employ baths of two different kinds, composed of sulphate of iron and sulphate or chlorate of ammonia. Finally Klein employed three baths under the formula $\text{FeO}, \text{SO}_4 + \text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{SO}_4 + 6 \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The first bath consists of a concentrated solution of crystals of the above double salt. The second was made by mixing the concentrated solution of each of these two salts in the proportion of their equivalents. At length M. Klein obtained the third bath by taking a solution of sulphate of iron, precipitating the iron by carbonate of ammonia, and dissolving the precipitate by sulphuric acid, getting rid of all excess of acid. Another method of preparing the second bath is by dissolving in a solution of sulphate of iron as much chlorate of ammonia as it will readily absorb at about 66°Fahr . All these baths were concentrated as highly as they could be. As an anode M. Klein employed

iron plates, giving a surface about eight times that of the copper cathode. In using a Daniell battery for the decomposition, the deposit was formed in twenty-four hours upon the whole of the cathode; but it was full of flaws, and easily detached and broken up into fragments.

Judging that this was due to acidification of the bath, M. Klein tested it, and found a very decided acid reaction. This he attributed to the circumstance that the amount of iron deposited on the cathode was greater than that dissolved by the anode. It was, therefore, necessary to give the anode a greater degree of solubility, and, as that could be effected only by increasing its area, Klein conceived the idea of placing in the bath a plate of copper, and uniting it with the iron. The result was very remarkable: not only were the baths of the first class rendered neutral after several hours, but the deposits became much more uniform. Their color was a dull gray; they adhered perfectly to the cathode, without warping or cracking. It was noted that if the energy of the current becomes too great, cavities will be formed on the under side of the deposit. But by reducing this energy in the process, and having only an imperceptible disengagement of gas, by diminishing the concentration of the bath, or augmenting the resistance of the solid portions of the circuit, no cavities were formed. On leaving the bath the iron is as hard as tempered steel, and very brittle. When reheated to a dull-red heat, it loses much of its sharpness and hardness. Heated to a cherry red, it becomes malleable. If the deposits are produced in good condition, and annealed uniformly, and with the necessary precautions, they are subject to neither warp nor bend.

Noctilucent.—Dr. T. L. Phipson has discovered the existence of a substance which he calls *noctilucent*. It shines like phosphorus in the dark, and is widely distributed through the organic world. It causes the phosphorescence of certain animals and fish, and is also secreted by glow-worms and fire-flies, and probably by all animate objects which exhibit the phenomena of phosphorescence. It is likewise produced by certain living plants, such as *Agaricus*, *Euphorbia*, and by the decomposition of vegetal matter under certain conditions, such as the fermentation of potatoes, etc. Noctilucent is a nitrogenous substance which at common temperatures is almost liquid; it is capable of dilution with water, and has a faint odor, somewhat like that of caprylic acid. It is insoluble in alcohol or ether, but is readily decomposed by mineral acids and alkalis; potash disengages ammonia from it. When fermented in contact with water, it after a time gives out the odor of decayed cheese. While damp, noctilucent absorbs oxygen and gives off carbonic acid, but if it be exposed to the air it dries in thin, translucent, amorphous flakes, resembling the dried slime of slugs. When fresh it is strongly

phosphorescent, owing to its rapid oxidation in contact with moist air, and will even shine under water that contains air. In oxygen it is a little more brilliant, but shines most vividly in highly-ozonized air.

In phosphorescent animals noctilucine is secreted by a special organ. Under certain conditions of temperature and humidity it is also generated by dead animal matter, flesh, blood, and sometimes urine. Whatever its source, its light is the same. It is monochromatic, gives a spectrum mainly visible between the lines E and F, and possesses always the same chemical properties. The *Scolopendra electrica* secretes noctilucine in a state of comparative purity, and, by making several of these myriapods run about over a large glass capsule, in the month of September, a sufficient quantity may be obtained for examination and analysis. It can also be obtained, though less pure, from glow-worms and the phosphorescent surface of dead fish, by scraping the luminous matter on to damp filter-paper.

The secretion of noctilucine by the superior luminous creatures, such as insects (*Lampyrus*, *Elater*, etc.), is doubtless up to a certain point under the influence of the nervous system, so that they have the faculty of causing their light to cease at will, in which case the secretion is arrested for the time; but glowworms' eggs continue to shine for some time after they have been laid, so that they must also contain a small quantity of noctilucine. In the lower orders of animate beings, such as the little *Noctiluca miliaris* of the English Channel, the flexible polypi, etc., there is also no doubt of the existence of a special organ for the production of the light; and, where there are scarcely any indications of a nervous system, the secretion of the material appears frequently to be susceptible to the influence of external circumstances.

The most sensitive thermo-electric pile fails to detect the presence of heat in the rays of light emitted by noctilucine under any conditions.

Decomposition of Explosives and the Phenomena of Supersaturation.—During the past year Messrs. Champion & Pellet have continued their researches on explosives, and from time to time communicated their results to the Académie des Sciences. In one of these contributions they compare the mode of decomposition of explosive bodies with the phenomena of supersaturation. The name of explosives is commonly given to compounds or mixtures which under various circumstances disengage a volume of gas whose rapid formation causes an explosion. In certain cases, as in the powders whose type is gunpowder, the explosion is produced by combinations which take place between the component elements. In others, as in substances of indefinite composition, such as the ethers of the monatomic and polyatomic alcohols, the fulminates, the compounds of nitrogen with several non-metallic elements,

etc., the explosion results from the violent separation of the elements. This definition appears limited to a restricted number of phenomena, whence the authors have concluded that, in order respectively to distinguish bodies with regard to their rapid decomposition, a classification into stable and unstable would be more appropriate and comprehensive. From this point of view we might designate as unstable the bodies or compounds in which the equilibrium, if broken in one point and under given conditions, determines the immediate decomposition of the whole mass with a rapidity and an evolution of heat depending on the nature of the body and on the circumstances to which it is exposed. A great number of unstable bodies can manifest their change of state either by a rapid decomposition giving rise to a true detonation, or by the more gradual separation of the component elements. Dynamite and gun-cotton, which can be decomposed by ignition, flame, or a violent shock (such as that of a detonator), present a striking example of these facts. The authors have sought to establish precise analogies between the phenomena which accompany the different modes of action of supersaturated solutions, and of unstable compounds; among the latter they have selected dynamite on account of the facility with which it undergoes decompositions of different grades. Supersaturated solutions may be considered as unstable compounds of water and of a hydrated salt or its isomorphs. This crystal represents the detonating primer which effects the rapid decomposition of nitro-glycerine. In fact, while a few decigrammes of fulminate of mercury induce the explosion of dynamite, iodide of nitrogen, sufficient in quantity to be mechanically equivalent to the fulminate, is unable to explode the dynamite. With a suitable charge of fulminate of mercury, dynamite explodes, whatever its quantity or whatever the form of the containing vessel. A sufficient weight of sulphate of soda, at ordinary temperatures, determines the crystallization of supersaturated sulphate, even in those cases of "desensibilization" which will be examined below. The diameter of the tubes containing the sulphate of soda or the shape of the recipients is without influence on the speed of crystallization. If the primer is insufficient, the dynamite undergoes only partial decomposition, and in certain cases does not ignite. Supersaturated sulphate of soda presents different crystallizations, resembling the modes of action of the primer. Solutions crystallizing under the influence of sulphate-of-soda particles contained in the air yield long crystalline needles. But, if large crystals of the sulphate be introduced, the crystallization is confused, and the crystals appear partly broken. An inert body (silica, etc.) added in excess to nitro-glycerine completely modifies its sensibility, and transforms it into a compound which resists even energetic shocks. A

corresponding result is obtained with supersaturated solutions. To 50 cubic centimetres of a supersaturated solution of sulphate of soda were added:

Crystallization, caused by atmospheric dust, & effected in—	
	Seconds.
Water, 2 grammes	37
Glycerine, 2 grammes	41
Chloride of sodium, 2 grammes	40
Nitrate of potassa, 2 grammes	61
Carbonate of soda, 2 grammes	62
Sulphate of ammonia, 2 grammes	64
Sulphate of soda, 46 grammes, in water, 79 grammes	114
Replacing the glycerine with syrup of sugar, 100 grammes; water, 50 (5)	177
Glycerine at 58°, 12.5 c.c.; supersaturated sulphate of soda, 25	360
Water, 72 grammes; sulphate of soda, 46 grammes, saturated with carbonate of soda.	900

If to 25 cubic centimetres of the supersaturated sulphate-of-soda solution are added 12.5 cubic centimetres of a solution of nitrate of potassa saturated in the cold, the mixture can be left exposed to atmospheric dust without effect. Crystallization can only be induced by the direct introduction of sulphate-of-soda crystals of an appreciable bulk. Hence we see that the introduction of foreign bodies acts similarly with nitro-glycerine and with supersaturated solutions. As regards the action of temperature, by reason of the very nature of the phenomena between which it is sought to establish analogies, we comprehend that their action must be inverse in the two cases in order to give place to comparable phenomena. At low temperatures the explosive power of dynamite and of explosives in general decreases notably, while under the same conditions the instability of supersaturated solutions augments rapidly. A charge of 0.2 cubic centimetre of fulminate of mercury is without action on dynamite at 75° Cent., cold. A supersaturated solution of sulphate of soda, placed in a tube, crystallized in 39 seconds at a temperature of 15° to 16° Cent., while at 8° Cent. the crystallization was completely effected in 19 seconds with the same depth of liquid. A like inversion of results was again produced on introducing into a supersaturated solution a pulverulent body; and if, reciprocally, the silica which serves as an absorbent for nitro-glycerine is replaced by any solvent wood-spirit, added to nitro-glycerine in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., it prevents explosion, but in this case the very nature of the body is seriously modified. On the other hand, the presence of a sufficient quantity of an absorbent, like silica, prevents supersaturation.

Action of Water on Lead.—The question of poisoning by lead, dissolved in water passing through leaden pipes, has recently been discussed in the French Academy of Sciences, and the chemists in that body are very decided in the opinion that under ordinary circumstances nothing is to be feared from that cause. Dumas stated the results of his own experiment, in which five bottles containing leaden

shot were partially filled with the following waters respectively: Distilled water, rain-water, lime-water, Onroq-water, and well-water. It was found that the one containing distilled water showed in a very short time traces of lead in solution, while the waters charged more or less with calcareous salts contained none. The rapidity with which pure water acts upon lead is surprising, and the effect produced by traces of lime in preventing this reaction is not less so. It is impossible not to be reminded of Schloesing's observations upon clay, which, in pure water, remains indefinitely suspended, but which is precipitated by the slightest trace of lime-salts. M. Dumas thinks that pure water is an agent not yet perfectly known, and that its properties differ from those of common water more than is suspected. On the same subject we have a note from M. Belgrand, proving the innocuity of lead pipes in the Paris water-service. Of the public pipes there are only 3,000 metres of lead out of a total of some 1,500,000 metres. The branch pipes for domestic use have a total length of 1,580,000 metres, but in this net-work each litre of water traverses only 5 to 100 metres of lead, and, where the house is inhabited, the water is but a short time in contact with the lead. In the 3,000 metres of public lead pipes the interior surface is quite smooth, and without trace of erosion, even in pipes 200 years old. The branch pipes have a thin adherent crust (lime, etc.) which hinders the contact of water and lead. Belgrand further made a series of analyses of water used in dwelling-houses, and found no traces of lead. His associate, M. Le Blanc, experimented on a longer contact of water with lead, and his tables show that very pure water, such as that from the wells of Grenelle, though possessing much less saline matter than Seine-water, yet has the property of preserving lead from oxidation during long contact. Rain-water even does not attack the lead, unless it has been received after a prolonged washing of the atmosphere by rains. When it has become insensible to the action of reagents of lime, it attacks the lead rapidly, like distilled water. Salts of lime, in the most minute quantity, notably prevent the oxidation of lead in contact with water.

Phenoleyanine.—This new derivative of phenol possesses considerable interest as having many analogies with various coloring-matters derived from lichens; it is possible, also, that the study of it may throw some light on the constitution of indigo. It is obtained directly from phenol, says Dr. T. L. Phipson, by dissolving the latter in alcohol, adding liquid ammonia, and allowing the mixture to remain for some weeks in a partially-closed flask; but in about fifteen days, when the liquid has become a rather dark green, twice its volume of water and one-quarter of its volume of ammonia are added, and the mixture is left to itself for about six weeks. By that time the

liquid has taken a very fine blue tint, very dark, and a certain quantity of phenolcyanine is found at the bottom, and adhering strongly to it. That which remains in solution can be collected by saturating the liquid with salt. The product is thrown on a filter, and the new substance dissolved in hot alcohol or benzol, from which it is obtained by evaporation. With regard to its properties and composition, Dr. Phipson says:

Thus obtained, phenolcyanine is a resinous substance of a very dark blue, nearly black, and showing metallic copper-colored reflections like indigo. In alcohol, it forms a fine deep-blue solution, in ether a reddish purple-blue, and in benzol a reddish purple solution. Concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves it easily, forming a bluish-green liquid; hydrochloric acid has little action; and nitric acid forms a nitrous compound very different from picric acid. Phenolcyanine is very slightly soluble in water, but dissolves in hydrated alcohol to which ammonia is added, and this solution can be considerably diluted with water. These alkaline solutions are deep sky-blue by day, but of a vinous red by night or when a flame is seen through them. Acids redden these solutions, and alkalis bring back the blue, as with litmus. Nascent hydrogen reduces phenolcyanine, and renders it completely colorless, but when the solution remains exposed to the air in presence of ammonia the blue color soon returns. A mixture of ferrous sulphate and lime does not destroy the color of phenolcyanine as it does that of indigo-blue; so that the former rather resembles the colored derivatives of orcein than it does indigo. Phenolcyanine melts very easily, and can be partially volatilized in purple vapor; the remainder is decomposed, and leaves a porous charcoal.

My analyses of this new product have not been very satisfactory, on account of the very small quantity which I have yet had at my disposal for this purpose; I believe, however, that I can assign to it the formula $C_{12}H_7NO_3$, or $C_{12}H_7NO_4 = C_{12}H_7NO_3 + 2H_2O$. According to the most recent analyses, orcein is $C_{11}H_7NO_4$, and indigo-blue $C_{16}H_7NO_2$, so that it is possible both may some day be formed from phenolcyanine. I hope to be able soon to refer to its composition again.

Alcohol in Bread.—Some years ago a company was formed in London for the purpose of saving and utilizing the alcohol developed in the process of bread-making. The object, says Miller, was attained by performing the baking in closed ovens, furnished with a still-head for collecting and condensing the vapors. The project was, however, soon abandoned, and failed as a commercial speculation, owing in a great measure to the dry, unpalatable nature of the bread produced. It was Miller's opinion that during the baking "the alcohol formed by decomposition of the sugar, which corresponds in quantity to that of the carbonic anhydride, is expelled." Some experiments made by Mr. Thomas Bolas show that by distilling two ounces of ordinary bread in water, and rectifying the distillate, it is easy to obtain a quantity of alcohol which is quite sufficient to show that all the spirit does not pass away in the process of baking. The author says:

In order to determine the amount of alcohol quantitatively, about one pound ($\frac{1}{2}$ kilo.) of each sample was distilled with water, an addition of

about $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. of oil being made to moderate the frothing; and the distillate was rectified a sufficient number of times, the alcohol being finally determined in the usual way. The results of the examination of six samples of new bread purchased at different shops in London are embodied in the following table:

	Percentage of Alcohol.
I.....	0.245
II.....	0.221
III.....	0.401
IV.....	0.368
V.....	0.249
VI.....	0.399
Average.....	0.314

These samples were subjected to distillation as soon as practicable after baking, they having been obtained almost immediately after the opening of the shops; and, in order to ascertain the loss of alcohol which bread undergoes on keeping, portions of Nos. III. and VI. were exposed to the air in a moderately warm room for a week, after which time it was found that nearly two-thirds of the alcohol had evaporated, the amount remaining being 0.132 per cent. and 0.120 per cent. respectively. Although the presence of alcohol in the machine-made (aerated) bread would naturally create surprise, a portion of this kind of bread was, for the sake of comparison, submitted to distillation as in the above cases, and, as might have been expected, no alcohol was detected.

It is probable that the amount of alcohol contained in bread is too small to be of any dietetic importance, but it may be perhaps worth while to notice that forty two-pound loaves are about equal in alcoholic strength to an ordinary bottle of port.

I hope shortly to determine the amount of alcohol which dough loses on baking, not only when it is baked in large masses, but also when it is divided into small pieces (rolls) before baking.

Examination of Blood-Stains.—A commission of French medical men have been investigating the methods of examining blood-stains. They point out that, in the present day, it is no longer possible to rest satisfied with the physical characters observed by the naked eye. But the microscope, either alone or in connection with chemical analysis and the spectroscope, enables us to obtain a correct diagnosis formerly impossible in a great number of cases. Two conditions may occur: 1. When the stain is of recent date, or supposed to be so, the red corpuscles should be particularly examined, and every care taken to preserve them without change. The stains must not be washed with water, as the hæmatine may thus be altered. Among fluids which are destructive of blood-corpuscles, are enumerated water, and particularly hot water, acetic, gallic, hydrochloric, and sulphuric acids; of the alkalies, potash and soda, even in weak solution; ether, and chloroform, and many other reagents. Alcohol, chromic and picric acids, and bichromate of potash, preserve the corpuscles, though they alter their form. The preservative fluids are those whose composition approaches nearest to serum, such as the iodized serum of Schultzze, consisting of amniotic fluid, to which are added a few drops of the tincture of iodine; or, better, a fluid composed of white of egg, 30 grammes; distilled water, 270 grammes; and chloride of sodium,

40 grammes. If the stain be wetted and softened by these fluids, and then examined, white and red corpuscles and fibroid particles will be observed. 2. In more difficult cases, when the microscope, owing to great changes in the hæmatine, can give but vague information, the spectroscope and chemical analysis give us precise results:

1. *Spectrum Analysis*.—If into an analyzing tube filled with water a few drops of a solution of hæmoglobin be introduced till it has the color of peach-blossoms, the luminous rays of the spectrum passing through this fluid present two bands of absorption between the lines D and E of Fraunhofer, in the yellow and the green. The same fact would be observed if a few drops of blood were substituted for hæmoglobin in the analysis. In a case of doubt, the hæmoglobin of the blood could be reduced by adding to the latter a reducing body. Destroyed hæmoglobin has a different spectrum from oxygenated hæmoglobin—a single absorption-band, as large as the two former bands, and a little to the left of Fraunhofer's line D. 2. In decomposed blood, or which has been treated with acids or caustic alkalis, hæmoglobin is changed into a new substance, hæmatine being formed, which, combined with hydrochloric acid, gives characteristic crystals. We obtain these crystals in the following way: A small fragment of dried blood is placed on a glass slide, and dissolved in a drop of water, a minute portion of sea-salt being added. It is covered with a thin slide, and pure acetic acid is made to pass between the two slides, and it is heated to boiling-point over a spirit-lamp. Acetic acid is added again, and it is heated afresh; and this is repeated until the crystals are obtained. They are rhomboidal, and of a dirty-brown color. These two reactions—the spectrum examination and the crystals of hydrochlorate of hæmatine—can always be produced with even the smallest quantity of blood; and they are so certain that the existence of one alone enables us to affirm the presence of blood. 3. If to a very small quantity of blood, dissolved in a little water, you add a few drops of tincture of guaiacum and of binoxide of hydrogen, a persistent blue color is immediately produced; but, as other organic matters—mucus, saliva, etc.—give the same reaction, this process gives only a probability. The mode of procedure is as follows: A tincture of guaiacum is prepared with alcohol at 55° Centigrade, and guaiacum resin; a mixture of sulphuric ether and binoxide of hydrogen is also made and inclosed in a stoppered bottle, and kept under water in the dark. The object stained with blood, if it be white, is put into a little cup, then moistened with water to dissolve out the blood-stain, and washed in distilled water; this water is then submitted to the action of the reagents. If the thing stained be colored, and the stain little or not at all visible, it must be moistened and then passed between two or three sheets of white blotting-paper, and tried first with the guaiacum. If the stain be of blood, a reddish or brown spot will form on the paper. One of the sheets should be treated with ammonia, and the stain will become crimson or green. A second sheet, treated with tincture of guaiacum and ozonized ether, will give a blue color more or less intense, according to the quantity of the blood. It need not be added that none of these reactions will show whether the blood is human or animal.

Ozone.—Houzeau uses, as a reagent for ozone, red litmus-paper impregnated over half its surface with one per cent. neutral solution of potassium iodide. In contact with ozone, the paper assumes a blue color only in the part charged with the iodide, this change of color

being due, not to the liberation of iodine, but to the oxidization of the potassium, the alkali thus formed changing the color of the litmus. The part of the litmus-paper which is not iodized serves to reveal the accidental presence in the air of alkaline vapors (free ammonia, ammonium carbonate, etc.), which turn the red litmus-paper blue throughout its entire length; it is impossible, therefore, to mistake the indications. Moreover, the iodized litmus-paper cannot be turned blue by chlorine, bromine, etc., since the chloride and bromide of potassium are neutral. Houzeau states as follows his conclusions, drawn from a large number of observations in various localities, at different seasons of the year:

1. The air of the country contains an odoriferous and oxidizing principle, which imparts to it a peculiar odor, and the power of bluing iodized red litmus-paper; also of decolorizing blue litmus-paper without previously reddening it; and of destroying certain bad smells.
2. This principle is ozone.
3. Ozone exists in the air normally, but the intensity with which it acts at any given point of the atmosphere is often very variable.
4. The air of the country contains, at most, about $\frac{1}{1000}$ of its weight, or $\frac{1}{10000}$ of its volume, of ozone.
5. The manifestation of ozone by the iodized litmus-papers is much more frequent in the country than in town.
6. This difference may be due to the greater circulation of air in the fields.
7. At Rouen the frequency of the ozone manifestations varies with the seasons, being greatest in spring, strong in summer, weaker in autumn, and still weaker in winter.
8. The maximum of ozone manifestation occurs in May and June (16 ozone days per month), and the minimum in December and January (4 ozone days per month).
9. With respect to the frequency of ozone manifestation, the meteorological year in our climates may be divided into two great seasons—the very active season (spring and summer), comprising 78 ozone days, and the feebly active season (autumn and winter), including 83.
10. In general, ozone shows itself most frequently on rainy days (48 ozone days in 100 of rain, to 28 in 100 of fine weather).
11. Winds, according to their strength, exert the greatest influence on the manifestation of ozone (24 ozone days in 100 when the air was calm or but slightly agitated, and 60 in 100 when the air was greatly disturbed).
12. At Rouen, the largest number of ozone days occurs when the wind is from the west or southwest, the smallest number when it is from the east.
13. Most frequently an exaggerated manifestation of ozone is in intimate relation to the great atmospheric perturbations, known as storms, gales, and hurricanes.
14. These great commotions of the atmosphere act at very great distances. Sometimes they momentarily affect the ozone of entire towns and localities, which, nevertheless, continue to enjoy very fine weather.
15. Atmospheric electricity appears to be the most active cause of the formation of atmospheric ozone.

New Ozone Generator.—This instrument is thus described by its inventor, Mr. T. Willa, of the London Chemical Society: "It consists of a piece of glass tube as cylindrical as possible, with an annular coating of tin-foil on

the exterior; in the interior is a carefully-turned brass box, slightly smaller than the glass tube, and tinned to protect it from the action of the ozone. Through this box a current of ice-cold water can be passed, so as to prevent the heating of the apparatus, the oxygen or air passing through the annular space between the box and the glass tube, which is fitted with caps and tubes for that purpose. The brass box and tin-foil coating are connected with the induction coil in the usual way. This apparatus yields large quantities of ozone with great ease, and, with the same battery power, appears to be more powerful than either of the other forms of apparatus; its cost, moreover, is small, and it is not liable to be broken. It can also easily be adapted to other pieces of apparatus, and the current of cold water keeps the apparatus cool, thus allowing it to be used for any length of time."

Gas-Manufacture.—Ruck's process for gas-manufacture, now being tested in London, is thus described by Prof. Crookes, F. R. S.: The apparatus consists of three iron gas-retorts set in a single furnace, one over the other two. Close above the retorts, and heated to bright redness by the same fire, is a horizontal U-shaped iron pipe, about four inches diameter. The retorts are charged with a mixture of coke and iron, and steam from an ordinary boiler is then forced through the iron pipe, which, it is obvious, acts as a superheater. The superheated steam passes into the two lower retorts, being carried by pipes arranged in their axes to the farther end, and then returning through the mass of heated coke and iron. It then traverses the third retort in the same manner, and in this way a large volume of gas is generated, which is cooled in a temporary condenser and carried to a gas-holder. It is then purified in the ordinary way. The gas so obtained has of course no illuminating, though a very considerable heating value. It is, in fact, a mixture of hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid, the latter amounting, it is said, to about 12 per cent. To render it luminiferous it is passed through a chamber containing rectified petroleum-spirit of sp. gr. 0.68. A considerable quantity of the vapor of this spirit is taken up, and the volume of the gas is increased by about 25 per cent. The gas then burns with a brilliant flame, and is ready for distribution.

Neither the decomposing nor the carbureting process is novel; but the great question is whether the product will fulfill all the requirements of an illuminating gas to be carried through the streets of cities under various conditions of temperature, etc. It is of importance to know whether and how far its illuminating power will stand the test of cold. Would its vapor condense in cold weather, and, if so, would the amount of this condensation be sufficient to impair in any degree the value of the gas? The experiment witnessed by the writer did not throw any light on this point.

Some doubt also hangs over another matter. The printed reports of the company claim for the gas a specific gravity less than that of air; but, if it be true that it contains 20 per cent. of liquid hydrocarbons, it is difficult to see how this can be so.

Indigo Dyeing and Printing.—Messrs. Schutzenberger and De Lalande have introduced a new method of dyeing with indigo, which possesses great advantages over all previous methods. They find that indigo is almost instantaneously converted into white indigo by the action of hydrosulphite of soda. The authors therefore substitute for the copperas vat and the fermentation vat a hydrosulphite vat, which they describe as follows:

Bisulphite of soda, standing at 30° to 35° Baumé, is brought in contact in a covered vessel with twisted sheet zinc or granulated zinc, filling up to the top of the vessel without occupying more than one-fourth of its real volume. After the lapse of about one hour the liquid is poured into an excess of milk of lime, which precipitates the salts of zinc. It is stirred, and the clear liquid drawn off either by filtration and pressure, or by decantation after the addition of water. Air should be excluded as much as possible. By mixing the hydrosulphite thus obtained with ground indigo and the amounts of lime or soda needful to dissolve the reduced indigo, we obtain at once a yellowish liquid containing no insoluble matter except the earthy impurities of the indigo. One kilogramme of indigo may be thus reduced so as to form a solution not exceeding 10 to 15 litres in volume. For dyeing, a certain quantity of the reduced indigo solution is run into a vat filled with water. This vat being clear in its entire depth, the operation of dyeing involves no loss of time. The excess of hydrosulphite constantly reduces the scum of oxidized indigo forming on the surface of the dye-bath, the strength of which can be kept up during working by successive additions of the concentrated indigo solution. Thus the required shade can be obtained with the smallest possible number of dips. This vat gives shades more solid and clear than can be obtained with the old vats, and enables the dyer to produce upon wool very light blue bottoms, which are ordinarily got by means of sulphate of indigo, and are in consequence much more fugitive. The process at present employed for printing indigo-blues consists in printing on white indigo, or indigo-tale of tin, obtained by precipitating a tin vat with hydrochloric acid, or by adding to the clear portion of a copperas vat a mixture of tin-salt and hydrochloric acid. The precipitate, thickened with gum, is printed on the calico, and then fixed with milk of lime. The goods are next passed through a chloride-of-lime bath, sulphuric acid, and soap. The process is difficult, delicate, and costly. Various attempts at improvement have hitherto failed in securing complete success. We may mention as examples the faïencé blue, pencil-blue, and printing with a concentrated vat in an atmosphere of coal-gas, air being excluded. The authors propose to print with an alkaline solution of reduced indigo, suitably concentrated and thickened, containing a large excess of hydrosulphite of soda. The presence of this salt tends to keep the indigo-blue reduced, which otherwise tends to become oxidized during the time of printing. This part of the process can be carried out in common air, and with an ordinary machine, the oxidation being so slight that after an hour's work the remnant of the color is still yellow and soluble. By thus printing on reduced indigo immediate fixation is secured, and the entire coloring-matter is utilized. Experience has proved that, for equal shades, 50 to 60 per cent. less indigo is consumed with the new pro-

cess than with the old. The shades obtained are more beautiful and solid, and the impression is better defined. The new indigo-blue, requiring no subsequent fixing process, can be printed along with a great number of other colors, such as aniline black, garatin, colors obtained by dyeing or steaming, catechu shades, chrome colors, colors fixed with albumen, etc. Thus new styles may be created which would be difficult to execute in any other manner. The blue printing color is formed by thickening with gum, or any other suitable material, a sufficiently concentrated solution of white indigo in an alkali, and adding to the mixture a sufficient quantity of hydrosulphate of soda. After printing, the pieces are hung up for twenty-four hours to oxidize, washed and soaped.

Silicic Alcohols.—Carbon has hitherto been considered the sole alcohol-forming element, but Dr. Emerson Reynolds, in a discourse before the English Royal Institution, has shown how by chemical means flint and quartz may be made to yield an alcohol, resembling in chemical action, and even in appearance, the alcohol of wine. We meet with nearly pure carbon (which is the alcohol-producing element *par excellence*) under the three forms of charcoal, graphite, and diamond. We can easily prepare the corresponding varieties of silicon—the amorphous, the graphitoid, and the adamantine. The specific gravity of carbon is lowest in charcoal and highest in diamond, and corresponding differences are observed between the varieties of silicon. And as the specific heat of diamond is lower than that of graphite, so is the specific heat of adamantine silicon lower than that of the graphitoid variety. The chemical relations between the two elements, silicon and carbon, are also very close. Thus charcoal and coke burn readily in oxygen, while graphite is consumed with considerable difficulty, and the diamond is still more difficult of combustion; so, too, amorphous silicon burns readily in oxygen, while the graphitoid and adamantine varieties are very difficult of combustion. Crystalline silicon may even be raised to a white heat in oxygen without burning.

We next pass to a compound of silicon with hydrogen. It may be prepared in a pure state by a rather complex reaction; but the impure gas may be easily obtained by Wöhler's method, viz., treating a compound of silicon and magnesium with hydrochloric acid. We thus get a colorless, spontaneously inflammable gas, which burns with a bright light on contact with the air. The compositions of these silicon and carbon compounds are shown in this table:

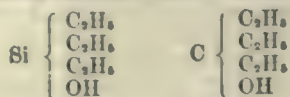
SiO ₂	Oxides	CO ₂
SiCl ₄	Chlorides	CCl ₄
Si ₂ Cl ₆	"	C ₂ Cl ₆
SiH ₄	Hydrides	CH ₄

As marsh-gas—CH₄—is the typical carbon compound from which some alcoholic series may be supposed to spring, and as in these cases the carbon of the marsh-gas is the grouping element of the compound, so the silicon in SiH₄ (decolorated hydrogen) is the nucleus round which can be grouped hydroxyl, methyl,

ethyl, etc., so as to form silicic alcohols. Several of the less complex terms are still wanting, but their existence is rendered highly probable by the occurrence of bodies bearing the same close relation to the unknown alcohol that marsh-gas bears to wood-spirit, or acetic acid to common spirit of wine. As we ascend in the series, however, we meet with the true alcohols, in which silicon takes the place of carbon as the grouping element.

In 1857 Buff and Wöhler, on heating crystalline silicon nearly to redness in a current of dry hydrochloric-acid gas, obtained a volatile fuming liquid, afterward found to be the strict chemical analogue of chloroform, silicon replacing carbon. When this is made to unite with anhydrous alcohol, a colorless ethereal liquid is obtained on distillation, having an agreeable odor and a boiling-point of 134° C. This body is strictly analogous in composition to a substance obtained by acting on ordinary chloroform with sodium alcohol.

Ordinary chloroform is closely allied to wood-spirit, or methyl alcohol. In fact, chloroform is easily obtained by treating wood-spirit with bleaching-powder. Arguing from analogy, we should look for a simple silicon alcohol similar to wood-spirit, or methyl alcohol. As a matter of fact, no such alcohol has as yet been produced even indirectly, but an acid corresponding to formic acid (which is one of the most remarkable products of the oxidation of methyl alcohol) is very readily produced, and, what is more, this acid yields an anhydride which is wanting in the corresponding carbon series. Dr. Reynolds gives as follows the formulæ of two heptyl alcohols, the one a silicon, the other a carbon alcohol:



This silico-heptyl alcohol is obtained by treating the product of the action of silicon upon absolute alcohol with zinc, ethyl, and sodium, decomposing the products with water in sealed tubes, and then distilling. This alcohol is a colorless liquid, not unlike wine alcohol. Chemically it acts just like any of the other alcohols, producing ethers, and dissolving the alkali metals to form sodium or potassium alcoholates. At least one other compound of this same order is known. On treating silicon ethide—a body prepared by the action of chloride of silicon on zinc ethide—in the same manner we should adopt in preparing wood-spirit from marsh-gas, a colorless liquid, lighter than and insoluble in water, is obtained. It yields an ether with acetic acid, dissolves sodium, forming an alcoholate, and in fact conforms to the general habits of the alcohols of the series to which the common spirit belongs.

Though no well-defined alcohols have yet been discovered in which silicon acts in any

other way than as the nucleus of the compound, carbon radicals in all these cases playing the subordinate parts, there is every reason to expect that complex alcohols containing silicon only will yet be obtained.

New Aniline Color.—The Bulletin of the Paris Chemical Society describes a new aniline color, cinnamon-brown. This color yields, on wool, silk, and cotton, a fine brown, which may be varied at pleasure by the addition of blue, red, or yellow dye-ware. On silk and wool it is applied without mordant. It is dissolved in warm water, and filtered after cooling. For silk it is acidulated with tartaric acid. For wool one kilo. of sulphate of soda, and 250 grammes of sulphuric acid, are taken to 20 kilos. of wool. The dyeing is performed at a boiling heat. Cotton is previously mordanted with tannin. Cinnamon-brown is obtained by means of one of the products formed in the manufacture of magenta. It is an acid salt of crysoluidin, $C_{21}H_{21}N_3$, a base derived from toluidin, by the elimination of hydrogen— $3C_6H_5N-3H_2=C_{21}H_{21}N_3$. The base is insoluble in water, and is separated from the solution of its salts by alkalis, in the form of a light-yellow precipitate. Its neutral salts are sparingly soluble in boiling water, which splits them up into an insoluble basic salt and a soluble acid salt. The solution of the acid salts is of a yellowish-brown color; the alcoholic solution of the free base is a pure yellow. This shade is obtained on dyeing in a bath of the acid salt mixed with an alkali.

Passage of Gases through Vegetable Colloid Membranes.—The experiments made by Graham with caoutchouc, to show the passage of gas through thin colloidal membranes, have been repeated by Barthelemy with leaves of certain varieties of *Begoniaceae*. In an account of his process to the French Academy, M. Barthelemy says that, though it was difficult to preserve in the several experiments the same condition of external pressure, temperature, and hygrometric state, the numbers sufficiently show that oxygen passes more quickly than nitrogen, and that air thus dialyzed contains on an average thirty-six per cent. oxygen (a number slightly under that which Graham obtained with caoutchouc). In another experiment, having made CO_2 pass over the membrane, he marked the point to which mercury descended in an hour; then, passing nitrogen or oxygen, he marked how long the mercury took to descend to the same level. The results closely agreed with Graham's, and warrant the conclusion that the natural colloidal surfaces of plants have for CO_2 an admissive power thirteen to fifteen times greater than that for nitrogen, and six to seven times greater than that for oxygen. Carbonic anhydride passes less quickly than hydrated carbonic acid. The author remarks that "cuticular respiration appears sufficiently proved by the presence of colloidal membrane

in all organs; by the similarity (physical and chemical) between this membrane and caoutchouc; by Graham's experiments; by measurements of the passage of gas through colloidal membrane; and, last, by M. Boussingault's experiments, which attribute to the upper surface of leaves devoid of stomata a decomposing power greater than that of the under face covered with these small orifices."

Antimony Terchloride as a Reagent for Oils.—Dr. Isidor Walz, in a communication to the *American Chemist*, details as follows the results of his investigation on the subject of reagents for testing oils: He first took up anhydrous stannic chloride, but abandoned it after trying it with several oils, because the abundant fumes which it gives off render it a very disagreeable reagent to work with. He found anhydrous stannic chloride completely soluble in benzine; the oil after a time turns reddish-brown and is partially resinified, while large acicular crystals form throughout the liquid. Turning next to antimony terchloride, he attempted to use Meek's solution, sp. gr. 1.345, but found that this would not mix sufficiently well with oils to produce satisfactory reactions. Good results were, however, obtained by concentrating this solution on the water-bath to a syrupy consistence. Antimony terchloride as thus prepared reacts with all the oils which he tried, animal, vegetable, essential, and those derived from petroleum. In the case of the animal and vegetable oils there ensues generally a rapid darkening, the color turning to a reddish, greenish, or dirty brown, accompanied generally by a perceptible rise in temperature, and increased consistency of the oil, the latter becoming viscid, and in one or two cases solidifying altogether. After the lapse of a little time a stratum of antimony-chloride solution separates at the bottom of the test-tube, which has a greenish-yellow color. The oils for which this general description may suffice are rape-seed, poppy-seed, tallow, neat's-foot, and sperm. Some characteristic reactions were observed with the following:

1. Olive-oil (three samples) forms a whitish emulsion, rapidly passing through light to dark green. No perceptible rise of temperature.
2. Cotton-seed oil (two samples) turns chocolate-brown, with evolution of considerable heat. One of the samples solidified a few minutes after the test was applied, so that the tube could be inverted, while still warm, without the oil flowing out.
3. Neat's-foot oil turns pink, subsequently darker and thicker. The temperature rises.
4. Resin-oil turns purple. Though the color becomes gradually darker, the peculiar purple tint can be recognized even after a long time.

Of the petroleum-oils he tried gasolene, benzine, and kerosene. After shaking, two strata separate in the test-tube. A portion of the oil is resinified, the resin adhering to the sides of

the tube as a thin, peculiarly colored bluish-green-purple coating. The lower stratum is of a bright-red color. Antimony trichloride is, therefore, a very good reagent for the petroleum-oils. With oil of turpentine he obtained a very violent reaction, attended by the evolution of great heat and the deposition of a yellowish resinous mass.

Soda-Manufacture.—The Proceedings of the German Chemical Society contains a paper by Dr. Rudolph Wagner on the revolution in the process of soda-manufacture, brought about by the introduction of the "Ammonia Process." That distinguished chemist, while acknowledging the immense superiority of the new method over all preceding methods, shows that it presents really nothing new to science, its great merit being that it renders available for economic use a principle that has long been recognized. The value of the process is, nevertheless, very great, and there is no doubt at all that it has already effected a revolution in soda-manufacture. The ammonia process, says Dr. Wagner—

Is not new, as far as its chemically scientific side is concerned. It belongs to that class of methods which for a century past have striven to accomplish the *direct* conversion of common salt into soda, no matter whether oxide of lead, bicarbonate of magnesia, caustic lime, alumina, silica, sesquioxide of chromium, or hydrofluosilicic acid, were employed to decompose the chloride of sodium, without having attained any noticeable result. The "new process" is based upon the action of bicarbonate of ammonia on a concentrated solution of common salt, a matter already known for a third of a century, whereby the greater part of the sodium is precipitated as bicarbonate of soda, while chloride of ammonia remains in the solutions, from which, by means of caustic lime, ammonia can again be obtained to serve for the decomposition of fresh portions of salt. The carbonic acid necessary for the continuance of the process is in part furnished by the bicarbonate of soda, on transforming it by heat to neutral carbonate; in part the carbonic acid issuing from natural vents in the earth is used, or it is formed by the combustion of coal. . . .

The advantages of the new process, the details of which are, as a matter of course, still withheld from publication, over that of Leblanc are self-apparent. They minimize in the possibility of the *direct* conversion of salt into soda, and in the fact that out of saturated saline solutions only the sodium is precipitated, and not the other metals of the salts of the mother-liquor, in the absolute freedom of the product from all sulphur compounds, in the high degree of the soda obtained, in the simplicity of the apparatus and utensils, in the great economy of fuel and labor, and in the fact, which, in the interests of hygiene and the neighbors of the manufactory, must certainly not be too lightly valued, that no noxious by-products and refuse are produced. The weak point in the ammonia process, at present, is the loss of the chlorine of the salt, which by the regeneration of the ammonia is obtained in worthless chloride of calcium.

The consequences to chemical manufacturers attending the general introduction of the new process, and especially the effect on the consumption of sulphur, the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and the price of muriatic acid and chloride of lime, cannot at the present moment be foreseen.

Decomposing Action of Light.—Dr. John H. Draper's assertion that the curve which should represent the decomposing power of the vari-

ous rays of light would correspond to the curve of brightness, has been questioned, and different correspondences have been substituted. Thus, it has been held that this decomposition-curve corresponds with the curve of heat-intensity, or to the curve of absorption by chlorophyll, and of mechanical intensity or heat-action. But experiments made by Dr. Pfeiffer, and communicated to the Marburg Society of Natural Science, confirm Draper's conclusion. In that communication, Dr. Pfeiffer, in the first place, refutes the conclusions of Lommel and Müller, who asserted correspondence with the chlorophyll curve. He shows that chlorophyll solutions may be obtained which give the absorption-bands, and yet show no decomposition of carbonic acid, but rather absorb oxygen. Hence it is an unwarranted inference that the rays most active in decomposition are those which are extinguished. In order to determine experimentally the decomposing force of different rays, the author adopted the method of counting the bubbles of gas given off by a branch in water. His procedure, as detailed in the *Chemical News*, was as follows:

Two lenses of different focal distances were so combined that solar rays, passing through them from a heliostat, issued nearly parallel, and formed an image of 40 millimetres diameter. The diameter of this image fell on a slit 3 millimetres broad; and the rays, then passing through a prism and an achromatic lens, formed a spectrum at 2 to 24 metres distance, having a length of 230 millimetres, and a height of 50 millimetres. The weakening of the rays through absorption and reflection was reckoned at about $\frac{1}{10}$, but the absolute intensity was not measured. The yellow was sufficiently bright to cause pain in looking at it. The spectrum was not perfectly pure, but proved sufficiently so for the purpose.

In the gasometric method, Dr. Pfeiffer remarks, there are various disadvantages. A long exposure is required, and small errors are apt to creep in, both in this and in removing the leaves from the tube; and these errors assume importance, from the small quantity of carbonic acid decomposed. The method of counting gas-bubbles, indeed, does not give a perfectly accurate value for the quantity of CO_2 decomposed; still, in all circumstances where the bubbles increase, there is more energetic decomposition, and conversely, the amount of correspondence being sufficient. When a plant is giving off bubbles, the slightest shadow makes a difference, and in less than a minute the new stream of bubbles becomes constant for the new light intensity.

The plant employed was *Elaeode Canadensis*. Branches of this, 45 millimetres long, fixed to a glass rod, were placed, with cut surface uppermost, in a parallel-sided glass vessel filled with water. A pasteboard cover was applied to one side of the vessel, having a vertical slit, 18 millimetres in breadth, opposite the branch, and including it. The vessel was then submitted to the spectral rays, which came to it at right angles through the slit. Care was taken that, in moving the vessel to a new position, the rays should still meet its surface at right angles.

The counting of bubbles began at the yellow. After each removal, a short time was allowed for the stream of bubbles to become constant. From the yellow throughout there was in every case a continuous diminution in the number of bubbles, as the following shows:

In yellow, in a quarter of a minute,	22 bubbles.
In orange next yellow,	19 "
In middle orange,	15 "
In orange next red,	14 "
In red next orange,	7 "
In red farther off,	4 "
In " " "	3 "
In " " "	2 "
In extreme red,	1 "
Back to yellow,	22 "
In yellow, in a quarter of a minute,	25 bubbles.
In middle of green,	9 "
In middle of blue,	6 "
In middle of indigo,	4 "
In middle of violet,	3 "
Back to yellow,	24 "

(It may be observed that, where the process became very slow, counting was continued for half a minute to one minute, and then a reduction made.)

Dr. Pfeiffer next experimented by placing a chlorophyll solution in the path of the rays, and bringing the plant to the band between B and C, which, with a breadth of 10 millimetres, almost entirely covered it. The number of bubbles given off here was compared with that in the bright yellow. Reckoning the latter as 100, the average for the other was 29.1.

Thus, no connection is indicated between absorption of the light-rays in a chlorophyll solution, and the "assimilation-value" of these absorbed rays.

On the other hand, the little-absorbed yellow rays appeared most active in decomposing CO_2 , and what appeared the brightest part of the yellow gave most bubbles; so that, on moving the plant even a very little on either side, and without leaving the yellow, the number of bubbles diminished. For example, the following bubble-numbers were got in half a minute's exposure:

In brightest yellow.....	42 bubbles.
A little toward green.....	40 "
Back to first position.....	43 "
In brightest yellow.....	43 bubbles.
A little toward orange.....	40 "
Back to first position.....	43 "

From a large collation of instances are obtained the following average values for the several spectral rays, reckoning the number of bubbles in the yellow at 100:

Red.....	25.4
Orange.....	63.0
Yellow.....	100.0
Green.....	37.3
Blue.....	22.1
Indigo.....	13.5
Violet.....	7.1

The curve formed in accordance with these numbers agrees very nearly with the curve obtained by Vierordt in his measurement of brightness in the solar spectrum. From the culmination-point in yellow, to the middle of orange and green, they are almost alike; thereafter they diverge slightly.

Now, this curve obtained from bubble-numbers does not truly represent the assimilation-curve. The numbers (as Dr. Pfeiffer had pointed out in a previous paper) were too high, and the more so the less carbonic acid was decomposed in given circumstances. The relation between the values for the gas-bubbles, and the quantity of CO_2 decomposed, is, on account of individual peculiarities and other causes, not constant, and must be determined empirically. If, however, the proper reduction be made, Dr. Pfeiffer thinks the curve then obtained will have a still closer resemblance to the brightness-curve.

Still, the agreement of the gas-bubbles curve with the brightness-curve is so close as to warrant Draper's conclusion, as to decomposition of CO_2 in plants, that the decomposing force of the various rays corresponds in general to their apparent brightness in the spectrum.

Suint.—It has been ascertained that sheep derive from the soil upon which they pasture

a considerable amount of potash, which, after it has circulated in the blood, is excreted by the skin with the sweat, and remains, generally in connection with this, attached to the wool. Chevreuil discovered, some time ago, that this peculiar mixture, known by the French as *suint*, constitutes not less than one-third the weight of the raw merino fleece, from which it is easily removed by immersion in cold water. In ordinary wools the suint is less, the amount being about fifteen per cent. of the raw fleece. Formerly it was considered as a kind of soap, mainly for the reason that the wool, besides this, sometimes contained about eight per cent., or a not inconsiderable quantity, of fat. This fat, however, is usually combined with earthy matters, mostly with lime, and consequently forms a soap which is very insoluble. The soluble suint is a neutral salt arising from the combination of potash with a peculiar animal acid, of which little more is known than that it contains salt-petre. Attention has lately been directed to suint, in order to obtain as much as possible of the potash eliminated from the animal, and a special industry has been established in various portions of the great French wool district, such as Reims, Elbœuf, etc. A company purchases from the wool-raiser the solution of the suint obtained by rinsing the wool in cold water, the price paid for it being higher in proportion as it is more concentrated. As a general rule, it is maintained that a fleece weighing nine pounds contains about twenty ounces of suint, which should contain about one-third part, or six to seven ounces, of potash, although not more than five and a half ounces are perhaps directly available. In the wool-manufactories of the towns referred to, there are nearly 60,000,000 pounds of wool washed annually, the yield of about 6,750,000 sheep. This quantity should contain over 3,000,000 pounds of pure potash. Thus the water in which the wool is washed, and which has heretofore been thrown away, is made to yield a product adding appreciably to the value of the wool itself, and more than covering the cost of the treatment. It is, of course, not an easy matter to utilize this solution of suint on a small scale, but wherever the work is carried on wholesale, as it is in connection with all great manufacturing establishments, it will undoubtedly become a regular part of the process of manufacture.

CHESEBRO, CAROLINE, an American authoress and teacher, born in Canandaigua, N. Y., about 1828; died in Piermont, N. J., February 16, 1878. Miss Chesebro's education was obtained mostly in her native village, which has for many years borne a high reputation for the excellence of its female seminaries. She commenced writing for the magazines about 1848, contributing at first to *Graham's* and *Holden's Dollar Magazine*. In 1851, a volume of her stories and sketches was collected and published with the title of "Dream-Land

by Daylight." This was followed, in 1852, by "Isa, a Pilgrimage," and in subsequent years she published several novels of considerable merit, the best of which were "Victoria, or the World Overcome," "Peter Carrington," "The Foe in the Household," and a collection of stories entitled "The Beautiful Gate, and other Tales." She was a frequent contributor to *Harper, Putnam, the Atlantic, the Knickerbocker, Hours at Home, the Galaxy, Lippincott, and Scribner*, and had a novel passing through the press of Lippincott & Co. at the time of her death. For eight years previous to her death she had been teacher of Rhetoric and Composition in the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn. Miss Cheebro was no candidate for a reputation founded on sensationalism or exaggeration. She was eminently truthful, not only in her every word, but in her entire modes of thought. Her nature was singularly healthy. She was never led astray by fantastic images. She was little known in general society, but was always a favorite in the domestic circle, commanding homage from men of intellect, and winning the cordial friendship of persons of her own sex. Her disposition was so considerate and just, there was so little pretension in her manners, so little that was exacting in her temper, that she happily escaped the frequent rivalries of literary life, and numbered among her warmest admirers many eminent persons whom her generous nature prevented from becoming envious of her fame.

CHILI (REPÚBLICA DE CHILE), an independent state of South America, lying between latitude 24° and 56° south, and longitude 70° and 74° west. It is bounded north by Bolivia; east, by the Argentine Republic, from which it is separated by the Cordillera of the Andes, and by Patagonia; south, by Cape Horn; and west, by the Pacific Ocean. It has an area of 248,818 square miles, inclusive of 115,590 square miles of territory claimed by Chili in Patagonia, but disputed by the Argentine Government. The republic is divided into fifteen provinces and one colony, which, with their respective populations, in 1870, are as follows:

Provinces.	Population.	Provinces.	Population.
Araucanía.....	131,178	Maule.....	211,567
Arica.....	87,977	Suble.....	125,519
Atacama.....	89,343	Santiago.....	374,078
Chilo.....	62,223	Talca.....	102,112
Coquimbó.....	152,936	Valdivia.....	27,980
Concepcion.....	155,382	Valparaiso.....	144,354
Copiapó.....	159,628	Magellan Colony.....	739
Curauma.....	100,200		
Llanquihue.....	42,342	Total.....	1,972,438

The population of the principal towns, in 1865, was: Santiago, 115,377; Valparaiso, 70,488; Talca, 17,900; Concepcion, 18,958; La Serena, 13,550; and Copiapó, 13,881.

Of the inhabitants in 1865, not Chileans by birth, 3,092 were English, 3,876 Germans, and 2,482 French.

The President of the republic is F. Errázuriz (elected September 18, 1871, for a term of five years); Minister of the Interior, E. Al-

tamirano, elected September 18, 1871; Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Ibañez, elected December 9, 1871; Minister of Justice, Public Worship, and Instruction, A. Cifuentes, elected September 18, 1871; Minister of Finance, R. Barros Luco, elected April 12, 1872; Minister of War and Marine, A. Pinto, elected September 18, 1871.

There is a Supreme Court at the capital, Santiago, and a Court of Appeals at Valparaiso, Concepcion, and La Serena.

The Postmaster-General is J. M. Riesco; the Archbishop of Santiago is R. V. Valdivieso, elevated in 1847; Bishop of La Serena, M. Orrego; of Concepcion, T. H. Salas, appointed in 1854; and of San Carlos de Chiloé, Fr. de Paule Solar, appointed in 1857.

The regular army is composed of 9 generals, 10 colonels, 40 lieutenant-colonels, 60 majors, 188 captains, 290 lieutenants (47 field and 186 subaltern officers of which number belong to the National Guard), 2,000 foot, 712 horse; and 804 artillery: total, 3,516 men.

The National Guard is made up as follows: Horse, 47 commanding and 1,084 subaltern officers, and 28,296 men; foot, 12 commanding and 147 subaltern officers, and 4,187 men; and artillery, 10 commanding and 121 subaltern officers, and 2,659 men.

The navy comprises 9 vessels mounting 80 guns, with 121 marines, and 624 men. There are, besides, two iron-clads, and one small ship-of-war in course of building in England.

There are in the Chilean navy 2 rear-admirals; 3 first-class, 5 second-class, and 9 third-class captains; 40 lieutenants; and 43 midshipmen; one battalion of marine artillery of 400 men, commanded by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, and 10 lieutenants. There is also at Valparaiso a battalion of marine artillery, forming a part of the *guardia civil* (police force), with one lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 23 lieutenants, and 1,173 men.

The foreign commerce of Chili, if the extent and capabilities of the republic be taken into consideration, is larger than that of any other South American state.

The staple articles of exportation are copper, silver, wheat, flour, cotton, hides, and wool, more than one-half of which is taken by Great Britain. The exports for the year 1871 were:

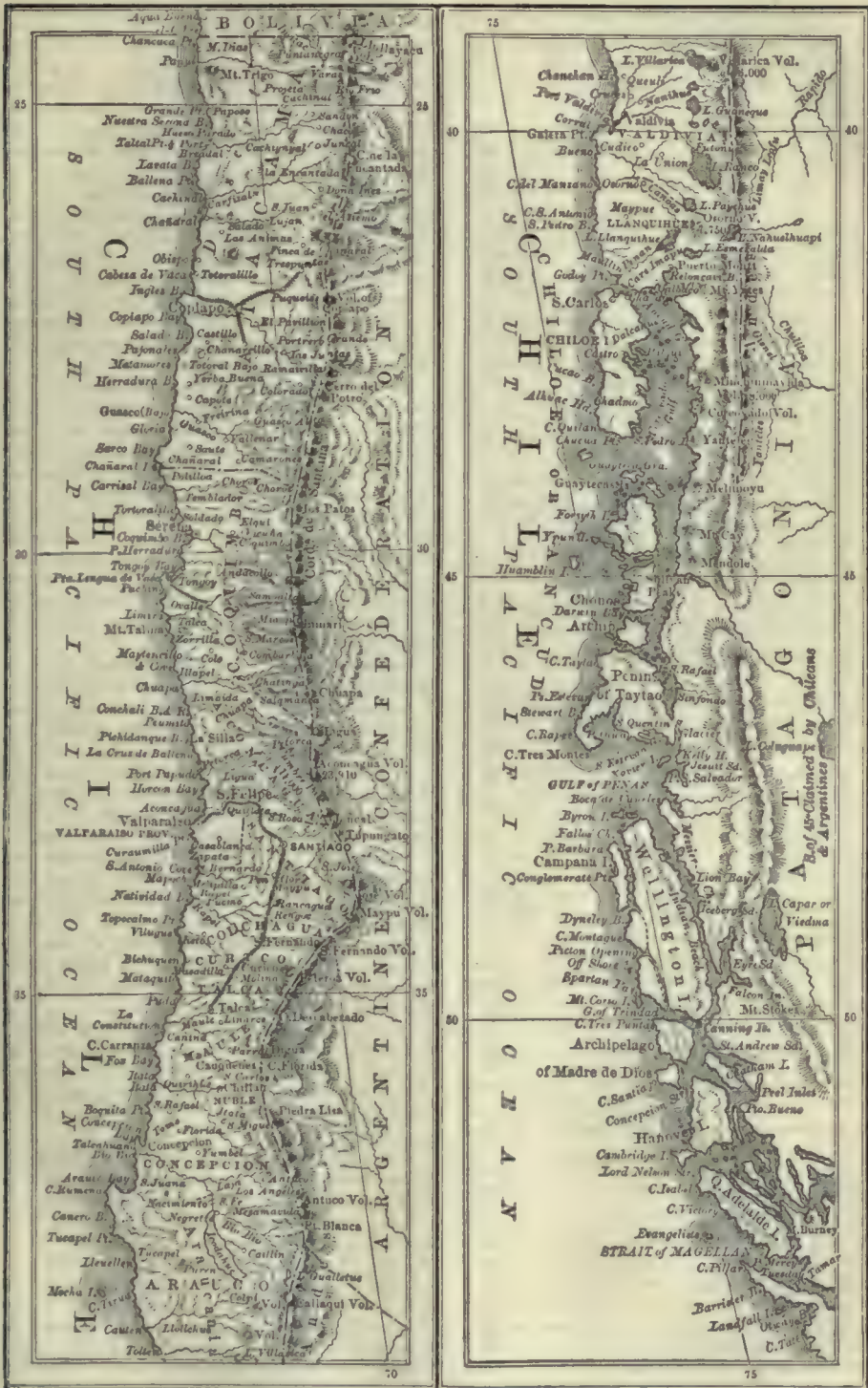
Countries.	Value.
Great Britain.....	\$18,991,801
Peru.....	6,616,000
France.....	2,288,000
Bolivia.....	2,030,000
Uruguay.....	1,331,000
Germany.....	333,000
Ecuador.....	277,000
United States.....	292,000
Central America.....	123,000
Belgium.....	146,000
Other countries.....	859,000

Total for 1871.....\$33,285,801

Total for 1870.....27,064,000

Increase for 1871.....\$16,225,801

The imports consist, for the most part, of cotton, linen, woollen, and silk fabrics; paper,



perfumery, leather, wine, and brandy; tea, coffee, sugar, cacao, tobacco, rice, dyes, pearls, salts, etc., etc. Two-fifths of the articles imported proceed from England, and about one-sixth from France. The following table exhibits the imports for 1871:

Countries.	Value.
England.....	\$10,746,555
France.....	4,521,000
Germany.....	2,622,000
United States.....	1,267,000
Peru.....	1,371,000
Argentine Republic.....	933,000
Belgium.....	798,000
Brazil.....	796,000
Central America.....	216,000
Other countries.....	1,002,000
Total for 1871.....	\$24,832,555
Total for 1870.....	28,300,000
Decrease for 1871.....	\$3,467,555

In the above tables there is not stated the value of goods received *in transitu*, which, in 1871, amounted to \$5,279,000 inward, and \$4,714,000 outward.

The total value of the exports to England, in 1872, was \$27,958,915, which is considerably above the aggregate value of the exports to all countries in 1870. The entire value of the imports from Great Britain, in 1872, reached \$16,842,515.

The coasting-trade for 1871 represented a total value of \$31,188,000. The whole trade of the republic, for 1871, may be recapitulated as follows:

Exports.....	\$33,245,901
Imports.....	21,892,555
Goods in transitu.....	4,714,000
Coasting-trade.....	31,188,000
Total.....	\$94,020,956

The port movements for 1871 are exhibited in the subjoined table:

Number of Vessels entered.	Flags.	Tons.
1,471.....	National.....	448,000
2,299.....	French.....	2,281,000
445.....	American.....	111,000
412.....	Guatemala.....	136,000
278.....	San Salvador.....	67,000
101.....	Italian.....	53,000
116.....	British.....	31,000
70.....	German.....	25,000
509.....	Other flags.....	106,000
5,462.....		3,261,000

The merchant navy comprised, in the same year, 75 vessels, with an aggregate of 16,187 tons measurement; of which number 18 were steamers, with 3,857 tons.

At the end of 1873, the following railways were in operation:

	Kilometres.
Santiago & Valparaiso.....	184
Ladrial, San Felipe & Los Andes.....	44
Santiago & Quilón.....	185
San Felipe & Palmita.....	30
Valdivia & Chilian.....	185
Caldes & San Antonio.....	150
Ovalle & Tongay.....	67
Coyumbal & Las Cardas.....	62
Palmón & Chafaralillo.....	43
Cerrizal Alto & Cerrizal Bajo.....	40
Total.....	990

Besides the foregoing, the first five of which belong to the state, the lines hereafter named are in process of construction: Curicó to Ohillan, 196 kilometres; San Rosendo to Angol, 98 kilometres; and Santa Fé to Los Angeles, 14 kilometres, all the property of the state.

The length of the government lines of telegraph was 3,092 kilometres; that of the line from Santiago to Valparaiso, the property of a private company, 180 kilometres. Of the fifty-two offices in the republic, so far, fifty belong to the state. The laying of the telegraph to Concepcion was completed, and the line opened to the public service in January.

In the same month the Inspector-General of Telegraphs ordered a line to be made between Lota and Coronel, and another to connect the latter place with Arauco.

At a meeting of the directors of the Transandine Telegraph Company, held on May 21st, it was stated that the business of the company was steadily increasing, and that it would soon be possible to declare a dividend. It was also asserted that the Brazilian and Lisbon cable would be laid and opened as far as St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, in September next, and that the construction of the Pernambuco cable would be completed by May, 1874; so that about the middle of the the latter year Chili would be in telegraphic communication with the whole world.

Snow, as it had been apprehended, is likely to give rise to interruptions in the Transandine Telegraph service at certain seasons of the year. Communications were for a time suspended in August.

It was reported that the Antofagasta and Mejillones Railway Companies had amalgamated, and that the Bolivian Government had been petitioned to sanction the agreement.

Permission was granted to Urmeneta and Errázuriz to build a railway from Totoralillo to La Higuera, with an exclusive privilege for thirty years.

A person named Francisco Riso Patron obtained an exclusive privilege, for eight years, for an invention which he denominates a maritime railway. The commissioners appointed to report upon the invention state that it will effect quite a revolution in the manner of loading and unloading vessels. The inventor claims that by means of his apparatus he can discharge the largest of the straits steamers in four hours.

The modifications in the proposal of Messrs. Clark & Co., for the construction of a railway over the Andes, consist in an annual subsidy of \$153,000, in bonds of the six per cent. loan, instead of a guarantee of seven per cent. Messrs. Clark & Co. bind themselves to give up the bonds when the net receipts of the line exceed seven per cent. on the cost of the line. The Government is to be allowed to take part in the formation of the tariffs of the line, when the net receipts exceed twelve per cent. on the cost.

A bill to empower the Government to purchase the stock held by private individuals in the Southern Railway having passed Congress, in August, the Minister of the Interior appointed a commission to frame a code of regulations for the administration of the state railways. The Council of State sanctioned another bill, authorizing the Government to expend \$2,700,000 in the purchase of new rolling-stock for the line just mentioned. The works on the road were pushed forward with remarkable activity; and, if the same rate of progress is maintained, the line will be completed considerably under contract time.

The works on the Mejillones Railway were definitively suspended on August 9th, and one thousand laborers discharged.

The Talcahuano & Chillan Railway promises to prove very prosperous. The portion of the road in operation—as far as Malvoa—produced, in little more than twelve months, a surplus of \$17,000, and that in spite of the high rates still ruling on the line. Once the latter has reached Chillan, a larger number of places will be connected, and the returns will be most satisfactory. It was expected that trains would commence to run over the whole line early in 1874.

The Copiapó & Paquies Railway will before long form a part of a transandine line, the construction of which, from the heart of the Argentine Republic to the mountain frontier, was finally sanctioned by the Government of the latter country.

In 1872 no less than 6,000,000 passengers were carried by the different city railroads in the republic.

In the course of the year 1871, the total number of letters, newspapers, and packages that passed through the post-office was 11,549,175.

Wheat, for export to England, brought from \$3.50 to \$3.90 per hectolitre of 166 pounds, on board, in April, in bulk, or in buyers' bags; and the flourishing state of trade in general, in and around Concepcion was hailed as the herald of the prosperity expected to result from the opening of the new railway to Chillan, which is situated in the very heart of the wheat country.

Concepcion now boasts of two banks of issue and deposit, and one mortgage bank; and the numerous and handsome buildings, both public and private, in course of construction, afford ample testimony to its prosperity.

A Protestant congregation has existed there for some years, under the ministration of Dr. I. A. Swamy, of the United States.

The total value of the exports from Tomé, in 1872, was \$2,459,486, being upward of \$1,000,000 in excess of 1871.

Samples of Chilian tobacco were found to be of excellent quality.

The ordinary national income, in 1872, was \$13,843,283; and the expenditure, \$12,514,408; constituting a surplus of \$1,328,880.

The annexed table shows the sources and the amount of the income for 1871 :

Customs duties.....	\$5,942,906
State railways.....	1,892,686
Government monopolies (tobacco, playing-cards, etc.).....	1,462,174
Real-estate tax.....	646,083
Alcabala.....	445,660
Patent rights.....	343,767
Sale of Mejillones guano.....	195,750
Post-Office.....	22,003
Telegraphs.....	35,505
Sundries.....	604,069
Total.....	\$11,782,880
Expenditures for same year.....	12,542,493
Deficit.....	\$759,613

Here follow the estimated expenditures for 1873 :

Ministry of the Interior.....	\$2,918,514
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	229,323
Ministry of War and Marine.....	2,899,666
Ministry of Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction.....	1,978,267
Ministry of Finances.....	5,338,780
Total.....	\$13,364,350

HOME DEBT.	Capital.	Interest.	Amortization, 1871.
Three per cent., 1865...	\$3,185,375	\$95,561	\$30,625
Eight per cent., 1865...	2,459,500	196,784	125,600
Meiggs loan at 6 per ct.	1,564,000	98,840	92,000
Garland loan at 6 per ct.	1,309,000	78,540	20,000
On real estate (3 to 6 per cent.).....	7,739,498	236,702	.....
Other debts.....	215,651	8,643	.....
Total.....	\$16,463,234	\$500,069	\$763,500
FOREIGN DEBT.			
Loan of 1843, at 8 per cent.....	\$1,812,000	\$54,360	\$103,500
Loan of 1848, at 4½ per cent.....	6,288,500	282,982	166,500
Loan of 1870, at 5 per cent.....	4,908,000	245,400	105,000
Loan of 1867, at 6 per cent.....	9,125,000	547,500	238,000
Loan of 1866, at 7 per cent.....	4,946,000	246,220	150,000
Total.....	\$37,079,500	\$1,476,462	\$763,500
Total national debt in January, 1873.....	\$43,542,634	\$2,276,531	\$1,081,925

The railway debts, which are included in the above total, amounted, on January 1, 1872, to \$7,886,000.

Articles of consumption pay, for the most part, an import duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem; tools, hardware, etc., 15 per cent.; and most machines enter duty-free. The export duties on metals and ores reach as high as 5 per cent. ad valorem.

The receipts of the Valparaíso custom-house for January amounted to \$1,200,000. Those for June were \$800,724.55—an increase of \$102,223.37 over the same month of the previous year. The total receipts, from January 1st to September 30th, figure in the official returns at \$5,429,379.39, being an improvement of \$777,109.73, as compared to those of the corresponding period in 1872.

The coinage in the mint for the month of December, 1872, was as follows: \$506.76 in 2-cent nickel coins; \$1,195.58 in 1-cent do.; and \$724.57 in ½-cent do. The purchases

of gold and silver bullion in 1872 were as follows: 3,424 kilos of gold, amounting to \$2,448,150; and 25,702,882 do. of silver, of the value of \$1,089,287.73; total, \$3,537,437.73. The coinage in 1872 was as follows: \$2,343,107 in \$10 gold coins; \$114,750 in \$5 do.; \$794,704 in \$1 silver do.; \$52,100 in 50-cent do.; \$395,832.30 in 20-cent do.; \$28,769.10 in 10-cent do.; \$14,313 in 5-cent do.; \$4,135.16 in 2-cent nickel do.; \$6,895.89 in 1-cent do. do.; \$12,531.97 in $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent do. The price the mint pays for gold is \$715 per kilogramme, and \$42.88 for silver.

The Santiago mint commenced coining about \$3,000,000 worth of coins for Peru in April, and about \$1,000,000 worth for Ecuador.

In September silver and gold bullion were purchased to the amount of \$284,387.80; the value of the gold was \$271,507.91, and included a remittance of \$50,000 on account of the loan. The coinage in September was \$257,409.34, as follows: \$10 gold coins, \$139,710; \$5 do., \$28,965; \$2 do., \$70,272; 20-cent. silver do., \$16,397; 2-cent nickel, \$1,545.20; and 1-cent do., \$520.14.

A bronze coinage to the extent of \$100,000 was soon to be issued.

The prices of some commodities at the mines of Caracoles are suggestive at once of insufficient supplies and high freights; gun powder is selling at \$28 per quintal; sugar, \$27. and bread, \$20; lard brings \$40; grease, \$30, and steel for tools, \$28 to \$30.

The London, Mexico, and South American Banking Company were to establish, in July, a branch at Valparaiso, with a capital of \$50,000.

A fusion of the Sud-Americano Bank and the Bank of Valparaiso was in contemplation in October. The nominal capital of the new establishment would be \$30,500,000.

The following bills were sanctioned by the Council of State, January 2, 1873: the San Felipe Railway; exemption of import duties on materials required for the Caldera and Lota Telegraph; the reform of the 54th clause of the Constitution; the Totoralillo & Higuera Railway; issue of bonds for the purchase of a site for and the erection of a Lyceum at Valparaiso; and to declare as of public utility the lands required by the Valparaiso Water Company.

The question of boundaries between Chili and Bolivia was finally settled by a treaty under date La Paz, December 5, 1872, and some of the more important articles we here transcribe:

ARTICLE I. The eastern limits of Chili, mentioned in Article I. of the Boundary Treaty of 1866, are hereby declared to be the highest summits of the Andes, and therefore the dividing line between Chili and Bolivia is the twenty-fourth degree of south latitude from the Pacific Ocean to the summit of the Andes.

ART. II. In order to determine by means of visible marks the situation of the mines and ore-producing places subject to a common participation in the export duties within the twenty-third and twenty-fourth degrees, each party will appoint a commissioner to determine said places.

ART. III. The participation in the export duties is hereby declared to comprise ores properly so called, as well as inorganic substances that come under the general designation of ores in the mineral kingdom.

ART. IV. For the working of guano deposits already discovered, or that may hereafter be discovered within the zone determined in Art. II. of this protocol, the Governments of Chili and of Bolivia will form, by mutual consent, the respective rules and regulations in order to derive the greatest possible profit from the system of working.

ART. VI. The inspector of customs at Mejillones, in conjunction with the chief of the Chilian commission there established, will proceed to balance, liquidate and pay all accounts, and collect the duties of other custom-houses established within the twenty-third degree, and, this done, the Government of Bolivia will pay over to that of Chili half of the export duties on ores arising from its custom-houses up to the date of liquidation.

After liquidation, every two months the Mejillones custom-house will pay over to the fiscal agent of Chili his corresponding share of the profits.

ART. VII. By common agreement the two governments will fix the tariff of duties on bullion and ores of every description exported from the zone determined in Article II., and no one will be permitted to alter or modify the tariff except by common consent and agreement.

ART. VIII. As for the guano and ores of every description obtained from the territories situated north of the twenty-third degree, and exported through the custom-houses established within said degree, the Bolivian Government will keep a separate account of the duties levied upon them within its territory, and the fiscal commissioner of Chili at Mejillones will have no right whatever to interfere with this account.

Chili will enjoy the same right in respect to the products obtained south of the twenty-fifth degree, and exported through custom-houses established north of said degree.

ART. IX. The two governments agree to continue negotiating in a friendly manner, with a view to the revision and abrogation of the treaty of August 10, 1866, substituting in lieu thereof another, better calculated to promote the mutual interests of the two sister republics, in order to obviate all causes of future dispute, and on the unchangeable basis of the twenty-fourth degree, and the highest summits of the Andes.

In the liquidations above mentioned, allowance will always be made for the amount of the salaries of the government employes necessary for the proper administration of the territory referred to in Article II.

A bill was presented to Congress authorizing the President of Chili to apply two hundred and fifty thousand dollars toward erecting a building to be appropriated to general and national exhibitions.

In consideration of the eminent services of Admiral Thomas Cochrane, there has been granted as a free gift to his grandson, Lord Douglas Cochrane, a section of two thousand hectares (five thousand acres) of arable land, situated in the province of Arauco, in such locality as government might designate.

The Minister of Public Instruction issued, in October, a decree to the effect that religious teaching should not be obligatory, except when expressly desired by parents.

A new penal code, submitted in the same month for the approval of the Congress will bring about a complete revolution in criminal

law. One very important feature, among others of the code, is the establishment of guarantees for the peaceful exercise of all forms of worship, and the placing the clergy, in certain cases, within the jurisdiction of the civil authority. The clerical party, as was natural, were alarmed at such innovation; and the latter became the object of violent protestations on the part of the archbishop, who petitioned the Senate not to sanction such heretical machinations.

A law was enacted in November permitting the planting of tobacco, under certain restrictions. It will now be seen whether the soil of Chili is favorable or unfavorable to tobacco-culture.

Inasmuch as there has been considerable discussion in Congress of late years, and especially in 1872, as to the advisability of any patent law, commissioners having been appointed to examine into and report upon the same, and to suggest what reforms they deemed necessary in the event of the continuation of the law now in force, it may not be uninteresting to transcribe here the leading clauses of that law:

Article 152 of the Chilean Constitution, dated May, 1833, grants to every author or inventor the exclusive proprietorship of his discovery or invention for the time allowed by law; and, further, authorizes the payment of a proper indemnity, should it be found necessary to publish the invention.

In 1840 a law was passed which expressly limits the privileges which should be ceded in Chili to patentees of an invention, and lays down the formula and conditions under which such privileges shall be granted. A new invention or discovery must be laid by the inventor before the Minister of the Interior, who has to appoint a committee for the examination of the samples, models, or drawings produced. On the report of these commissioners, who are sworn to secrecy, the minister grants or withholds the patent.

The term of a patent cannot exceed ten years.

The patentee pays a sum of fifty dollars into the treasury as a contribution toward the museum, in which the model of his invention is kept, together with a full explanation of the use and method of the article or matter he has invented, which is preserved, closed under private seal of the inventor, until the term of his patent has expired.

By the same law, and under the same conditions, a patent is allowed for inventions of arts or industries which may appear in foreign countries, but are unknown in Chili; but such patents are granted for shorter periods, not exceeding eight years.

The transfer of patents, or the privileges thereon, to another party is permitted, unless fraudulency be suspected.

Forgeries of an article already patented are subject to a fine of from one hundred to one thousand dollars, and the forfeiture not only of the article itself produced, but also of the establishment and implements used in manufacturing, the proceeds of such a fine and forfeiture being equally divided between the treasury and the patentee, after payment of the loss calculated as suffered by the latter.

Should a patent be fraudulently obtained, that is, under false pretences, or by any other but the inventor himself, such person is liable to a fine of from one hundred to one thousand dollars, or an imprisonment of from three to twelve months.

In case of disputes arising between parties who may obtain privileges sanctioning the issue of the

same article, the law provides the settlement of such causes by arbitration, an arbitrator being named by each party, and a third by the Minister of the Interior.

Patents may be granted as effective throughout the country, or be confined to one or more provinces.

Terms exclusive of the period allotted for the patent are granted for the purpose of installing the establishment, machinery, or industry for the issue of the invention; but, should this term expire without the object for which it is intended being carried out, all privileges allowed for the patent are annulled; and in the same manner is all exclusive privilege disallowed, if such establishment is abandoned for more than one year, or if the article produced is inferior to the original sample.

Extension of the term ceded for patents on exclusive privileges of production, are allowed when the patentee is judged worthy of such an extension of his patent, but for which he must have applied six months before the expiration of his first license.

In August, 1851, a law was decreed, which obliges the commissioners who take cognizance of the petition for a patent, or introduction of an industry, to report, not only on its utility, but also on the hindrances which might result to industry or commerce by the cession of an exclusive privilege, as well to report on the difficulties or expenses to which the petitioners may be subjected in their undertaking, with a view to determine the allotted time for the introduction of the art or invention, in order that full knowledge may be taken of the industry which may be prejudiced by any cession of exclusive privilege. Special mention must also be made whether the petition is for a patent of invention, or for introducing into the country some new article.

Under date of August 16, 1856, a law was promulgated, which makes it obligatory on the petitioner for the introduction of inventions already known in other countries, that the privileges for which he solicits be published in the official journal during the term of thirty days, in order that those parties who may have already brought into the country, or established such inventions or industries, or have taken steps for their introduction or establishment, and thereby incurred expense previous to the petition for such exclusive privilege, shall have a right to oppose the cession of the monopoly.

A statue of Lord Cochrane was inaugurated on February 12th, in Valparaiso; and the occasion was solemnized with banquets and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

The relations between Chili and the Argentine Republic were becoming more cordial in the early part of the year; but toward September discussions arose concerning the vexed question of Patagonia, the whole of which territory is claimed by the Argentines.

The plans for the exhibition building of 1875, were approved of by the Government on March 17th. The building, which will be a permanent one, will be erected in the grounds of the Normal School of Agriculture, and is to cost \$225,000.

An earthquake was felt in Valparaiso and Santiago, on July 8th, the shocks of which were of unusually long duration, and of an intensity exceeding that of the earthquake of 1851. Some lives were lost, and public and private edifices, and even statues, etc., in the cemeteries, were considerably injured. All pendulum clocks stopped; the church bells tolled; and a railway-train was detained by

rocks which had been precipitated upon the line. The shocks were quite perceptible as far south as Curicó. The Governor of Potosí informed the Minister of the Interior that much damage had been done in that town on the 7th of the same month; the walls of the parish church, the jail, the market-house, and of a school, had been shattered, and the buildings left in ruins. Several persons were killed, and others sustained fractures of the arms or legs. At La Serena the severity of the shock caused great alarm; in Quillota many edifices were destroyed; the damage at Ligua was estimated at \$50,000, and that at Limache at \$137,000.

In Chiloé a bed of coal was reported to have been discovered, exceeding in width any of the coal-beds of England, and 40 yards in depth.

Machines for agricultural and mining purposes, and for use in the arts and sciences, intended for the exhibition of 1875, were to be admitted duty free.

A silver-mine was discovered in Cerro Negro, the vein of which is nearly five feet in width, and can be traced to a distance of upward of 300 yards. It is full of native silver.

The French residents in Valparaíso sent a handsome gold medal to be presented to M. Thiers, in recognition of the eminent services he had rendered to his country.

Early in November, a petition, signed by a large number of the leading property-holders in Valparaíso, was presented to the Central Government, demanding its protection against the arbitrary acts of the local authorities.

A great discovery of silver deposits was made in the vast desert of Atacama, some 45 miles from Chafaral. The ore is said to yield from 8,000 to 10,000 marks per *cajon*. At Copiapó much excitement was produced by the news, and all the towns of that region were likely to be deserted. Indeed, the crowds setting out for the new mines were so numerous that at Copiapó as much as \$150 had been paid for a single draught-mule.

Five of the Caracoles mines alone paid, during the first six months of the year, 3,598 laborers, who worked 1,705 metres, and obtained 45,782 kilogrammes of ore.

On September 5th, tenders for colonization were opened at Santiago, and were referred to a commission. In a reform measure, then under discussion in Congress, a clause was inserted enabling foreigners, after a residence of one year in the republic, to apply for letters of naturalization.

Some twenty Swiss families were about to settle in the Magellan Straits colony.

The losses caused to British insurance companies by the disastrous fires in Valparaíso are reported to have reached \$35,000.

Unlike most other similar regions, the Chilean deserts contain treasures at once infinite in variety, and inexhaustible in quality. The discovery of nitre was followed by the

discovery of borax; next came the vast metalliferous deposits, particularly as multitudinous veins of silver-lead ores; and then the silver-mines of Caracoles. Rich and abundant veins of copper are now reported to have been found within a few leagues of Salinas, and stratified parallel layers of pebbles suitable for the manufacture of cameos. A species of alabaster has also been discovered near Caracoles, susceptible of a high polish, and well adapted for parlor ornaments. Not long ago a stone was extracted from the Merceditas mines, containing embedded in it a shell of perfect form, in a matrix of chloride of silver. From other veins are obtained impressions of ammonites and bivalves (*Ecomphalus petangulatus*, and *Cardium porulosum*).

From the Blanca Torre more wonderful relics still, of a former world, have been brought to light. At a depth of some 230 feet, shells have been met with, presenting all the lustre of a bright pearl-shell. Round balls, somewhat resembling billiard-balls in size and shape, have been pronounced to be the eggs of antediluvian birds, winged reptiles, and toad-like monsters, that repaired to that locality for the purpose of laying their eggs at a period when the stratum now forming the bottom of the mines was the uppermost stratum of that part of the terrestrial surface.

CHINA, an empire in Asia; reigning Emperor, T'oung-ché, formerly called Ki-tsiang, "High Prosperity," born April 21, 1856, the eldest son of the Emperor Hien-fung, "Perfect Bliss;" succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 22, 1861, became of age and assumed the government in 1873. The present sovereign is the eighth ruler of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, "the Sublimely Pure," which has ruled in China since 1644. Each Emperor has the right of appointing his successor. The Emperor Hien-fung, on designating his son, a minor, as his successor, appointed eight high officials as guardians, but they were overthrown soon after the death of Hien-fung, and the supreme power was taken possession of by the mother of the young Emperor, and the first wife of the late Emperor, who appointed Jih-su, Prince of Kong, as the head of the council of ministers, and as regent of the empire.

The area and the population of China cannot at present be accurately stated, as parts of the western dependencies have successfully established their independence, while other portions, especially the district of Kooltsha, have been incorporated with Russia. Although the new frontiers cannot, as yet, be accurately defined, it is assumed, that at least 500,000 square miles of the former possessions of China were, in 1873, entirely lost for the imperial Government. Another large tract of land, in the southwestern part of China proper, which for many years had been in the hands of the Mohammedan Panthays, was, in the latter months of the year 1872, and in the beginning

of 1873, entirely recovered. The total area of China is now roughly estimated at about 4,700,000 square miles, of which 1,300,000 belong to China proper, and the remainder to the several dependencies. China proper is very densely peopled, the population amounting in 1812, according to an official census, to 367,000,000; in 1842, to 414,000,000; and in 1852, to 450,000,000, or 347 inhabitants per square mile. Since 1852, the population is believed to have somewhat decreased in consequence of the bloody civil wars, and famines; and in 1872 it was estimated at 420,000,000. The dependencies of China, embracing Mantchouoria, Mongolia, Thibet, and Corea, though their area is nearly double that of China, have a population of only about 26,000,000.

The public revenue is mostly derived from three sources, namely, customs, licenses, and a tax upon land; but the receipts from customs alone are made known. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports;

their total produce at the treaty ports amounted, in 1871, to 11,216,000 Haikuan taels (1 tael = 8 francs, or \$1.52). China has, as yet, no foreign debt; it is not known whether the Government has raised, or is responsible for, loans contracted at home.

The latest reports of the United States consuls in the treaty ports give the following commercial intelligence on the imports, exports, and navigation of some of the ports: *Amoy*, value entered of imports for the year ending September, 1871, \$7,488,935; exports, including cost and charges, \$6,876,875; entries, 529 vessels (25 American), of 208,972 tons; clearances, 529 vessels (24 American), of 210,287 tons. *Tamsui* and *Kelung*, imports for year ending September, 1871, \$1,168,875; exports, \$745,852; entries, 84 vessels (4 American), of 27,501 tons; clearances, 76 vessels (4 American), of 24,622 tons. *Taiwanfoo* and *Takao*, imports for the year ending September, 1871, \$2,062,971; exports, \$1,523,245; entries, 145



THE GREAT CHINESE WALL.

vessels (10 American), of 31,443 tons; clearances, 145 vessels (10 American), of 31,443 tons. *Canton*, for the year ending September, 1872, entries, 980 vessels, of 432,324 tons; clearances, 980 vessels, of 428,899 tons; the exports certified at the United States consulate were valued at \$1,903,557. The trade of Canton with the United States yielded, during the year ending September, 1872, a considerable aggregate increase, as contrasted with the preceding twelve months. *Foo-chow*, for the year ending September, 1871, imports, \$5,598,939; exports, \$24,261,290; exports to the United States, consisting almost entirely of teas, \$3,160,533, showing an increase over the previous year, of \$816,587. *New-chwang*, for the year ending September, 1872, imports, \$8,701,096; exports, \$3,360,654; entries, 263

vessels (19 American, 81 British, 122 German), of 85,207 tons; clearances, 263 vessels (19 American), of 85,207 tons. *Ningpo*, for the year ending September, 1871, entries, 426 vessels (217 American), of 314,134 tons; clearances, 435 vessels (217 American), of 316,299 tons. *Tien-tsin*, for the year ending December, 1871, entries of American vessels, 86, with a total tonnage of 52,586 tons; clearances, 86 vessels; imports, \$16,291,390; exports, \$2,725,996.

The trade formerly carried on between the port of New-chwang and the town of Tungwang-chan, on the Korean border, and strictly prohibited by the Korean Government after its difficulties with the French, has never recommenced. Although New-chwang is situated but about 150 miles from the boundary, scarce-

ly any information from Corea is received. It has been ascertained that, during 1871-'72, about 1,500 Coreans have escaped across the northern boundary, the river Tumen, into Russian territory, where they have been welcomed and provided with land and seeds. These emigrants, on their arrival, are described as indigent, and, while raising sufficient for to-day, are quite thoughtless of the morrow. They soon improve, however, and easily acquire the Russian language.

The most important event in the history of China during the year 1873 is the complete suppression of the rebellion of the Mohammedan Panthays, who for several years had been able to sustain an independent government in the southwestern province of Yunnan. The attempts of the Mohammedans in the northwestern and southwestern provinces of China proper, and in the western dependencies, to shake off Chinese rule and establish independent governments, are not so well known as their importance would deserve. A connected history of the Mohammedan troubles in China will therefore supply a contribution to the current history of China, which is not easily obtained, from other sources, and, as the struggle is still going on in the dependencies and northwestern provinces, may be of importance for an understanding of coming events.*—The origin of Mohammedanism in China reaches back to the tenth century, and is connected with the first commercial transactions of the Arabs with China. Its development was favored by the successful campaigns and conquests of the Califs. In China proper this new faith did not gain a firm footing, except in the southern provinces of Yunnan and Kwei-Choo, where the Mohammedans sometimes claim to be the descendants of Arabian military colonists, but are not distinguished in their outward appearance from the other Chinese; to Mantchooria and Mongolia, the Islam likewise remained foreign; but the Chinese subjects of the Turkish race became its followers. Their seats were always in the north and west of China proper; only there the Mohammedans live in large number, the chief representatives being the Dunganese, whose name Waciliev traces to a transposition of vowels in the word Tangun, the plural of Tangut, which word designates the territory around Lake Koko. The opinions of ethnographic writers on the origin of the Dunganese are still divided. Radlof regards them as descendants of the Uigurians, the ethnographic relation of whom is still a mystery; but Palladius (for many years a member of the Russian mission in Peking) and others deny this, and point to the fact that the name Khoi-Khoi, which, by the Chinese, is given to designate the Uigurians, is also used by them in general for designating any Moham-

medan. At all events, the difference of religion has widened the breach between the Chinese subjects of Turkish descent and the Chinese proper. Much that is highly appreciated by the Chinamen is despised by the Mohammedans; thus to the Chinese pork is a favorite food, while to the Mohammedan to partake of it is a greater sin than theft and fraud. The number of Mohammedans in China is not accurately known. The estimates made by the Chinese officials are entirely untrustworthy, and are believed to be in many cases inspired by a wish to use them for extortions. It seems that there are some Mohammedans in every town of importance. The Russian clergyman, Palladius, one of the best authorities on the subject, estimates their number in the northern provinces at from three to four millions. In consequence of their small number they would have been powerless, even in the districts where they are most numerous, if they had rebelled against a strong government; but in China the power of the reigning Mantchoo dynasty is undermined, and the whole administrative system disorganized, and every movement that offers a prospect of success is therefore sure of being largely reinforced by malcontents of every kind, and by crowds looking out for plunder. The Mohammedans of China, generally, are not strict in the profession of their religion, although some tribes punctually perform the prescribed prayers and lavations, and rigidly observe the fasts. Their priests, imams, and mollahs, generally do not understand the contents of the Arabic prayers which they recite; and their pronunciation of the Arabic is so corrupt that a Mohammedan of Yunnan is not understood in Calcutta. The priests display a great zeal in urging parents to send their children to school; but for years they are only drilled in reading and committing to memory Arabic texts, which they are not taught to understand. The priests are not free from avarice, but in some instances have successfully defended their coreligionists against the extortions of Chinese officials. The first insurrection of the Mohammedans against Chinese authority took place, in 1855, in Yunnan; in 1862 a rebellion broke out in the northwestern province of Shensi, which soon spread to the neighboring province of Kansu; in 1863 an attack upon the Chinese fortresses was made in Soongaria; in 1865 Yakoub Kushbegi began to overthrow Chinese rule in East Toorkistan, which had been kept in constant excitement by the intrigues of the dynastic family of the Khodshas of Khokand, who in 1758 had been expelled by the Chinese. All these insurrections arose from local causes, and they were not connected with each other, though of course it must be assumed that any success of one of them must have aided in the progress of the others. The causes of the insurrection in Yunnan are very differently stated. A native of Yunnan who made a pilgrimage to Mecca,

* The following account is chiefly condensed from an article by "E. S." (Emil Schlegelweil) in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of November 24, 1873.

stated that the oppressions of the Chinese officials called forth a resistance as early as 1839; but the Chinese authorities suppressed it with an iron hand, burned down several villages in the insurgent districts, and killed about 2,000 men. The provincial governor to whom the villages appealed took sides with the defendants, and punished the plaintiffs. An appeal to Peking led to the removal of the criminated official, because he had not prevented the lodging of the complaint; but his successor soon exceeded him in extortions, and coerced the Mohammedans to sell their property to Chinese at too low a price. New and isolated cases of resistance occurred, but always remained unsuccessful. Colonel Fytsche, the chief of British Burmah, learned in 1867 that the wealth of the Mohammedans had excited the envy and the avarice of the Chinese officials, and had called forth oppressions, and that Chinese and Mohammedans had begun to feel for each other a mortal hatred. The impulse to an open insurrection was given, according to the Mecca pilgrim, by a report spreading among the Mohammedans of a secret society having been among the Chinese for the purpose of massacring the Mohammedans and taking possession of their property; the Mohammedans, fearing for their lives, collected in small bands, which gained successes over the Chinese and gradually obtained the ascendancy. According to the reports received by Colonel Fytsche, the outbreak was caused by unjust orders given to the workmen in the extensive silver-mines of Lusun-Fu; they left the mines, withdrew into the woods, and began a guerrilla warfare, in which they found ready allies in the rapacious mountaineers of the neighboring districts of Burmah. Another account was given by the Catholic Bishop Chaveau, who for some time was a resident of Yunnan, to the English traveler, Cooper. He reported that the Governor of Yunnanfu had adopted the faith of Mohammed, but soon lost his popularity when he endeavored to introduce changes into the fundamental articles of the creed. Thereby his former friends became his enraged enemies; religion was declared to be in danger, the faithful were rallied, and the insurrection spread over the whole country. The war lasted for about eight years, until the southern and eastern districts of Yunnan were entirely free from Chinese troops. There was, however, no general leader among the victors; they simply called themselves Moslem, with the addition of the place of their birth: the name Panthay or Pansi, which the English reports gave to them, is derived from the Burman word Pathi, which means Mussulman. Soon two parties formed among the victors. The eastern and smaller portion received the name Jdon; its capital was Sin-thau; its regent had the name Mianfun. The larger, western, portion was called Jsi, the capital Talifu; the chief assumed the title of Sultan, and called himself Suleiman

Ibn-i-Abdur Rahman; the French officers, who in 1868 visited him in his capital, called him Uen-shoai; the Chinese reports call him Dau-win-shian. Soon the two parties became involved in difficulties; Mianfun began a war against Suleiman. After the first, undecided encounter, Hadji (Saint) Jussuf succeeded in concluding a peace for three years, Suleiman ceding some mines and valleys. But soon, and probably at the instigation of the Chinese, this war was renewed; Mianfun was defeated in ten battles, and lost four fortresses and four productive salt-works. Suleiman became the undisputed head of the new government. On the first report of the success of the Panthays the Government of Peking had appointed a new mandarin; but his predecessor did not yield, but sent accounts of pretended victories to the capital, and claimed to have obtained complete control of the insurrection. As a proof he adduced the withdrawal of the rebels from Yunnanfu, the capital of Yunnan, which he, however, had only saved by leaving Suleiman in undisturbed possession of the western part of the province. For several years the Chinese Government was deceived by mendacious accounts; even in 1868, when the English traveler, Cooper, made his journey along the northern frontier, the Chinese force in the province was insignificant. The suppression of the rebellion was entirely left to the local authorities, and no commander-in-chief was appointed. Under these circumstances the power of Suleiman was believed by many to be established on a firm basis. The area of his dominions was estimated as high as 65,000 square miles, the population at 4,000,000. In 1872 Suleiman sent his eldest son to the courts of Europe, in order to conclude with them commercial treaties.* It was therefore a matter of general surprise when in June, 1873, a report was received in Europe, that, five months before (January 9, 1873), Talifu, the capital of Suleiman, had been taken by the Chinese; Suleiman had committed suicide, and a terrible massacre had been made of the Mohammedan population. The news, at first discredited, was confirmed by later accounts; and in the early part of 1873 the second capital of the rebels, Momein, near the nominal border of Burmah, was captured, and the entire rebellion crushed out. The troops which obtained these victories over the Panthays were, according to the Prussian traveler Von Richthofen, who visited the country in the spring 1872, as arrogant as brutal, and the official report of the Government of British Burmah, for the year 1871-'72 (Rangoon, 1873), says of them that "irregular bands of Chinese marauders, under leaders who had received no imperial appointment, have invaded the south of Yunnan, goaded on and supported by the mandarins of the neighboring provinces; sometimes five or

* See AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1873; article CHINA.

six of these bands unite for besieging and storming a city." The rule of the Panthays had not been a benefit to Yunnan; its commerce had been reduced to the smallest proportions, notwithstanding the extensive concessions which the Government of Burmah, yielding to British pressure, had made to it, and throughout Burmah there was unbounded joy over the fall of Talifu. The few Panthays who had come into contact with Europeans had made a most favorable impression. The English embassy under Major Sladen had been, in 1868, sent back from the borders of Yunnan, and the members of the French expedition of the Mekhong complained of the unfriendly reception which they met with at Talifu on the part of the Sultan; even the governors were very coarse in their manners. No member of the embassy which the Panthays in 1872 sent to Europe understood any of the Indian languages, and the Arabic of the interpreter was not understood even by good Arabic scholars until it was written down. Mohammedanism, on this occasion, had again shown that it can destroy, but not build up; the province of Yunnan appears to have been since the fall of the Panthays in the hands of those bands of robbers who conquered it in the name of the Chinese Government.

After the downfall of the Panthay empire, the Government of British India was urged to take up again the plan proposed by Major Sladen, in consequence of his mission to Yunnan, of reestablishing the old commercial road between Baine in Northern Burmah and Yunnan, and of getting the start of Russia and France in establishing commercial connection with Western China. But before any move in this direction was made by the Government of British India, a French expedition arrived in Yunnan, and entered into negotiations with the Chinese authorities concerning the opening of a new commercial road between the southwestern provinces of China and the coast of Tonkin. According to a French account the expedition, consisting of two steamers, left Hong Kong on October 25, 1872, and was led by M. Dupuis, a merchant of Hankow. On November 9th, it arrived in Tonkin, at the mouth of a river, Chacum, which thus far has been unknown to the Europeans. Sailing up the river, the expedition found that it divided into four arms, one of which was navigable. Through this arm the expedition, on December 18th, reached the Red River, and on December 22d arrived at Kesho or Hanoi, the capital of Tonkin. From the capital they pursued their voyage in native boats, as this river did not contain sufficient water for the steamers. On January 18, 1873, Dupuis left Hanoi. In Tonkin two insurrections were at this time raging—one near the capital, led by a Chinese rebel chief, Kuang-tsung; the other, in the northern districts, and extending to the town Lankai, near the frontier of Tonkin, also led by a Chinese, by the name of Lease-yuen-fu.

Dupuis was asked, by the leaders of the rebels, to intercede in their behalf with the Chinese authority, and obtain for them permission to return. On March 4, 1873, the expedition reached Mangan, a port in Yunnan, where the navigation of the Red River ceases. On March 16th Dupuis reached the capital of Yunnan, Yunnanfu, when he learned that the rebellion of the Panthays was almost wholly crushed. In October, 1872, the prominent chief of Ling-ngan-fu, by the name of Leong-tzu-may, had, in August, been assassinated by one of his officers, who soon after had been defeated by the Chinese. Another prominent chief, Tschang of Mong-tze, had resolved to submit to the imperial authorities, and his example had soon been followed by a number of inferior chiefs during the months of September, October, and November. Then Suleiman, the Sultan of the Panthay empire, was betrayed by a number of his subordinates, and Talifu fell on January 9th. At the time when Dupuis was in Yunnanfu, only three towns near the frontier of Burmah were still held by the Panthays, which he expected would soon be attacked, "with the aid of French artillery and by means of the material which Dupuis had brought with him." The Chinese authorities of Yunnan expressed themselves delighted with the success of the expedition of Dupuis, and hoped that it would lead to the establishment of commercial relations with foreign nations, and create a market for the rich mineral and agricultural products of this province.

On February 23d the young Emperor, having become of age, assumed the government of the empire. The official journal of Peking announced that hereafter those who desired to be admitted to an audience would present only one card, although heretofore they had presented three, one for the Emperor, one for the Emperor's mother, and one for the Empress-dowager. All the Chinese men-of-war ran up their flags in honor of the event, and the foreign vessels in the Chinese ports followed their example; but the mass of the Chinese people seemed to take no notice of it, and followed their daily pursuits. Nothing whatever was known as to the sentiments of the young Emperor with regard to foreign nations, and to the policy which, under his reign, is to be pursued toward them. It was favorably noticed that when the Emperor, at the beginning of April, returned from the journey, which, according to the custom of his dynasty, he had undertaken to the tombs of his Mantchou ancestors, the streets were not cleared of people when the imperial *cortège* passed along, and for the first time they were allowed to see the face of the Emperor. A still greater concession was made by the new Government on the audience question. The representatives of the foreign powers had expressed a wish to present to the Emperor the sentiments of their Governments, without, of course, undergoing

the servile ceremonies to which Chinese officials, on such occasions, have to submit. After long negotiations, the Chinese Government conceded the demand of the foreign ministers, and agreed with them upon a ceremonial satisfactory to both parties. The audience took place on June 29th. Although no notice was given of the ceremony, the streets around the imperial palace were crowded with people, who came from all parts of the city to witness the arrival and departure of the foreign ministers. The ambassador of Japan was received first, and had a separate interview. When he had retired, the ministers of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, entered the presence in a body. M. de Vlanguly, the Russian minister, and dean of the diplomatic corps, read an address to the Emperor in French, which Herr Bismarck, the interpreter of the German legation, repeated in Chinese. Each minister then deposited his credentials on a table in front of the throne. When this ceremony was concluded the Emperor delivered, in the Mantchoo dialect, his reply to the address; Prince Kung, kneeling, interpreted the emperor's words in Chinese. Eight hundred mandarins, in splendid costumes, were present. At the close of the audience the foreign ministers were escorted to their chairs with great ceremony by members of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

On April 30th the treaty which two years ago had been concluded between China and Japan was ratified at Tien-tsin. As this treaty contained a stipulation which made it, in fact, an offensive and defensive alliance of the two states, the foreign diplomatists in Japan, when the treaty, which long had been kept secret, became known to them, prevailed upon the Mikado to send a plenipotentiary to Peking for the purpose of demanding its revision. In 1872 two Japanese diplomatists were therefore sent to Tien-tsin, but were unable to accomplish any thing. In the spring of 1873 a new embassy was sent, at the head of which was the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. This time the efforts of the Japanese were successful, and ten days after the arrival of the ambassador at Tien-tsin the treaty was ratified. On May 6th the ambassador left for Peking, when he was admitted, in union with the European and American ambassadors, to the first audience accorded by the new Emperor to the representatives of foreign powers.

CLARK, HENRY JAMES, LL. D., an American scientist, born in Mansfield, Mass., about 1828; died in Amherst, Mass., June 1, 1878. He graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1848, and devoted his attention to physical science from that time. He became a student in the Lawrence Scientific School, where he studied botany with Prof. Gray, and zoology and paleontology with Prof. Agassiz, becoming the warm personal friend as well as the pupil of both. He also

became a member of the American Academy of the Natural Sciences, to which he contributed valuable papers. In 1854 he received from Harvard University the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1860 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Zoology (adjunct to Prof. Agassiz), which position he held until 1865. Since that time he had been engaged in scientific pursuits, and had latterly resided at Amherst, Mass., having some connection with the Agricultural College of Massachusetts.

CLARK, HORACE FRANCIS, LL. D., an eminent citizen, lawyer, banker, and railroad president, born in Southbury, Conn., November 20, 1815; died in New York City, June 19, 1878. Mr. Clark was a son of Rev. Daniel A. Clark, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, who died in New York City in 1840. He was prepared for college at the Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, Amherst, Mass., and entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1838, at the age of seventeen. He then came to New York and commenced the study of law in the office of Jonathan Prescott Hall, and in 1837 was admitted to the New York bar. His assiduity, his acknowledged ability, and his thorough mastery of his cases, soon won for him a large and lucrative practice. During the nineteen years that he was engaged in active practice he was reputed to be the most active, diligent, and hard-working lawyer in the profession in New York. In 1856 he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, but, though identified by all his associations and his convictions with the wing of the Democratic party then known as Hardshells, he dissented from the first from the policy of Mr. Buchanan in regard to Kansas, supported the views of Senator Douglas, and was one of the five anti-Lecompton men who finally effected the organization of the House. At the close of his term he ran again as an independent candidate for the Thirty-sixth Congress, receiving also the nomination and support of a portion of the regular Democratic Convention, and was triumphantly reelected by an overwhelming majority. He served throughout this term, ending in 1861 with the Administration of Buchanan, when he retired to private life, and never afterward held political office. While a member of Congress, Mr. Clark held a high rank as an earnest and effective worker, and was most influential in shaping many of the measures of that body. During his first term he was assigned to the Judiciary Committee, and during the second to the Committee on Indian Affairs. On leaving Congress Mr. Clark resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued till his interest in railroad affairs began to absorb much of his time, when he abandoned the law entirely, and engaged wholly in the business which occupied his attention ever after. In 1857 he first became a director

in the New York & Harlem Railroad, then not a very profitable enterprise, from which time dated his active participation in railroad operations. He took stock also in numerous other roads, in the management of which he quickly obtained an important influence, and was, perhaps, at his death, in control, directly and indirectly, of as many miles of rail as any other railroad financier. He was President of the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, to which he was elected upon the consolidation, a few years since, of the various connecting lines forming this route from Buffalo to Chicago, and of the Union Pacific Railroad, besides being director in the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the New York & Harlem, the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield, the Shore Line, the Chicago & Northwestern, and holding a valuable interest in various other lines. He was also President of the Union Trust Company of this city, an active manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and other corporations. His influence on the Stock Exchange may be inferred from the fact that, as the rumors of his illness were favorable or unfavorable, the most active stocks on the list, known as the "Clark stocks" and consisting of Lake Shore, Northwestern, Union Pacific, etc., rose or fell. At the close of his congressional career Mr. Clark retired from active participation in political affairs, though still retaining an interest in municipal and national matters, and the cares of his business quickly drew him away from political life altogether. When, however, the combined attack was made on the Tweed Ring, two years ago, he came forward once more, even to the neglect of his private business, and rendered powerful assistance to Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, and Mr. Augustus Schell, and others, whom he aided greatly in breaking the political power of the Ring, driving Tweed and his friends out of Tammany Hall, and from that time continued to be an active member of the General Committee, and recently a Sachem of that order. In appearance, Mr. Clark was a man of medium height, rather compact in build, with a broad and prominent forehead, clear, penetrating eye, firmly-set mouth, and hair freely tinged with gray. He was pleasant in address and affable in manners. Naturally of a social disposition, he was eminently agreeable to all with whom he came in contact, though the engrossing cares of his vast business operations prevented his mingling much in society. Attachments with him were strong and permanent. Liberal by nature, and retiring in taste, he gave for the sake of giving, and ever responded freely to charitable calls, but always without ostentation, and frequently even with an injunction to secrecy. He was a man of indomitable energy, and, being possessed of a very strong constitution, which allowed him to give full play to his powers, was

an exceedingly hard worker, attending to his affairs personally, which, being so vast, demanded his constant and prolonged attention day after day, so that he really had few hours of rest. But this tremendous strain made great inroads even upon so powerful an organization as his, and it was felt that, like many others, he really fell a victim to overwork. He received, in 1863, the degree of Doctor of Laws from his alma mater. He married, in 1848, a daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, who survives him. His death was the consequence of an attack of rheumatism of the heart, brought on probably by the intense confinement to business.

CLARK, LEWIS GAYLORD, an American magazinist and man of letters, born in Otisco, Onondaga, N. Y., in 1810; died at Piermont-on-the-Hudson, November 3, 1873. Both Lewis and his twin-brother Willis Gaylord Clark (died June 12, 1841) were educated by their father, a Revolutionary soldier, and a man of fine culture and attainments. At the age of twenty-four the brothers undertook the editorship and general management of the *Knickerbocker* magazine, which had been founded two years before by Charles Fenno Hoffman. For some years before the death of Willis, Lewis conducted the magazine alone, his brother having removed to Philadelphia, and he continued its sole editor until the close of 1859, when it died from the want of business ability in its financial management. The *Knickerbocker* was during the greater part of this period the ablest of the American monthly magazines, and the first to bring to light the essays of nascent genius. A large number of our best American writers, living and dead, made their *début* in its pages. There was, of course, a considerable quantity of chaff with the wheat, but some of those whose first beginnings were weak developed ere long abilities of a high order. Mr. Clark was a genial, kindly editor, and sometimes suffered platitudes to pass from unwillingness to wound a sensitive spirit. But the magazine was really the parent of much that is best in quality in our later and abler periodicals. Its influence on American literature was wholesome and inspiring, and it led the way to a higher standard of magazine-writing. Mr. Clark, though an able and brilliant writer, confined himself mainly to the "Editor's Table," and "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents," and for years had a burlesque on the small country newspaper as a part of these departments, with the title of *The Bunkum Flagstaff*, edited by Wagstaff. This was the vehicle for many humorous hits at his contemporaries, though these were always devoid of asperity or bitterness. He published a volume of his brother's literary remains in 1844, with a memoir, and a collection of his poems in 1847. "The *Knickerbocker Sketches*," published about 1850, though edited and selected by Lewis Gaylord Clark, contained little or nothing

ing from his own pen; but "Knick-knacks from an Editor's Table," published in 1852, was altogether his own, and bubbled over with humor. In 1855 the principal contributors to the *Knickerbocker* furnished each an article and their portraits to an elegant volume called "The Knickerbocker Gallery," which, supplemented by some other aid, had a sufficient sale to purchase from its net profits a residence for him at Piermont, N. Y., where he resided till his death. After the *Knickerbocker* was given up, Mr. Clark held for some years a position in the New York Custom-House. He continued to contribute to periodical literature till a few weeks before his death, but of late not with his earlier ability and success.

CLARK, WILLIAM W., an American scientist; born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1824; died in Rochester, N. Y., August 10, 1873. He entered the New York State Normal School in 1844, very thoroughly prepared in the physical sciences, and capable even then of giving instruction in them. He graduated in 1845, and was immediately appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Normal School, and in 1847

Professor of the Natural Sciences. In 1849 he assisted in the State geological survey, and in 1852 was associated with the late Prof. Ebenezer Emmons in making a similar survey in North Carolina. He was the author of the law fixing the standard of weights and measures in the State, and had taken a great interest in the introduction of the metrical system. For several years he was occupied in geological and geodetic surveys, and did not, we believe, engage in teaching after resigning his position in connection with the State Normal School. Of late he had been a great sufferer from ill-health, and had resided for some years at Honeoye Falls, whence he removed to Rochester not long before his death.

COAL, ANTHRACITE, PRICES OF. The prices of Schuylkill white-ash lump-coal, by the cargo, at Philadelphia, during a period of forty-seven years, have been gathered in the *Bulletin* of the Iron and Steel Association, from the average monthly and weekly quotations, with the following results, the ton being of 2,240 pounds:

YEAR.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average for year.
1826				\$7 00	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$7 50	\$7 80	.....
1827	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$7 00	7 00						7 50	7 50	\$7 25	.....
1828													.....
1830	\$7 25	\$7 25	\$6 00	\$5 75	\$5 75	\$5 75	\$5 75	\$5 75	\$5 75	\$5 75	\$5 75	\$5 75	.....
1831			6 00	5 50	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 17	4 87	4 87	4 87	.....
1832	4 87	4 87	4 87	4 87	4 87	4 87	4 87	4 87	4 87	4 87	4 87	4 87	\$4 84
1833	4 56	4 56	4 56	4 56	4 56	4 56	4 56	4 56	4 56	4 56	4 56	4 56	.....
1834	7 70	7 41	7 81	6 58	6 38	5 50	5 70	6 19	6 41	6 50	7 13	8 15	6 64
1835	8 25	\$8 25	8 04	6 78	6 50	6 38	6 10	6 00	6 00	6 09	6 13	6 13	\$6 72
1836	6 13	5 91	5 28	5 25	5 16	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 10	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 27
1837	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
1838	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
1839	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
1840	6 40	7 00	6 44	5 88	5 69	5 17	5 13	5 27	5 56	5 63	5 63	5 63	5 79
1841	5 53	5 56	5 06	4 38	4 03	3 88	3 88	3 60	3 56	3 51	3 56	3 56	4 28
1842	\$3 50	\$3 25	\$3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	\$3 25	3 25	\$3 25	3 25	3 25	\$3 27
1843	3 50	3 25	3 10	3 08	3 00	3 03	3 13	3 21	3 20	3 25	3 27	3 25	\$3 20
1844	3 25	3 25	3 27	3 31	3 51	3 31	3 44	3 44	3 59	3 74	3 76	3 51	\$3 46
1845	3 81	3 75	3 72	3 84	3 67	3 97	4 00	\$3 94	3 96	3 88	4 00	\$4 00	\$3 90
1846	3 88	3 81	3 81	3 81	3 80	3 63	3 69	3 83	3 85	3 88	3 88	3 88	3 80
1847	3 90	3 90	3 53	3 44	3 37	3 28	3 33	3 56	3 46	3 41	3 39	3 36	3 50
1848	3 36	3 36	3 45	3 62	3 62	3 56	3 88	3 81	3 73	3 69	3 57	3 50	3 62
1849	3 50	3 50	3 40	3 31	3 25	3 25	3 25	2 25	\$4 25	4 25	4 25	4 25	3 64
1850	4 23	4 13	3 56	3 31	3 10	3 00	3 00	3 05	3 17	3 20	3 25	3 00	3 84
1851	3 18	3 47	3 40	3 44	3 44	3 45	3 45	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 56	3 50	3 46
1852	3 43	3 44	3 45	3 47	3 47	3 47	3 47	3 64	4 03	4 19	4 19	4 10	3 70
1853	4 50	4 50	4 25	4 29	4 81	5 16	5 55	6 00	6 00	5 81	5 68	5 60	5 19
1854	5 00	5 28	4 53	4 50	4 50	4 45	4 25	4 19	4 10	4 10	4 15	4 06	4 49
1855	4 06	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 05	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 12	4 13	4 10	4 06	4 11
1856	3 92	3 92	3 92	3 99	3 65	3 65	3 88	3 87	3 85	3 82	3 82	3 82	3 87
1857	3 83	3 83	3 77	3 47	3 29	3 23	3 35	3 25	3 32	3 32	3 32	3 30	3 43
1858	3 38	3 38	3 34	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 19	3 20	3 24	3 29	3 35
1859	3 28	3 29	3 30	3 30	3 23	3 31	3 29	3 29	3 50	3 53	3 62	3 63	3 40
1860	3 03	3 03	3 50	3 21	3 23	3 29	3 37	3 40	3 35	3 33	3 33	3 33	3 39
1861	3 32	3 32	3 11	\$2 78	\$2 78	3 64	4 53	4 85	4 98	5 22	5 50	5 63	4 14
1862	5 34	5 25	4 63	4 75	5 50	5 80	6 25	6 50	6 75	7 25	7 50	7 13	6 06
1863	7 10	6 75	6 59	7 20	7 88	8 34	9 78	10 75	10 13	8 90	8 88	8 38	\$8 39
1864	8 28	8 28	8 63	8 10	6 75	6 25	6 03	6 50	8 23	9 62	8 81	8 25	7 56
1865	7 94	7 75	5 40	5 25	5 13	5 58	5 88	5 68	5 47	5 34	5 25	5 05	5 80
1866	5 06	5 06	4 47	4 50	4 44	4 38	4 28	4 07	4 09	4 01	4 00	4 00	4 87
1867	4 00	3 18	3 13	3 22	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	4 10	4 50	5 23	6 00	3 86
1868	5 15	5 01	4 15	3 81	3 90	5 00	6 59	7 17	6 15	6 00	5 87	5 12	5 31
1869	5 07	4 79	4 79	4 50	4 50	4 44	4 31	4 44	4 28	4 19	3 69	3 55	4 89
1870	4 05	**	**	**	**	4 52	4 45	4 25	4 35	4 68	4 73	4 63	4 46
1871	4 05	3 73	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 59	3 71	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 74
1872	3 90	3 90	4 00	4 00	4 10	4 20	4 40	4 40	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 16

Price of Lehigh coal in Philadelphia, from Grotjan's Public Sale Report: 1822, May to December, \$8.40; 1823, January to August, \$10.00; September, \$9.50; October to December, \$8.40; 1824, January to April, \$8.40.

* Uncertain.

† Lowest average for year, \$3.20 = 1844.

‡ Rise, due to freshest.

\$ Lowest average for month, \$2.78 = April and May, 1862.

§ Highest average for month, \$10.75 = August, 1864.

¶ Highest average for year, \$8.25 = 1864.

** Owing to the long strike, there was no coal in first hands for sale during these months.

COFFIN, JAMES HENRY, LL. D., an American scientist, meteorologist, and mathematician, born in Williamsburg, Mass., September 6, 1806; died in Easton, Pa., February 6, 1873. He received his early training for college from Rev. Moses Hallock of Plainfield, Mass. He entered Amherst College in 1824, and graduated with distinction in 1828. After receiving his degree he continued to teach a private school in Berkshire County, which he had taught during a considerable part of the last two years of his college course. In September, 1829, he established in Greenfield the Fellenberg Academy, the first manual-labor school incorporated in New England, and conducted it until March, 1837. While there, he published his first book, a volume of fifty-two pages, on "Book-Keeping by Single and Double Entry." After teaching a few years in Ogdensburg Academy, N. Y., he was appointed tutor in Williams College in 1840. While in this position, he published a treatise on "Solar and Lunar Eclipses, with Tables," which was extensively used. During the same period, he advised and superintended the building of the Greylock Observatory on Saddle Mountain, in which he placed the first combined, self-registering instrument ever constructed for determining the direction, velocity, and moisture of winds. An improved instrument, for the same purpose, he presented many years later to the Emperor of Brazil. On severing his connection with Williams College in 1843, he became Principal of Norwalk Academy, Conn., and remained there until September, 1846, when he was elected Professor of Mathematics in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and held that position until his death. As Professor of Mathematics at Lafayette, Dr. Coffin won much celebrity, but his name will, perhaps, be more widely known throughout the country as a contributor to the reports of the Smithsonian Institution, and for his investigations on the subjects of winds and atmospheric changes. In this field he was a pioneer. For thirty years he pursued his investigations with an energy which never flagged, and succeeded in gathering a large mass of valuable and interesting information on the subject by correspondence with all parts of the world. At the college, instruments of the most delicate and accurate construction measured the force and direction of the currents of air. The investigations of such a mind as Professor Coffin's, carried on with such vigor and constancy throughout so long a series of years, could not but result in the collection of an immense amount of new information. In 1851 the Smithsonian Institution published a large quarto volume of Professor Coffin's, on "The Winds of the Northern Hemisphere." For some years he had been engaged on another work, on "The Winds of the Globe," which at the time of his death was nearly ready for publication. He also published a treatise on "The Conic

Sections," and a pamphlet on "The Meteoric Fire-Ball of 1870." The merits and learning of Dr. Coffin were not unrecognized. He was one of the first elected members of the National Academy of Science, and was a prominent member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1859 he received the degree of LL. D., from Rutgers College. He was appointed in 1872, by the United States Government, in conjunction with Prof. Stephen Alexander, of Princeton, to represent the United States, as to mathematical and astronomical instruments, at the World's Exposition at Vienna. Throughout the community Dr. Coffin was known as a remarkably conscientious man and a sincere and devout Christian. At an early age he made a profession of religion, and was for many years a ruling elder in the Brainerd Presbyterian Church at Easton.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES. Laws were passed at the third session of the Forty-second Congress declaring what shall be hereafter the standard denominations of the coins of the United States.

The standard for both gold and silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper, and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper, or of copper and silver; but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy.

The gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, shall be the unit of value; a quarter-eagle, or two-and-a-half dollar piece; a three-dollar piece; a half-eagle, or five-dollar piece; an eagle, or ten-dollar piece; and a double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece. And the standard weight of the gold dollar shall be twenty-five and eight-tenths grains; of the quarter-eagle, or two-and-a-half dollar piece, sixty-four and a half grains; of the three-dollar piece, seventy-seven and four-tenths grains; of the half-eagle, or five-dollar piece, one hundred and twenty-nine grains; of the eagle, or ten-dollar piece, two hundred and fifty-eight grains; of the double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, five hundred and sixteen grains; which coins shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by the law for the single piece; and, when reduced in weight below said standard and tolerance, shall be a legal tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight; and any gold coin of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by its date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury and its offices,

under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices; and any gold coins in the Treasury of the United States reduced in weight below this limit of abrasion, shall be recoined.

The silver coins of the United States shall be a trade dollar; a half-dollar, or fifty-cent piece; a quarter-dollar, or twenty-five-cent piece; a dime, or ten-cent piece; and the weight of the trade dollar shall be four hundred and twenty grains, troy; the weight of the half-dollar shall be twelve grams (grammes) and one-half of a gram (gramme); the quarter-dollar and the dime shall be, respectively, one-half and one-fifth of the weight of said half-dollar; and said coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

The minor coins of the United States shall be a five-cent piece, a three-cent piece, and a one-cent piece; and the alloy for the five- and three-cent pieces shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel; and the alloy of the one-cent piece shall be ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint. The weight of the piece of five cents shall be seventy-seven and sixteen hundredths grains, troy; of the three-cent piece, thirty grains; and of the one-cent piece, forty-eight grains; which coins shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment.

No coins, either of gold, silver, or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the Mint, other than those of the denominations, standards, and weights, herein set forth.

Upon the coins of the United States there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the gold dollar and three-dollar piece, the dime, five, three, and one-cent piece, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted; and on the reverse of the silver trade dollar, the weight and fineness of the coin shall be inscribed. The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may cause the motto "In God We Trust" to be inscribed upon such coins as shall admit of such motto; and any one of the foregoing inscriptions may be on the rim of the gold and silver coins.

COLBY, ANTHONY, A. M., a distinguished and esteemed citizen of New Hampshire, Governor of the State 1846-47, and often placed in situations of honor and trust, born in New London, N. H., in 1793; died there,

July 20, 1873. His early opportunities for education were limited, but, by great diligence and extensive reading and observation, he had made himself one of the best-informed men in the State, and was a zealous friend and patron of education. He was thoroughly familiar with the civil and political history of the State and nation. Early in life he was prominently identified with the State militia, and passed through every grade of officer from captain up to major-general. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1828, and served ten or twelve terms there. He was a consistent Whig during the lifetime of the Whig party, and often a prominent candidate for Governor or Congress while that party was in the minority. In 1846, taking advantage of a division in the ranks of their opponents, his friends pushed him forward for Governor and he was elected, and made a most excellent chief magistrate. In 1861 he was appointed adjutant-general, and held that office for a portion of the most critical period in the modern history of the State. Toward the close of the war he was Provost-Marshal of New Hampshire. Both these offices he filled with rare ability and prudence. His zeal for education was manifested in his earnest labors as a trustee of Dartmouth College for many years; in his founding the academy at New London, N. H., and procuring the transfer of the Baptist Literary and Theological Institution from New Hampton to New London; in the endowment of that and other institutions by himself and family, and in the frequent and timely aid which he extended to young men who were struggling to obtain an education or business positions. He was greatly beloved and esteemed by all classes.

COLOMBIA (REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA), an independent state of South America, extending from latitude 11° 25' north to 1° 37' south, and from longitude 69° 30' to 83° west. Its boundaries are: north, the Caribbean Sea; east, Venezuela and Brazil; south, Ecuador; and west and northwest, the Pacific Ocean and Costa Rica. The dividing line with Brazil at the extreme southeast has not yet been definitively drawn, but it is understood that toward the end of 1873 the Brazilian Government resolved to send commissioners to Bogotá for that purpose.

The territory of the republic is divided into nine States, which, with the population (in 1870) and areas, are as follows:

STATES.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Antioquia.....	22,790	265,974
Bolívar.....	27,027	237,349
Boyacá.....	33,349	463,874
Cauca.....	257,451	435,078
Cundinamarca.....	79,845	409,602
Magdalena.....	26,950	85,255
Panamá.....	31,921	220,542
Santander.....	16,238	425,427
Tollma.....	18,476	230,891
Total.....	514,102	2,894,592

There are, besides, the following national territories, administered directly by the central Government:

	Population.
San Andrés y San Luis de Providencia	3,581
Bolívar	7,751
San Martín	4,056
Total	15,337

We are not in possession of definite information respecting the population of the other territories—Casanare, Guajira, Sierra Nevada, and Motilones.

About 1,600,000 of the inhabitants are whites and mestizos, with a large proportion of European blood; some 500,000 mestizos more strongly marked with the Indian type, 500,000 zamboas, and the remainder Africans. There are, besides, about 126,000 independent Indians not included in the foregoing figures.

In the annexed table are enumerated the State capitals, with their populations:

	Population.
Bogotá, capital of the republic	60,000
Medellín	30,000
Cartagena	7,500
Tunja	8,000
Popayan	16,000
Santa Marta	3,500
Panamá	18,378
Socorro	20,000
Guamo	7,000
Total	170,678

The President of the republic is General J. Trujillo, elected provisionally in 1873.

The members of the Supreme Court of Bogotá are elected by the Legislative Chambers of the nine States, and are: The President, C. Conto; four members in ordinary, J. M. Rojas Garrido, J. M. Perez, J. M. Villa-



CITY OF BOGOTÁ.

mizar Gallardo, and M. M. Ramirez; the Procurator-General is A. Cenon.

V. Arbaleaz is the present Archbishop of Bogotá.

The governors of the different States are as follows: Antioquia, J. M. Berrio; Bolívar, R. St. D. Vila; Boyacá, V. Rueda; Cauca, J. C. Mosquera; Cundinamarca, J. Barriga; Magdalena, J. M. Campo Serrano; Panamá, Domingo Cervera; Santander, N. Cadena; Tolima, J. N. Leiva.

There being a governor of the city of Panamá, the State executive is called president.

The army is 1,420 strong in time of peace; in case of war, each of the States furnishes a contingent of one per cent. of its population.

According to a report of President Murillo, under date April 4, 1873, the national debt was made up of the following elements:

FOREIGN DEBT.	Nominal capital.	At the present rate.
Old debt	\$14,837,250	\$2,819,077 = 19 per ct.
New debt	2,887,000	1,360,450 = 35 "
Suspended debt	14,638,000	1,317,465 = 9 "
Home debt	\$33,622,250	\$5,496,992
	9,839,716	2,667,521
Total debt	\$43,261,966	\$8,164,513

In January, 1873, a contract was signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. O'Leary (commissioned for the purpose by the foreign bondholders), transforming the foreign debt into one of \$10,000,000, at four and a half per cent. per annum (say \$450,000), which interest is covered by about thirty-seven and a half per cent. of the customs receipts.

The following note was addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on August 4th, to the Colombian ministers resident in England

and France: "I inform you that you may make it known to whom it may concern, that during the six months ending on the 31st of July last, there have been paid to the agent of the foreign creditors, in Bogotá, three hundred and six thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars (\$306,780), as follows:

Six monthly installments, January to July, inclusive, paid on the date fixed by agreement of January 1, 1873.....	\$225,000
Difference of exchange between dollars and pounds sterling on the above.....	4,900
Back interest, according to the Paris agreement.....	75,000
Exchange on the above sum.....	1,875
Total.....	\$306,780

"Nothing, therefore, is now due to the foreign creditors, and you can assure the committee that the coming installments shall be paid with the same punctuality and in the same form."

The following table serves to exhibit the national income for the year ending July 31, 1873, with the sources from which it was derived:

Gross customs receipts.....	\$2,039,450
Salt monopoly.....	788,190
Panama Railway.....	253,150
Post-Office Department.....	61,975
Telegraphs.....	4,181
Public lands.....	81,500
Total.....	\$3,178,446

The income for 1870-'71 was \$3,573,570, and that for 1869-'70 \$2,883,758.

The receipts and expenditures of the different States in 1870 were as follows:

STATES.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Antioquia.....	\$343,546	\$342,546
Bolívar.....	234,350	227,366
Boyacá.....	104,392	105,376
Cauca.....	212,847	251,169
Cundinamarca.....	341,330	290,168
Magdalena.....	70,349	68,142
Panamá.....	296,939	343,945
Santander.....	190,550	220,044
Tolima.....	117,995	174,937
Total.....	\$1,910,928	\$2,029,702

The national income for the year ending July 31, 1873, was estimated at \$3,400,000.

A system was adopted by Congress of guaranteeing seven per cent. interest per annum on capital employed for the construction of railways in the republic, and it has given very satisfactory results.

According to the report of the Director of Public Instruction in Boyacá, there are in that State 169 schools, viz., 124 public (97 for males and 27 for females) and 39 private; the total number of children in all of them being 6,588.

By virtue of a law passed by the Legislative Assembly of Boyacá, in December, 1872, every district in that State with an annual income exceeding \$800 is to send, at its own expense, a pupil to the normal school established in the capital, Tunja. Non-compliance with this law will be followed by a fine of \$120.

In Cundinamarca both Liberals and Conservatives are in favor of compulsory education.

In Tunja, conferences were held in April to inquire into the progress made in that school. The Archbishop of Bogotá visited the estab-

lishment, and was much pleased; but, before leaving, he enjoined upon the professor, who is a German, to abstain from meddling with the religion of the pupils, and requested the latter to inform against him if he should interfere.

A Bogotá journal published in July an official letter, stating that the parish priest at Palmira had been preaching from the pulpit against the public schools, insisting that the teaching given in them was calculated to make the pupils disbelieve in the Catholic religion, and to otherwise corrupt their morals. The director of a school invited the public to witness an examination, and showed the priest to be falsely informed, as well as that the moral and religious training was particularly attended to.

The commerce of Colombia, though fast increasing, is still far below the capacity of the country, the principal cause being the lack of adequate means of transport in the interior, and from the interior to the coasts. As will be seen in the proper place, there are but two railways in the republic: the Panama Railway, and a short line from Barranquilla to Sabanilla, 18 miles in length. How much may be accomplished for the extension of commerce by the introduction of railways, is already evident from the rapid strides trade has taken since the establishment of the Barranquilla line: shipping at that port has become more extensive, and an entirely new line of steamers has been put on for the traffic with New York alone. The navigation of the Magdalena River is becoming every year more difficult for the steamers, and but little progress can be made by merely multiplying the *bongos*, or large barges, hitherto commonly employed in carrying freight. Commerce will not be really prosperous before the Magdalena Valley Railway is completed.

The exports consist mainly of cotton, cinchona, coffee, India-rubber, raw-hides, tobacco, silver-ore, cochineal, indigo, other dye-stuffs, and emeralds; and the imports, of cotton, linen, woolen, and silk fabrics; clocks and watches, hardware, machinery, fire-arms, gunpowder, fermented liquors, etc. The value of the exports for the year ending August 31, 1872, were—

Countries.	Value.
Great Britain.....	\$2,752,147
Germany.....	1,875,981
United States.....	1,268,285
France.....	1,077,208
Venezuela.....	868,423
Other countries.....	1,517,210
Total.....	\$9,253,804

The chief articles exported, with the value of the quantities sent out of the country, in the same year, are as follows:

Articles.	Value.
Tobacco.....	\$1,516,088
Coffee.....	1,264,122
Cinchona.....	1,297,766
Gold.....	1,279,522
Silver.....	414,932
Panama hats.....	296,375
Cotton.....	273,866
Indigo.....	402,302
India-rubber.....	595,842
Total.....	\$7,210,622

The following table exhibits the total imports and exports for the years ending August 31, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872:

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1868.....	\$5,392,467	\$7,376,997
1869.....	7,255,096	8,137,000
1870.....	5,842,451	8,077,153
1871.....	5,302,711	8,247,817
1872.....	8,427,375	8,250,806

The total value of the exports to Great Britain, which in 1870 was \$4,681,395, reached \$5,211,695 in 1871, and in 1872 amounted to \$5,096,175.

Fully one-half of the trade is carried on through the Isthmus, the exports and imports of which *in transitu* average each about \$50,000,000.

The direct exports and the imports for 1873 show an increase of 75 per cent. as compared with those of 1870; owing, in the first place, to the recent additions made to the steamship lines running to Colon (Aspinwall); in the second place, to the dispatch and facilities offered during certain periods of the year by the Panama line, and which are greater than those presented by any other route for transit to the Pacific; and in the third place, to the gradual development of the resources and needs of the other Spanish-American republics on the Pacific.

About 75 per cent. of the exports *via* Aspinwall are for the United States.

The proportions of India-rubber taken by the principal countries are:

United States.....	75 per cent.
Germany.....	9 per cent.
France.....	8 per cent.
Great Britain.....	8 per cent.

Total... 100 per cent.

Boots and shoes are for the most part imported from Germany and France, where they are made lighter and of better shape, and so more suitable for the Colombian market, than those of American or English manufacture.

The shipping returns for 1872 were as shown in the annexed table:

ENTERED.		
Steamers.....	360 with an aggregate of..	309,668 tons.
Sailing-vessels..	945 with an aggregate of..	59,047 tons.
Total.....	1,305 with an aggregate of..	368,735 tons.

CLEARED.		
Steamers.....	250 with an aggregate of..	307,709 tons.
Sailing-vessels..	938 with an aggregate of..	57,997 tons.
Total.....	1,188 with an aggregate of..	365,706 tons.

Steamers run weekly from Panama to the principal Pacific ports south, and to San Francisco and intermediate ports north. To Aspinwall there are American steamers tri-monthly, and several British and French lines; and in 1873 an American line was inaugurated between New York, Santa Marta, Sabanilla, and Cartagena. Steamers ply on the Magdalena, but the navigation is gradually growing more and more difficult, tardy, and perilous; the

greater part of the internal carrying-trade is done by the *bongos* (already alluded to) on the rivers, and by mules. Many new roads are in process of construction, but much has yet to be done in this respect.

Besides the railways from Panama to Colon (48 miles), and from Sabanilla to Bananquilla (18 miles), both in prosperous operation, proposals were made in 1873 to build other lines to the extent of 800 miles, the whole to be completed in twelve years, at a nominal cost of \$85,000,000. Some surveying and grading has already been performed.

The general direction of the lines and their branches are as follows: The line from Cartagena to Magangué, leaving the first city, will pass through Ternera, Turbaco, Arjona, Gambote, Sincerin, San Basilio, San Cayetano, San Juan Nepomuceno, San Jacinto, El Carmen, Ovejas, Corozal, and end at Magangué.

The line from Garrapata to Antioquia will pass through Marinilla, Rio Negro, and Medellin, the total length being 147 miles.

The line from Puerto Nacional to Bogotá, 350 miles in length, will touch at Aguachica, San Antonio, Oafia, Salazar (from which point will be a branch, 28 miles long, to Cúcuta), Suratá, Rio Negro, Bucaramanga, Socorro (whence will run a branch through Confines, Charatá to Loatá, in all 86 miles long), Guadalupe (from which a branch line will run by Suaita, Moniquirá, Leiva, Tunja, to Sogamoso, the distance being 100 miles), Velez, Puente Nacional, Chiquintirá, Ubaté, Nemocoro, Cipaquirá, and, lastly, Bogotá. The more important intermediate stations only have been mentioned.

Thus it is seen that these various lines will pass through the principal agricultural and mining centres, and will become more efficient in developing the material interests of the republic than any other means which could be devised therefor.

The estimated cost of these railways is £12,000,000, which, with the interest upon the loan, would raise the capital to the nominal sum of £17,000,000.

Congress has already authorized the appropriation of \$15,000,000 to be applied in payment of the interest, the rate of which is seven per cent.

It may not be uninteresting to give here the cost of freight from the coast to Bogotá by the old system of carriage—mules, river-steamers, and *bongos*. One ton of merchandise costs \$126, or about 17 cents per mile for the whole distance of 750 miles.

From the coast to Velez the distance is 550 miles, and the cost per ton \$86.50.

The cost to many other places equal in importance, but reached by more difficult routes, is of course much higher still.

The rates by railway, according to estimates already made, would be little more than half the foregoing.

The cost per mile of the lines above alluded to, including tunnels, viaducts, large bridges

over the rivers Sube, Sanjil, Oiba, Lenguaraca, Togui, and Onzaga, three bridges over the Nare, and one over the Cauca, together with wharves, slips, etc., is estimated at £16,683.

A Colombian writer, in one of the leading journals of the capital, gave in January, 1873, the following rapid sketch of the improvements in internal communication in the different provinces: "Cauca expects soon to see completed a railway across its territory; Tolima seeks to realize the navigation by steam of the Upper Magdalena; Bolivar is taken up with her canals; Magdalena is about putting the most important of her bays into communication with the river which runs through the States of the interior; Antioquia is leveling her mountain-passes; and Santander, considered the most industrious of all the States, is constructing a carriage-road to unite with that which leads from Medellín to the Magdalena. Cundinamarca and Boyacá look to the realization of the Northern Railroad to increase their industry and the value of their productions."

Thanks to the untiring efforts of Señor Pereira Gamba, and his liberal outlay of capital, neither danger nor difficulties are any longer to be apprehended from the rapids of the Magdalena near Honda, easy communication having been opened up between that town and the river port of Pescaderías.

Under the invigorating influence of railway and steamers, the port of Barranquilla is rapidly improving; a new street is opened there every year; and capital invested in real estate gives one per cent. per month interest.

Antioquia is also fast progressing, especially in the development of her mining interests, while commerce and agriculture are likewise in a flourishing condition. Banking business is on the increase, and the State bank-notes circulate freely to the amount of \$100,000.

A thirty years' privilege was conceded, in December, 1872, by the State of Tolima, for the construction of a railway to establish communication between the Upper and Lower Magdalena, and for a suspension-bridge to span the same river.

The Bolivar Railway profits for the month of October, 1872, amounted to \$2,515.80; the goods traffic having been 27,057 packages exported, and 22,800 imported, in eleven steamers and eight schooners.

Certain disputes concerning the contract of this line were satisfactorily settled, it having been agreed that the ownership would remain with Messrs. Hoeningberg, Weasels & Co., the representatives of the company in Bremen.

A contract was given to R. A. Jay for the construction of a railway from Lake Paturia to a place in the neighborhood of Bucaramanga; and also for another line from that lake to Cúcuta.

A carriage-road is in course of preparation to Sucre; and a portion—from Sucre to Venado, 2½ leagues—was opened to the public in May.

With the telegraphs along the two railways now running, and that from Bogotá to Buenaventura, completed on December 10, 1873, there were at the end of the year 1,500 miles of wires established; the submarine cable from Aspinwall to Kingston, Jamaica, would, it was expected, be completed by the end of 1873.

A circular was issued on May 3d to the shareholders of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited inviting subscriptions at par, in shares of £10 each, for the £250,000 preference share capital bearing 10 per cent. recently authorized, to restore and complete the company's property. The circular called special attention to the facts that the ordinary share capital issued and fully paid up is £571,910; that the only debenture capital authorized is £50,000; that the company's system extends altogether to about 1,800 miles, and possesses subsidies amounting to £18,500 annually; that the gross earnings on an incomplete system, besides these subventions, amounted in 1872 to £27,000, and that large receipts may be anticipated when the connection between Jamaica and Colon is completed. The new issue, besides its preference, will be entitled to participate in all profits on the entire capital above 10 per cent., but may either be paid off at the end of five years at 10 per cent. premium, or the holders may convert it into ordinary shares at £110 for every £100.

A telegraph-line is to be constructed between Palmira and Popayan at the expense of the Government.

On the 18th of January, 1873, a severe storm caused damage among the shipping and to the mole of the port of Aspinwall, to the extent of half a million dollars.

In March last, the relations between Colombia and Venezuela were not on a satisfactory footing. Judging from the tenor of a note from Señor Colunje, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to the Secretary of State of Santander, it would appear that news of an alarming nature had been received a short time before from Venezuela. Negotiations concerning the boundary question, so long pending between the two republics, had been suspended, Venezuela having refused to accept the proposal of Colombia to refer the matter to arbitration. Subsequently, Señor Colunje was instructed to await the decision of the Senate before taking further steps. Meantime, President Guzman Blanco offered to meet Dr. Murillo at the town of Barranquilla for the purpose of arriving at an amicable solution. The Senate disapproved of the step, and refused to grant permission to the President. It may be here mentioned that, in February, General Manuel Quesada, who not long ago took so active a part in the Cuban revolution, had arrived at Bogotá, charged with a mission to obtain the coöperation of the Colombian Union to deliver Cuba from the dominion of Spain, and had been cordially received in certain circles, while the opposi-

tion journals of the capital became clamorous against the policy of interference. "Colombia is likely," says the *Tradicionalista*, "to have before long three serious affairs on hand: the foreign debt; intervention in Cuban matters; and the question of limits with Venezuela." On the 14th of March, a bill was laid before the House of Representatives, containing a single article, to the following effect: "If, during the war for Cuban independence, the families of Carlos Manuel Oéspedes and Manuel Quesada will come and reside in Colombia, a pension of \$200 per month will be assigned to each of them by the public Treasury." A bill proposing to aid the cause of Cuba by advancing \$500,000 to General Quesada was disapproved in the House of Representatives, which approved, however, at the same time, another bill for the appropriation of \$125,000 to purchase the steamer *Virginina*. General Quesada afterward received a grant of \$25,000.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in his report to Congress concerning the affairs of the republic, stated that, during the present Liberal Executive Administration, the country had enjoyed uninterrupted peace, with the exception of two brief local perturbations in the State of Cauca. Panama, in April, furnished, however, another instance of such political movements, in the case of the overthrow of President Neira, and the placing of Damaso Cervera in his stead. Such sudden and capricious changes of government are considerably facilitated in the State just alluded to, the inhabitants of which, according to the *Panama Star and Herald*, are disposed to abuse the license extended to them by the law of April 16, 1867, by the terms of which, "when, in any State, part of the citizens combine for the purpose of putting down the existing government and organizing a new one, the Government of the Union shall observe the strictest neutrality toward the belligerents." Some Federal troops, stationed at the time in Panama, interfered, in the present instance, taking sides with one of the parties. Here follows the proclamation issued on the 5th of April, by Rafael Aizpuru:

In the name of the Capital of the Sovereign State of Panama: To the Colombian nation, and more especially to the inhabitants of the Isthmus.

The liberal portion of the people of the State elected to the first magistracy Citizen-General Gabriel Neira, whose services in the cause of the people made him at the time worthy of it.

This same people, in the exercise of their sovereignty and absolute rights, have to-day resolved to withdraw their confidence from him as their chief Governor, but retaining for him all respect for his patriotism.

A bloodless revolution has been necessary to carry this measure into effect. This is what patriotism calls for, and makes us worthy of the name of republicans.

I neither pretend to, nor will I accept any thing which might compromise my personal independence. Yesterday, I resigned my appointment as commander-in-chief of the State troops, and to-day that of the post of fourth substitute, to exercise the executive power, in order not to give place to the belief that an immoderate ambition was my motive, at a sacrifice of somewhat of the interests of the people.

This political revolution can in no way affect either constitutional order or any social or commercial interests whatever. Every thing will go on as usual, because the people, always desirous of peace, cannot sacrifice it on any account.

As true republicans, we have followed the path pointed out by our reason; as soldiers, in defense of our cause, we will hold responsible for the events arising out of this revolution all those who forget the fulfillment of their duty.

Let us salute together, then, fellow-citizens, the citizen in charge of the executive power, Señor Damaso Cervera, with the cry of "Hurrah for the Liberal party!"

(Signed)

RAFAEL AIZPURU.

A committee of the Senate of Bogotá, in the session of March 12th, reported favorably on the project of authorizing the Executive to promote the convocation of an international congress, composed of representatives from all the American republics. One of the principal objects of the congress would be the determination of all questions of limits between the Spanish-American republics, based on a system of just compensations and reciprocal convenience.

About the beginning of April, the United States Exploring Expedition had finished their labors of survey of the regions of Darien and Cauca, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, a convenient route for a ship-canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. A Peruvian corps of engineers arrived about the same time at Panama, with orders from their Government to take part in the same exploration. It will be remembered that, as early as 1865, the same regions were explored by a M. de Puydt, for account of the French International Colombian Company; and that that engineer declared the problem of the union of the two oceans by a canal without tunnels or locks to be solved. The canal would open to the eastward in Port Escondido, follow the valley of the Turgandi, Tanaela, and Tanela Paya, pass thence into the upper waters of the Puerto, and then by the immense flood of the Tuyra into the Pacific by the Gulf of San Miguel.

The Cauca Valley Mining and Constructing Company, who have undertaken to build the Cauca railway, issued a public invitation to the ceremonies of turning the first sod in the building of the railroad, on the 18th of May. There was a numerous assemblage of people, with firing of cannon, bands of music, and the Colombian and American flags carried in procession. The ceremony of turning the first sod was performed by Colonel Croz, a veteran of the war of independence. The first portion of this line will ultimately connect the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, *via* the Cauca and Magdalena Rivers. The contractors have to spend \$7,000,000, build a mole at Buenaventura, and have the road finished in four years. Among the large number of speakers on the occasion was Mr. R. Smith, vice-president, who delivered an eloquent and lengthy discourse.

The year 1878 was a stormy one in political

circles, owing to the excitement caused by the election for President. The candidates were Carlos Martin, Rafael Nuñez, Justo Arosemena, Rojas Garrido, and Santiago M. Serez, the last-named having gained the victory over his competitors.

In the month of June, the columns of some of the opposition journals of the capital teemed with bitter criticisms on the outgoing administration. We transcribe, from the *Igualdad*, the following charges against President Murillo: "Dr. Murillo does not practise what he preached before being elected President. He was then a friend of universal suffrage, sectional and individual autonomy, and an enemy of nepotism, etc., etc. Now he wishes to name his successor, to divide the Liberal party; keeps the nation amused by the prospect of railroads everywhere, and employs \$30,000 in causing his favorite candidate to succeed by main force. He disarms the Conservatives in Tolima, fails to arrange the question of limits with Venezuela, and authorized his nephew to interfere, with armed force, in the affairs of Panama."

Some important modifications were made in the tenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce between Colombia and Peru, under date February 10, 1870.

The President of the republic decreed that honors should be paid to the memory of José Antonio Paéz, both as a general of Colombia in active service and with full pay, and as one who contributed by so many acts of heroism to the triumph of the cause of independence in the first Colombian Union.

Remington rifles to the number of 10,000 were received in August. They had been ordered under the apprehension of war with Venezuela.

To the picture of prosperity for the future of Buenaventura drawn by advocates of railways and other agents of material development, is presented a saddening contrast by a journal of that town, in its lamentations over the immorality prevalent among the colored population, and mainly attributable to the abuse of strong drinks, and to the absence of churches, schools, and industrial establishments.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the general commerce of the country shows the sum of \$663,410,597 (gold value), being a gain of \$23,071,831 on the total imports for the corresponding period of 1871-'72. The total exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amounted (gold estimate) to \$578,938,988, being a gain of \$67,653,614 on the total exports of the previous fiscal year. Re-exports for the same period, to June 30, 1873, were \$28,148,481, or an increase of \$5,378,732 over those of the fiscal year of 1871-'72. The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse, June 30, 1873, was \$77,646,579, as compared with \$122,211,266, June 30, 1872—a difference of \$42,564,685. The following are summaries of the two fiscal years:

PERIOD.	Imports.	Domestic exports, specie value.	Re-exports.
Twelve mo's ending June 30, 1873.	\$663,410,597	\$578,938,988	\$28,148,481
Twelve mo's ending June 30, 1872.	640,338,766	501,285,377	22,769,749

The amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of specie, bullion, and merchandise respectively, were as follows:

COMMODITIES.	Imports.	Domestic exports, specie value.	Re-exports.
Specie and bullion, 1873.....	\$21,490,937	\$73,905,546	\$10,708,028
Merchandise, 1873.....	641,929,660	505,033,439	17,445,453
Specie and bullion, 1872.....	18,743,639	72,798,240	7,079,294
Merchandise, 1872.....	626,595,077	428,487,131	15,690,455

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse accounts, the imports for the last fiscal year were in excess over the domestic and foreign exports combined, to the extent of \$100,887,818; while, for the fiscal year previous, the excess of imports over exports was only \$62,897,039.

The values of imports and exports carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land conveyances, are thus reported for the two fiscal years:

1873.	Imports.	Domestic exports, mixed values.	Foreign exports.
American vessels.....	\$174,536,454	\$163,110,634	\$8,455,094
Foreign vessels.....	471,803,505	414,236,854	16,679,029
Land vehicles.....	17,070,548	7,785,075	3,014,355
1872.			
American vessels.....	177,286,302	161,310,860	6,722,462
Foreign vessels.....	445,416,793	381,620,622	13,311,855
Land vehicles.....	17,635,661	6,279,167	2,735,932

These latter show that, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, more than 73 per cent. of the total trade by water was carried in foreign vessels, and that the value of the same trade so carried in the fiscal year previous was about 76 per cent.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared during the last two fiscal years, are given as follows:

VESSELS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
American vessels, 1873.....	11,286	3,612,881	11,559	3,756,564
Foreign vessels, 1873.....	20,379	8,068,087	20,493	8,065,181
Total.....	31,645	11,695,718	32,052	11,821,695
American vessels, 1872.....	10,624	3,711,846	10,492	3,689,809
Foreign vessels, 1872.....	18,657	7,094,577	18,759	7,051,425
Total.....	29,281	10,806,423	29,251	10,738,734

The *Journal of Commerce* publishes full comparative tables of the commerce of the port of New York for the entire year of 1873.

The total imports for the year (including the specie) are \$998,565,886, or \$38,540,850 below the total for 1872; but, deducting the specie for the two years, the decrease in merchandise imports for the past year amounts to \$46,552,258. The relative totals of imports for the last ten years are thus presented:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

YEAR.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie.	Total.
1861...	\$21,128,296	\$11,731,909	\$2,365,622	\$35,225,760
1862...	\$12,304,301	\$10,410,937	\$2,123,281	\$24,738,419
1863...	\$21,031,667	\$13,001,568	\$3,578,629	\$37,611,864
1864...	\$28,267,955	\$11,044,181	\$3,306,339	\$42,618,475
1865...	\$24,344,418	\$11,764,927	\$7,085,399	\$43,194,744
1866...	\$25,779,976	\$14,789,235	\$5,788,462	\$46,357,673
1867...	\$28,635,878	\$17,716,530	\$11,801,644	\$58,153,052
1871...	\$44,635,338	\$24,878,294	\$6,918,608	\$76,432,240
1872...	\$69,083,458	\$37,429,020	\$5,591,205	\$112,103,683
1873...	\$63,035,318	\$6,934,877	\$18,605,611	\$88,565,806

"Dutiable" includes goods entered directly for consumption, and those entered for warehousing. The following are tables of monthly summaries for five years:

Foreign Imports entered at New York during the Years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MONTH.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$11,970,771	\$14,169,556	\$17,940,519	\$17,970,231
Feb....	10,799,351	16,505,041	21,038,966	20,711,249
March...	14,447,755	22,639,471	20,776,269	18,925,391
April...	14,421,458	15,516,940	22,865,493	14,769,239
May....	13,047,859	16,511,919	16,998,458	12,716,218
June...	12,867,873	14,778,135	9,769,816	10,797,542
July...	13,379,743	16,112,919	9,858,924	14,328,180
Aug....	15,723,322	22,609,694	22,853,778	18,868,739
Sept...	17,715,955	21,432,182	17,268,016	15,552,171
Oct....	14,085,050	17,433,743	15,342,844	11,589,174
Nov....	14,004,294	18,133,708	10,895,475	7,811,918
Dec....	12,716,366	11,643,251	11,926,049	7,890,809
Total.	\$170,730,963	\$307,287,348	\$198,950,418	\$170,145,507

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MONTH.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$10,122,477	\$11,058,118	\$14,901,602	\$10,956,219
Feb....	\$13,331,637	13,036,184	14,370,167	10,263,357
March...	11,826,391	13,271,045	15,365,950	12,697,010
April...	12,137,232	12,624,501	20,310,216	14,189,971
May....	10,474,170	14,842,960	22,002,975	12,930,999
June...	10,184,615	13,392,176	17,912,628	10,996,389
July...	10,042,048	12,108,229	20,318,307	10,882,627
Aug....	9,965,082	12,399,081	12,398,634	8,961,397
Sept...	7,708,840	8,899,861	9,143,591	8,551,041
Oct....	7,093,067	10,315,541	8,446,254	9,188,567
Nov....	6,946,963	9,371,091	7,679,617	7,619,080
Dec....	5,791,333	11,398,953	8,008,676	5,511,234
Total.	\$114,898,015	\$142,348,150	\$179,194,000	\$123,820,141

FREE GOODS.

MONTH.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$1,198,274	\$1,345,202	\$2,799,099	\$9,693,902
Feb....	797,538	2,464,198	2,434,880	7,751,065
March...	1,026,384	2,777,944	2,961,227	11,303,232
April...	1,113,629	2,094,222	3,206,479	7,629,823
May....	1,177,026	2,758,221	3,111,784	8,772,153
June...	988,414	1,885,598	2,690,190	6,612,362
July...	1,111,235	2,067,145	2,738,732	5,287,413
Aug....	1,099,237	2,705,223	7,849,113	6,666,233
Sept...	1,100,318	2,200,611	6,987,654	6,498,173
Oct....	1,101,906	1,663,142	5,554,918	6,653,053
Nov....	1,090,100	2,284,363	6,987,490	6,812,534
Total.	\$13,716,500	\$23,878,294	\$37,429,020	\$96,924,877

SPECIE.

MONTH.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$1,523,856	\$298,686	\$105,323	\$113,939
Feb....	1,559,432	2,498,601	177,701	133,563
March...	2,441,679	907,394	291,189	814,683
April...	800,025	322,888	63,619	582,253
May....	667,807	142,477	96,023	196,821
June...	188,150	1,362,006	43,794	950,051
July...	194,190	176,640	2,041,904	146,957
Aug....	439,726	326,395	94,956	83,569
Sept...	562,406	331,079	2,088,045	876,261
Oct....	417,860	605,62	262,346	9,881,869
Nov....	2,784,075	83,779	155,382	3,390,190
Dec....	331,538	122,201	173,297	1,467,730
Total..	\$11,964,644	\$6,348,608	\$5,594,208	\$18,605,611

It will be noticed that the imports of specie at New York, during the year 1873, exceeded those of either of the three previous years, and that during the last three months of that year, after the financial panic in September, the amount of the imports was comparatively enormous, having exceeded \$14,000,000.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

MONTH.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$24,725,375	\$28,792,062	\$35,679,496	\$37,903,691
Feb....	25,267,288	35,001,324	38,206,143	38,569,517
March...	29,605,639	38,006,064	39,218,268	43,440,621
April...	29,372,290	32,967,661	46,143,937	37,179,626
May....	25,284,415	34,288,496	42,579,210	34,616,191
June...	24,115,094	31,508,417	30,653,552	29,147,536
July...	24,865,205	31,041,171	38,136,245	31,173,126
Aug....	30,200,025	38,403,205	42,987,085	32,716,178
Sept...	27,406,764	34,342,255	36,379,005	30,648,966
Oct....	22,801,331	30,645,757	30,919,688	37,145,783
Nov....	29,117,237	24,137,720	22,805,522	24,151,411
Dec....	22,799,646	35,458,168	27,098,506	21,682,360
Total..	\$315,200,022	\$364,862,300	\$432,106,686	\$398,565,836

The comparative withdrawals from warehouses each month for consumption in the market, for the past four years, are herewith given:

WITHDRAWALS FROM WAREHOUSE.

MONTH.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$8,674,298	\$13,006,264	\$12,399,012	\$9,567,918
Feb....	9,981,615	9,685,252	11,734,891	11,061,672
March...	9,985,981	11,695,178	10,998,300	12,196,307
April...	12,822,034	10,029,482	11,136,287	11,241,194
May....	10,615,377	10,070,612	10,199,829	10,806,601
June...	8,354,527	8,711,237	7,584,917	8,972,554
July...	8,463,852	9,940,489	25,779,161	10,032,585
Aug....	11,905,175	12,596,693	22,874,347	12,221,225
Sept...	10,732,135	12,829,375	15,156,684	10,643,181
Oct....	8,802,588	10,802,027	11,699,337	7,861,194
Nov....	6,325,330	9,005,911	8,374,885	7,496,162
Dec....	5,596,030	7,168,756	6,146,201	8,264,148
Total..	\$111,659,983	\$125,661,366	\$154,033,905	\$120,563,054

Imports at the port of New York, for the last three years, are thus classified:

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

IMPORTS.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Dry goods.....	\$132,480,777	\$136,831,612	\$114,160,465
General mer'ch'ise...	246,032,015	280,680,866	265,779,760
Specie.....	6,348,608	5,594,208	18,605,611
Total imports..	\$384,862,300	\$422,106,686	\$398,565,836

The monthly cash receipts for duties for the same periods are:

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK.

MON'S.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$12,010,020 67	\$13,317,086 82	\$10,769,626 44
Feb....	12,358,117 69	14,710,928 08	12,863,687 89
March...	15,305,799 14	14,085,994 24	12,101,374 64
April...	12,555,090 06	13,948,999 00	9,826,491 32
May....	11,490,140 42	10,896,468 92	8,862,528 38
June....	10,092,909 95	6,948,232 70	7,533,957 98
July....	11,931,957 33	7,251,160 35	10,088,929 55
August...	16,932,839 65	19,335,156 81	12,023,085 73
Sept....	15,733,391 86	13,274,126 81	10,959,722 11
Oct....	12,066,671 28	10,655,390 80	7,654,384 95
Nov....	9,265,044 55	7,274,100 46	5,588,393 86
Dec....	8,044,777 08	6,660,167 70	6,298,937 85
Total...	\$147,750,289 68	\$198,215,802 69	\$115,516,935 70

The subjoined tables, showing the export movement monthly for the past four years, complete the general statistics of commerce for the port of New York. The shipments of goods are mostly counted at their tale value, but all others, with trifling exceptions, at their market value in paper-money at the time of shipment:

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports during the Years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

MON'S.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$11,833,151	\$18,370,758	\$18,179,488	\$19,379,497
Feb....	11,180,695	18,259,723	16,746,878	20,474,049
March...	14,965,213	21,211,718	15,602,687	21,045,792
April...	13,741,650	17,023,094	16,118,266	24,522,926
May....	14,167,414	17,396,698	14,716,837	24,754,461
June....	16,871,500	17,432,767	19,048,152	29,225,556
July....	15,965,557	17,147,740	19,140,248	24,828,308
Aug....	12,569,426	18,900,769	19,569,529	23,425,700
Sept....	15,157,390	20,100,569	18,950,574	25,089,449
Oct....	16,018,569	21,755,792	24,374,195	30,026,745
Nov....	21,125,896	18,603,795	22,462,482	27,132,751
Dec....	19,173,650	18,778,999	20,536,351	24,208,221
Total...	\$185,740,061	\$225,553,247	\$225,475,687	\$288,707,357

FOREIGN FREE.

MON'S.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$63,623	\$43,412	\$86,642	\$342,121
Feb....	46,162	29,805	272,341	155,079
March...	50,530	121,098	120,905	231,644
April...	45,157	57,323	64,958	197,907
May....	29,879	169,260	36,977	222,853
June....	38,335	71,712	97,264	106,465
July....	24,522	121,595	61,806	107,178
Aug....	32,116	148,519	235,153	99,313
Sept....	11,451	190,707	51,297	155,607
Oct....	1,965	15,032	108,690	103,781
Nov....	1,903	64,461	190,202	291,264
Dec....	15,271	56,845	161,806	94,041
Total...	\$352,034	\$1,183,263	\$1,598,010	\$2,107,253

FOREIGN DUTIABLE.

MON'S.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$996,389	\$423,706	\$664,874	\$428,932
Feb....	713,289	450,214	895,360	505,974
March...	927,292	806,521	806,427	604,773
April...	911,016	908,557	904,560	898,925
May....	918,306	783,607	1,067,133	1,275,712
June....	851,088	800,659	946,144	1,111,303
July....	727,794	600,377	858,934	686,017
Aug....	808,944	461,349	569,061	808,496
Sept....	923,927	589,026	652,927	558,966
Oct....	628,330	585,313	641,894	533,312
Nov....	785,363	964,288	982,532	1,071,897
Dec....	651,406	586,140	743,164	943,488
Total...	\$9,853,638	\$7,979,737	\$9,788,600	\$9,430,795

SPECIE AND BULLION.

MON'S.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$2,683,392	\$2,149,211	\$1,540,362	\$7,127,989
Feb....	2,194,256	4,022,066	972,657	3,670,444
March...	1,521,601	7,569,880	2,713,004	3,540,432
April...	1,688,616	9,593,029	4,489,518	3,850,840
May....	4,485,373	6,915,698	14,850,756	2,913,838
June....	4,257,362	8,604,738	12,538,202	6,655,966
July....	16,922,451	11,233,695	17,248,683	10,038,643
Aug....	10,548,076	2,701,287	2,586,148	2,198,549
Sept....	4,616,856	2,190,320	1,432,635	1,502,625
Oct....	2,416,356	2,066,891	4,729,143	2,107,447
Nov....	4,896,257	2,124,539	4,603,953	2,545,832
Dec....	1,950,879	2,084,192	3,083,576	2,447,271
Total...	\$58,191,475	\$63,865,546	\$71,959,042	\$48,659,661

TOTAL EXPORTS.

MON'S.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Jan....	\$15,576,558	\$20,987,087	\$20,491,566	\$27,178,599
Feb....	14,194,402	22,767,808	18,887,826	24,869,446
March...	17,464,696	20,709,212	19,242,633	25,592,641
April...	16,306,411	28,523,103	21,589,302	29,470,608
May....	19,600,972	27,635,483	20,731,503	29,106,609
June....	21,958,245	26,569,876	32,629,762	31,069,322
July....	33,640,324	29,163,348	37,369,676	35,660,146
Aug....	23,979,572	22,211,821	23,049,891	26,542,058
Sept....	20,709,324	22,993,622	21,117,423	27,301,667
Oct....	19,075,760	24,443,178	29,853,892	32,354,255
Nov....	29,899,609	21,357,126	28,449,169	31,041,724
Dec....	21,791,205	21,806,176	25,424,836	27,698,031
Total...	\$254,137,208	\$298,531,783	\$308,518,389	\$348,905,666

These statistics exhibit a clear gain of nearly \$64,000,000 in the export of merchandise and produce from the port of New York—the most gratifying return ever made.

The total foreign trade at the port of New York is usually about two-thirds of its imports, and 40 per cent. of the exports, of the whole country.

Below is a quarterly summary of the exports hence to foreign ports, exclusive of specie and bullion. This includes the reshipments of foreign products, but is chiefly made up of domestic produce and manufactures:

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports, exclusive of Specie.

QUARTER.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
1st....	\$40,776,407	\$50,716,050	\$58,396,191	\$63,171,761
2d....	47,514,407	55,844,097	53,062,591	76,316,120
3d....	46,241,837	58,248,492	60,209,329	75,764,054
4th...	61,413,062	61,360,796	70,191,285	84,993,470
Total...	\$195,945,733	\$234,060,237	\$236,859,297	\$300,245,405

CONGREGATIONALISTS. The twentieth anniversary meeting of the *American Congregational Union* was held in the city of New York on the 8th of May. The report of the treasurer showed the receipts for the year ending May 1, 1873, to have been \$60,308.96. The disbursements had been: for building churches, \$43,812.96; for pastors' libraries, \$390.90; miscellaneous expenditures, \$10,444.87. A balance was left in the treasury of \$5,655.23. Fifty-two churches had been helped. Pledges of help had been given to about fifty other churches, which, it was expected, would more than absorb the balance on hand.

The annual meeting of the *American Home Missionary Society* took place on the 7th of May. The receipts for the year had been \$267,691.42; the expenditures, \$278,830.24. The sum of \$23,530.33 was yet due to missionaries for labor performed. The Society had employed during the year 251 missionaries for the supply of congregations and missionary stations in thirty different States and Territories. Eighty-nine churches had been organized, thirty-four of which had become self-supporting. The number of additions to the membership of the churches of the Society during the year had been 5,725.

The twentieth annual meeting of the *American Congregational Association* was held May 27th. The greater part of the report related to the new Congregational Homes: \$50,000 were needed to liquidate the debt of \$25,000 on the home, and perfect the library. The receipts during the year had been \$114,786.25, and the expenditures \$113,735.32. The library contained 15,880 bound volumes and 60,000 pamphlets, 588 volumes and 5,270 pamphlets having been added during the year.

The annual meeting of the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* began at Minneapolis, Minn., September 23d. The treasurer reported the total receipts during the year ending on the 31st of August to have been \$421,331. The receipts for missions "in nominally Christian lands," the accounts of which were kept separate, were \$19,506. The expenditures were, for the general missions, \$435,016, of which \$401,209 represented the cost of missions, and the remainder of the sum the expense of agencies, publication, and administration; for missions "in nominally Christian lands," \$39,116. The Board was in debt on the account of the two funds together, \$26,086. A comparison of the entire receipts of the Board for several years past showed that the falling off since 1870, when the separation was made from the Presbyterians, had been only \$29,218. This was regarded as very small, especially when it was considered that the great fires at Chicago and Boston, both of which directly affected many large contributors, had taken place since that time. A new mission had been established in Western Mexico. The mission at Monterey, in Northern Mexico, formerly conducted by the American and Foreign Christian Union, had been received under the care of the Board. The mission of the American and Foreign Christian Union in Italy had been transferred to the Board, and the work in that country had been extended. The mission in the Austrian Empire had been reinforced, and a native agency had been organized in connection with it. A new station had been organized in Macedonia, and at Pauting Foo, in North China. A native mission had pushed into the interior from Foo Choo, in South China. Home missionary societies had been organized and set to work in the Zulu, Ceylon, Madura, and Mi-

cronesian missions. In the aggregate, the additions were 25 churches, 10 native pastors, about 800 church members, 66 students for the ministry, and upward of 1,600 children and youths in the mission and boarding-schools. The following general summary of the mission was presented:

MISSIONS.	
Number of missions.....	19
Number of stations.....	70
Number of out-stations.....	406
LABORERS EMPLOYED.	
Number of ordained missionaries (5 being physicians, and including 13 still supported at the Sandwich Islands).....	143
Number of physicians not ordained.....	7
Number of other male assistants.....	3
Number of female assistants (including 18 at the Sandwich Islands).....	199
Number of native pastors.....	104
Number of native teachers and catechists.....	270
Number of school-teachers.....	406
Number of other native helpers.....	134
Whole number of laborers connected with the missions.....	1,266
THE PRESS.	
Pages printed, as far as reported.....	5,653,870
THE CHURCHES.	
Number of churches.....	197
Number of church-members, so far as reported.....	9,435
Added during the year, so far as reported.....	794
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	
Number of training and theological schools.....	12
Number of boarding-schools for girls.....	21
Number of common schools.....	496
Number of pupils in common schools.....	17,126
Number of pupils in training and theological schools and station classes.....	264
Number of pupils in boarding-schools for girls.....	627
Other adults under instruction.....	531

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the *American Missionary Association* was held at Newark, N. J., November 5th and 6th. The total receipts for the year were reported to have been \$345,277.03. Of this amount, \$47,340.55 had been received by the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton Roads, Va., and \$22,835 by Berea College. The report of the Association acknowledged also a gift of nearly \$100,000 of Agricultural College land scrip from the State of Virginia to the Hampton Institute, and a gift of \$8,000 from the State of Georgia to the Atlanta University. The expenditures of the Association had been \$340,837.71. Of this amount, \$278,018.67 had been expended in the Southern States, \$5,618.76 among the Chinese, \$2,999.72 among the Indians, \$15,743.96 on foreign missions, and the rest in office expense and for publications. A balance remained against the Association of \$55,481.26. The Association had property not required for its work which had been given for its uses, and remained unsold, which was estimated to be worth \$35,000. Its real estate in the South was valued at \$408,000, and was incumbered to the amount of \$3,100. The amount of \$43,893.40 was inverted as an endowment fund. The Association had employed during the year in its American work 251 missionaries and teachers, of whom 309 had labored in the South, 14 among the Chinese, and 28 among the Indians.

The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year in the various secular schools of the Association, was 14,048; in church and mission Sunday-schools, 8,098. Among the schools were 4 colleges and 21 normal schools. Already nearly 3,000 colored teachers had gone out from these schools, and 60 colored churches had been established through their agency. The Association had sustained 4 foreign missions in Siam, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, and West Africa. Connected with these missions were 14 stations, 8 ordained missionaries, 9 male and 11 female assistants and teachers, 10 churches, and 580 church-members.

Two meetings of the *Congregational Union of England and Wales* were held during the year. At the spring meeting the pastors' retiring fund was reported to lack only about £4,000 of reaching the proposed amount of £100,000. The Union account showed a deficit of £459, 9s., 3d., but the publication account had a surplus of £1,329, 10s., 8d. The following resolution on the subject of education was unanimously adopted:

That this Union, while recognizing the great merits of the endowed schools act of 1899, and admitting the value of the educational work accomplished by the commissioners, yet deeply regrets that there should have been any appearance of sectarian bias displayed in the administration of the act, especially in the principles upon which the governing bodies are constituted, which are likely to perpetuate for an indefinite period the exclusiveness the act was intended to remove. This Union trusts that any legislative initiation by her majesty's government may still further nationalize the educational endowments of the country, and that, in any redistribution of the commission, due regard may be had to the principle of religious equality.

The following resolution was adopted at the autumnal meeting, by a large majority:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, it is desirable that the Congregational churches of England and Wales should seek to draw closer the bonds of fellowship which unite them to each other; and that with this view they should, with due regard to any circumstances which may distinguish their position from that of the Congregational churches of New England, imitate the example of those churches by taking counsel, in a systematic and regulated way, with each other in all weighty matters of common concern, as well as on matters in which individual churches may stand in need of the sympathy and advice of their sister churches.

A letter was submitted to the Union from a "vigilance committee" who were appointed at a conference of churchmen and non-conformists, which was held on the 10th of July, to take measures against the advance of ritualism in the national church, and with it an address from the same committee, "To the Christian People of England." The following resolutions were adopted in reference to these papers:

The Assembly, having before it a letter from the vigilance committee appointed at a conference of churchmen and non-conformists held on July 10, 1873, in which the aid of Congregationalists is requested in an endeavor to rouse the country to some

common action in regard to the advance of ritualism, and the practice of the confessional in the Church of England, and having also the address of the vigilance committee "To the Christian People of England:—"

Resolved, 1. That it agrees with the vigilance committee in regarding with grave concern the efforts of some of the clergy and other members of the Church of England, to revive in the services of that church the characteristic doctrines and usages of the Church of Rome; that it recognizes in the zeal and pertinacity with which these efforts are maintained, and the success which has thus far attended them, a real danger to the religious life and to all the higher interests of the nation; and that it acknowledges the duty of earnest coöperation with Christians of all denominations who may seek, by enlightening the minds of the people, to protect them against endeavors which are being made to corrupt their faith.

2. That while the Assembly condemns, as contrary to Christian truth and simplicity, the conduct of those clergymen of the Church of England who are seeking to undo the work of the Reformers, which they are appointed to maintain, it cannot, consistently with its views of the rightful relation of the National Legislature to the Church of Christ, unite with the vigilance committee in any political action which contemplates the strengthening of the discipline of the Church of England by means of new laws, or which assumes that it is desirable that that church should continue to exist as a national establishment.

3. That the Assembly regards with earnest and respectful sympathy the endeavors made by the Protestant portion of the national clergy to maintain scriptural truth by their own teachings, and is not unmindful of the painful sacrifices demanded by any constant policy on their part in the present state of ecclesiastical affairs.

4. That while the Assembly regards with pain the defection of so considerable a portion of the clergy, and of so many of the congregations of the Church of England from the doctrines and usages of the Reformed churches, it cannot but regard this defection as a natural result of the retention in the formularies of that church of some of the cardinal errors of the Church of Rome, and it remembers with satisfaction that the fathers of English Non-conformity elected rather to separate themselves from the national church than to lend their sanction in any degree to these errors.

5. The Assembly further regards the doctrinal anarchy which at present obtains in the Church of England as furnishing an argument in favor of the policy of disestablishment and disendowment for which, on other grounds, Non-conformists have long contended, and is hopeful that Non-conformists will ultimately be supported in their efforts to promote this policy by those who, though not disapproving the principle of an established church, are convinced that the Church of England can no longer be regarded as the guardian of a pure and scriptural faith.

The anniversary of the *London Missionary Society* was held May 12th. The report showed that the ordinary income for the year had been £103,454. Besides this, the sum of £11,615 had been contributed for special objects. Adding this, gave the total income £115,070. Of this amount £21,000 were raised at the foreign stations.

The *Congregational Year-Book* for 1873 gives the following statistical summary of the denomination in the British Empire: *County Associations and Unions*, 75 (England, 40; Wales, 16; Scotland, 3; Ireland, 1; Colonies,

9; Madagascar, 1). *Churches*, 3,609 (England, 2,120; Wales, 760; Scotland, 101; Ireland, 27; Islands of the British Seas, 17; Canada and British North America, 107; Australia, 145; New Zealand, 15; South Africa and Demerara, 17; mission churches, 300). *Pastors*, 2,716 (England, 1,551; Wales, 336; Scotland, 86; Ireland, 21; Continent, 5; Colonies, 488; heathen lands, 155; natives, 74). *Colleges and institutes*, 29 (England, 12; Wales, 8; Scotland, 1; Colonies, 8; foreign lands, 10). *Students in colleges*, 587.

The following are the statistics of the Congregational churches in the United States and North America, as given in the *Congregational Quarterly* for January, 1874:

STATES, ETC.	Churches.	Ministers.	Church-Members.
Alabama.....	5	6	258
California.....	62	73	2,770
Colorado.....	7	4	287
Connecticut.....	295	363	49,758
Dakota.....	10	6	182
District of Columbia.....	1	15	353
Georgia.....	8	7	429
Idaho.....	1	1	10
Illinois.....	243	253	90,670
Indiana.....	23	18	1,240
Iowa.....	217	189	13,279
Kansas.....	109	84	3,873
Kentucky.....	5	6	393
Louisiana.....	10	12	902
Maine.....	239	169	19,214
Maryland.....	1	1	110
Massachusetts.....	507	636	81,464
Michigan.....	123	149	12,647
Minnesota.....	31	73	3,855
Mississippi.....	3	5	130
Missouri.....	68	48	2,960
Montana.....	55	45	1,357
Nebraska.....	1	2	30
New Hampshire.....	186	176	16,434
New Jersey.....	20	36	2,407
New York.....	247	296	27,449
North Carolina.....	5	4	156
Ohio.....	311	176	17,961
Oregon.....	9	9	485
Pennsylvania.....	73	59	5,251
Rhode Island.....	24	23	4,240
South Carolina.....	1	1	240
Tennessee.....	9	10	506
Texas.....	3	6	230
Vermont.....	123	194	13,426
Virginia.....	3	3	90
Washington Territory.....	3	3	49
West Virginia.....	1	1	81
Wisconsin.....	164	186	12,472
Wyoming.....	1	.....	81
Total in the United States.....	3,335	3,293	332,679
Ontario and Quebec.....	85	74	4,848
New Brunswick.....	5	4	326
Nova Scotia.....	10	8	770
Jamaica.....	3	3	498
Total in North America....	3,421	3,377	330,180

The foreign missionaries, 115 in number, besides three missionaries in Jamaica, are not included in this table. The number of licentiates (also not included in the table) is 239. Of the churches in the United States, 655 are without pastoral supply; in North America, 676. Of the ministers, 898 in the United States, 955 in North America, are pastors of churches; 1,306 in the United States, 1,404 in North America, are "acting pastors;" while 944 in the United States, 968 in North America, are not in pastoral work.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, which held its annual meeting in 1873 at Brantford, reported, in 1871, 86 churches, 51 pastors, and 18 ministers without pastoral charge. Seventy-four of the churches reported 136 regular stations, 14,205 hearers, 5,052 members, 686 Sunday-school teachers, 5,638 Sunday-school scholars, 528 in the pastors' Bible-classes, 81 church-buildings, with 20,753 sittings; 16 parsonages, together valued at \$286,852; contributions to religious objects, \$70,447. There is another Congregational Union for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which has 12 ministers in Nova Scotia, 4 in New Brunswick, and 1 in Newfoundland. The membership of the churches in Nova Scotia was 1,085. The "Canada Congregational Missionary Society" has for its object to aid feeble Congregational churches in sustaining their ministers, to spread the Gospel by means of missionaries among all classes of inhabitants, and to promote other general missionary objects of the Congregational body. It is in connection with the "Colonial Missionary Society" of England, and received in the year 1871-'73, from the churches of Canada, \$4,136; from the Colonial Missionary Society, \$2,422; and expended \$7,804. The "Canada Congregational Indian Missionary Society" was established at Owen Sound in 1860. It employs three missionaries at three fields of labor, and receives many calls for more laborers.

In the Australian colonies there are Congregational Unions in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. There are Congregational colleges at Melbourne and Sydney. In New South Wales, the Congregationalists, according to the census of 1871, occupied 19 churches, 11 of which were in the city of Sydney or its suburbs: the ministers numbered 25; there was accommodation for 7,680 persons, and an average attendance of 4,950. The total population in connection with the Congregational churches was 9,253, or 1.8 per cent. of the total population. In Victoria, the Congregationalists had 63 chapels, 20 school-houses, and 12 dwellings or public buildings used for public worship, with sittings for 15,860 persons, and an average attendance of 8,974. The population connected with the Congregational churches was 18,191. In South Australia the Congregationalists have 29 chapels and 14 temporary places of worship, and 28 ministers. There is accommodation for 8,603. The Congregational population in Western Australia, according to the census of 1871, was 882. The Congregationalists of Tasmania have 11 ministers, 54 chapels, and 4,500 attendants, and 84 Sabbath-schools, with 250 teachers and 2,050 scholars. The Congregational population was 3,931. In Queensland there were 12 Congregational churches and 11 preaching-places. In New Zealand there were 15 churches.

CONGRESS, UNITED STATES. The third session of the Forty-second Congress* commenced at Washington on December 2, 1872. (For the President's Message, see PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA, 1872.) The Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax, presided in the Senate, and James G. Blaine presided as Speaker of the House.

In the Senate, on the same day, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to regulate

the Army Register and the regimental colors of the United States. It was as follows:

Whereas, The national unity and good-will among fellow-citizens can be assured only through oblivion of past differences, and it is contrary to the usage of civilized nations to perpetuate the memory of civil war: therefore—

Be it enacted, etc., That the names of battles with fellow-citizens shall not be continued in the Army Register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States.

* The following is a list of members at the second session of the Forty-second Congress:

SENATE.

Alabama—George E. Spencer, William Goldthwaite.
Arkansas—Benjamin F. Rice, Powell Clayton.
California—Cornelius Cole, Eugene Casserly.
Connecticut—Orris S. Ferry, William A. Buckingham.
Delaware—Thomas F. Bayard, Eli Saulsbury.
Florida—Thomas W. Osborn, Abijah Gilbert.
Georgia—Joshua Hill, T. M. Norwood.
Illinois—Lyman Trumbull, John A. Logan.
Indiana—Oliver P. Morton, Daniel D. Pratt.
Iowa—James Harlan, George G. Wright.
Kansas—Samuel C. Pomeroy, Alexander Caldwell.
Kentucky—Willis B. Matchett, John W. Stevenson.
Louisiana—John Ray, J. R. West.
Maine—Hannibal Hamlin, Lot M. Morrill.
Maryland—George Vickers, William T. Hamilton.
Massachusetts—Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson.
Michigan—Zachariah Chandler, Thomas W. Ferry.
Minnesota—Alexander Ramsey, William Windom.
Mississippi—Adelbert Ames, James L. Alcorn.
Missouri—Carl Schurz, Frank P. Blair.
Nebraska—Thomas W. Tipton, P. W. Hitchcock.
Nevada—James W. Nye, William M. Stewart.
New Hampshire—James W. Patterson, Aaron H. Cragin.
New Jersey—John P. Stockton, F. T. Frelinghuysen.
New York—Roscoe Conkling, Reuben E. Fenton.
North Carolina—John Pool, Matt. W. Ransom.
Ohio—John Sherman, Allen G. Thurman.
Oregon—Henry W. Corbett, James K. Kelley.
Pennsylvania—Simon Cameron, John Scott.
Rhode Island—William Sprague, Henry B. Anthony.
South Carolina—Frederick A. Sawyer, Thos. J. Robertson.
Tennessee—William G. Brownlow, Henry Cooper.
Texas—J. W. Flanagan, Morgan C. Hamilton.
Vermont—Justin S. Morrill, George F. Edmunds.
Virginia—John F. Lewis, J. W. Johnson.
West Virginia—Arthur I. Boreman, Henry G. Davis.
Wisconsin—Timothy O. Howe, Matthew H. Carpenter.

HOUSE.

Alabama—Benjamin S. Turner, Charles W. Buckley, W. A. Handley, Charles Hays, Peter M. Dox, Joseph H. Sloss.
Arkansas—James M. Hanks, O. P. Snyder, Thomas Bales.
California—S. O. Houghton, A. A. Sargent, J. M. Coglian.
Connecticut—Joseph E. Hawley, S. W. Kellogg, H. H. Starkweather, Wm. H. Barnum.
Delaware—Benjamin T. Bligg.
Florida—Josiah T. Walls.
Georgia—A. T. McIntyre, Richard H. Whitley, John S. Bigby, Erasmus W. Beck, D. M. DuBose, William T. Price, Pierce M. B. Young.
Illinois—Charles B. Farwell, John F. Farnsworth, Horatio C. Burchard, John B. Hawley, Bradford N. Stevens, Henry Snapp, Jesse H. Moore, James C. Robinson, Thompson W. McNeely, Edward Y. Rice, Samuel S. Marshall, John B. Hay, John M. Creba. At large, John S. Beveridge.
Indiana—William E. Niblack, Michael C. Kerr, William S. Holman, Joseph M. Wilson, John Coburn, Daniel W. Voorhees, Mahlon D. Manson, James N. Tyner, John P. C. Shanks, William Williams, Jasper Packard.
Iowa—George W. McCrary, A. B. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Melham M. Walden, Frank W. Palmer, Jackson Orr.
Kansas—D. P. Lowe.
Kentucky—Edward Crossland, Henry D. McHenry, Joseph H. Lewis, William B. Read, Boyd Winchester, William E. Arthur, James B. Beck, George M. Adams, John M. Rice.
Louisiana—J. Hale Sypher, Lionel A. Sheldon, C. B. Darrell, Aleck Boorman, Frank Morey.
Maine—John Lynch, William P. Frye, James G. Blaine, John A. Peters, Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Samuel Hamilton, Stevenson Archer, Thomas Ewans, John Ritchie, William M. Merrick.

† Appointed by the Governor.

Massachusetts—James Buffinton, Oakes Ames, Ginery Twichell, Samuel Hooper, Benjamin F. Butler, Nathaniel P. Banks, Constantine C. Esty, George F. Hoar, Alvah Crocker, Henry L. Daves.

Michigan—Henry Waldron, William L. Stoughton, Austin Blair, Omar D. Conger, Jabez G. Sutherland, W. D. Foster.

Minnesota—Mark H. Dunnell, John T. Averill.

Mississippi—George E. Harris, J. L. Morphis, Henry W. Barry, George C. McKee, Le Grand W. Perce.

Missouri—Erastus Wells, G. A. Finkenburg, J. B. McCormick, H. E. Havens, Samuel S. Burdett, A. Comingo, Isaac C. Parker, James G. Blair, Andrew King.

Nebraska—John Taffe.

Nevada—C. W. Kendall.

New Hampshire—Ellery A. Hibbard, Samuel N. Bell, Hosea N. Parker.

New Jersey—John W. Hazelton, Samuel C. Forker, John T. Bird, John Hill, George A. Halsey.

New York—Dwight Townsend, Thomas Kinsella, Henry W. Slocom, Robert B. Roosevelt, William R. Roberts, Samuel S. Cox, Smith Ely, Jr., James Brooks, Fernando Wood, Clarkson N. Potter, Charles St. John, John H. Ketcham, Joseph H. Tuthill, Eli Perry, Joseph M. Warren, John Rogers, William A. Wheeler, John M. Carroll, Eliza H. Prindle, Clinton L. Merriam, Ellis H. Roberts, William E. Lansing, R. Holland Duell, John E. Seely, William H. Lamport, Milo Goodrich, Horace B. Smith, Freeman Clarke, Seth Wakeman, William Williams, Walter L. Seesions.

North Carolina—Clinton L. Cobb, Charles R. Thomas, Alfred M. Waddell, Sion H. Rogers, James M. Leach, Francis E. Shober, J. C. Harper.

Ohio—Ozro J. Dodds, Job E. Stevenson, Lewis D. Campbell, J. F. McKenney, Charles L. Lamson, John A. Smith, Samuel Shellabarger, John Beatty, Charles Foster, Erasmus D. Peck, John T. Wilson, Philadelphia Van Trump, George W. Morgan, James Monroe, William P. Sprague, John A. Blingham, Jacob A. Ambler, William H. Upson, James A. Garfield.

Oregon—Joseph H. Slater.

Pennsylvania—Samuel J. Randall, J. V. Creely, Leonard Myers, William D. Kelley, A. C. Harmer, E. L. Acker, Washington Townsend, J. Lawrence Getz, Oliver J. Dickey, John W. Killinger, John B. Storm, L. D. Shoemaker, J. D. Strawbridge, John B. Packer, Richard J. Haldeman, B. F. Meyers, R. Milton Spear, Henry Sherwood, Glenn W. Scofield, Samuel Griffith, Henry D. Foster, James S. Negley, Ebenezer McJunkin, William McClelland.

Rhode Island—Benjamin T. Farnes, James M. Pendleton, Robert B. Elliott, Alexander S. Wallace.

Tennessee—Roderick E. Butler, Horace Maynard, A. E. Garrett, John M. Bright, E. J. Golladay, W. C. Whitthorne, Robert P. Caldwell, W. W. Vaughan.

Texas—Wm. S. Herndon, John C. Conner, D. C. Giddings, John Hancock.

Vermont—Charles W. Willard, Luke P. Poland, Worthington C. Smith.

Virginia—John Critcher, James H. Platt, Jr., Charles H. Porter, W. H. H. Stowell, R. T. W. Duke, John T. Harris, Elliott M. Braxton, William Terry.

West Virginia—John J. Davis, Frank Hereford, James C. McGrew.

Wisconsin—Alexander Mitchell, Gerry W. Hazelton, J. Allen Barber, Charles A. Eldredge, Philletus Sawyer, Jeremiah M. Rusk.

DELEGATES.

Arizona—Richard C. McCormick.

Colorado—Jerome B. Chaffee.

Dakota—Moses K. Armstrong.

District of Columbia—N. T. Chipman.

Idaho—Samuel A. Merritt.

Montana—William H. Craggett.

New Mexico—José M. Gallegas.

Utah—William H. Hooper.

Washington—Solucius Garfield.

Wyoming—William T. Jones.

The bill was read and ordered to be printed.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, said: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the highest privilege, to one that concerns the integrity of members of this House and the honor of the House itself. It is quite generally known to the members of this House that during the recent presidential campaign there was a wide-spread accusation of bribery of members; that members of this House were bribed to perform certain legislative acts for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company by presents of stock in a corporation known as the 'Credit Mobilier.' Without obtruding myself as one of eminent station, I may say that the charge struck in high places. It included the Vice-President of the United States, the Vice-President-elect of the United States; it included three Senators of the United States, two of them ex-Senators from Tennessee and Delaware, and a present Senator from New Hampshire; it included the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; it included honorable and prominent members of this House—my friend the chairman of the Ways and Means (Mr. Dawes); my friend the chairman of the Appropriations Committee (Mr. Garfield); the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), the chairman of the Civil Service Committee; the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham), the chairman of the Judiciary Committee; the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scofield), the chairman of the Naval Committee; on the other side of the House, the prominent and distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee from New York (Mr. Brooks), and a member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Boyer) not now in this House; and besides these, a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Eliot) no longer among the living, but sleeping in what was considered an honored grave. These accusations are that the several persons received bribes from the hands of a Representative from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames). A charge of bribery of members is the gravest that can be made in a legislative body. It seems to me, sir, that this charge demands prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation, and I have taken the floor for the purpose of moving that investigation. Unwilling, of course, to appoint any committee of investigation to examine into a charge in which I was myself included, I have called you, sir, to the chair, an honored member of the House, honored here and honored in the country; and when on Saturday last I called upon you and advised you of this service, I placed upon you no other restriction in the appointment of a committee than that it should not contain a majority of my political friends.—I therefore send to the Clerk's desk, for adoption by the House, a preamble and accompanying resolution."

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas, Accusations have been made in the pub-

lic press, founded on the alleged letters of Oakes Ames, a Representative from Massachusetts, and upon the alleged affidavit of Henry S. McCombs, a citizen of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, to the effect that members of this House were bribed by Oakes Ames to perform certain legislative acts for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railway Company by presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, or by presents of a valuable character derived therefrom: therefore—

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker *pro tempore*, whose duty it shall be to investigate and ascertain whether any member of this House was bribed by Oakes Ames in any matter touching his legislative duty.

Resolved further, That the committee have the right to employ a stenographer, and that they be empowered to send for persons and papers.

The question was upon the adoption of the preamble and resolutions.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: "I would suggest to the mover of the resolution to modify it, or I will move to amend it, so that it will read 'bribed by Oakes Ames or any other person.'"

Mr. Blaine: "I will modify the resolution so that it will read, 'bribed by Oakes Ames, or any other person or corporation.'"

The Speaker *pro tempore*, Mr. Cox: "The question is upon the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, which have been read."

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said: "I hope that this resolution will be adopted. I had hoped that it would be adopted with unanimity. I trust that, in the language of the Speaker, this investigation will be full, thorough, and searching. Less than that will not meet the expectation or the requirements of the people of the country. There has been a dark cloud of scandal raised over this House. It is due to such members as have not in any manner whatever been involved in any such proceedings that their characters should be lifted above suspicion; and, further, that the heavy thunder-bolt of public opinion should fall upon those few, if any, who are implicated in voting for bills in which they were directly or indirectly interested."

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said: "It seems to me very proper that this resolution should be adopted and this committee raised. It seems to me that the House, without dissent, with that unanimity which will arrest the attention of the country, should adopt this resolution. I think the House owes this to itself, to the individual members composing this body, and to the country. I trust this resolution will be adopted without a dissenting voice."

The preamble and resolutions, as modified, were agreed to.

The Speaker *pro tempore*: "The present occupant of the chair having been advised beforehand that he would be called upon to act on this matter, has had time enough to select a committee, which he submits as the result of his best judgment, having in view the securing of a fair and impartial investigation, as follows: Luke P. Poland, of Vermont,

Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, William M. Merrick, of Maryland, William E. Niblack, of Indiana, and George W. McCrary, of Iowa."

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring), That in view of the recent death of Horace Greeley, for whom at the late election more than three million votes were cast for President, a record be made in the Journals of Congress of appreciation for the eminent services and personal purity and worth of the deceased, and of the sad impression created by his death following keen family bereavement.

In the House, on December 9th, the bill supplemental to an act entitled "An act to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication," passed April 9, 1866, was on its passage to be engrossed, pending which the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldredge) moved that it be laid upon the table.

The bill, which was read, in the first section provided that no citizen of the United States should, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by innkeepers; by common carriers, whether on land or water; by licensed owners, managers, or lessees of theatres or other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and other public institutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation, or authorized by law; by trustees and officers of cemetery associations and benevolent institutions incorporated by national or State authority. But private schools, cemeteries, and institutions of learning established exclusively for white or colored persons, and maintained respectively by voluntary contributions, should remain according to the terms of the original establishment.

The second section provided that any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or aiding in their violation, or inciting thereto, should, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case, with full costs; and should also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, should be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or should be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; provided that the party aggrieved should not recover more than one penalty; and, when the offense was a refusal of burial, the penalty might be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial.

The third section provided that the same jurisdiction and powers be conferred and the

same duties enjoined upon the courts and officers of the United States in the execution of the act as are conferred and enjoined upon such courts and officers in sections three, four, five, seven, and ten of an act entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication," passed April 9, 1866, and these sections are made a part of that act; and any of the aforesaid officers failing to institute and prosecute such proceedings herein required should, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs; and should, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000.

The fourth section provided that no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which were or might be prescribed by law, should be disqualified for service as juror in any court, national or State, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other persons charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who should exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the reason above named, should, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000.

The fifth section provided that every discrimination against any citizen on account of color by the use of the word "white" in any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation, be hereby repealed and annulled.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 74, nays 118, not voting 54; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Archer, Arthur, Erasmus W. Beck, James B. Beck, Bell, Biggs, Bird, James G. Blair, Boardman, Braxton, Bright, Carroll, Comingo, Cox, Crebs, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, Dodds, Dox, DuBose, Duke, Henry D. Foster, Giddings, Griffith, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Harper, John T. Harris, Herford, Herndon, Hibbard, Holman, Kerr, King, Lamson, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McHenry, McKinney, Merrick, Benjamin F. Meyers, Mitchell, Morgan, Niblack, Potter, Price, Read, John M. Rice, Ritchie, Robinson, John Rogers, Sherwood, Shober, Sloss, Spear, Stevens, Storm, Swann, Terry, Tuthill, Van Trump, Vaughan, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Whitthorne, Winchester, Wood, and Young—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Banks, Barber, Barry, Beatty, Bigby, Bingham, Boles, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderick R. Butler, Clarke, Cobb, Coburn, Coglian, Conger, Cotton, Crocker, Dawes, Dickey, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Esty, Finkelnburg, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Garfield, Goodrich, Hale, Harmer, George E. Harris, Havens, John B. Hawley, Joseph R. Hawley, Hay, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Houghton, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Lamport, Lansing, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, McKunkin, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Morriss, Leonard Meyers, Negley, Orr, Packard, Parker, Palmer, Hosea W. Parker, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Perce, Peters, Platt, Poland, Porter, Ellis H. Roberts, William R. Roberts, Rusk, Sargent, Sawyer, Seefeld, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Snapp, Sprague, Starkweather, Ste-

verson, Stoughton, Stowell, Sypher, Taffe, Thomas, Washington Townsend, Turner, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Wadman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Wheeler, Whiteley, Willard, Williams of Indiana, and Jeremiah M. Wilson—118.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Barnum, Beveridge, Austin Blair, Brooks, Buckley, Caldwell, Campbell, Connor, Creely, Darrall, De Large, Eldredge, Elliott, Ely, Farnsworth, Farwell, Forker, Garrett, Getz, Golladay, Haldeman, Halsey, Hambleton, Hays, Gerry W. Hazelton, John W. Hazelton, Kendall, Killinger, Kinsella, Leach, Lewis, McIntyre, McKee, McNeely, Perry, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, Edward Y. Rice, Sion H. Rogers, Roosevelt, Seeley, Slater, Slocum, Worthington C. Smith, Snyder, St. John, Sutherland, Dwight Townsend, Voorhees, William of New York, and John T. Wilson—54.

So the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Scofield: "I ask the unanimous consent of the House to allow this bill to be referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws."

The Speaker: "That there may be no misunderstanding, the gentleman from Pennsylvania will state, in its modified form, the request he makes of the House."

Mr. Perce called for a division.

The House divided; and there were—yeas 120, nays not counted.

So, two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the rules were suspended, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the United States.

On the same day, Mr. Acker, of Pennsylvania, moved that the rules be suspended to introduce and pass a bill to remove all political disabilities, and to grant general amnesty.

The bill, which was read, provides (two-thirds of each House concurring) that from and after its passage all disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States should be removed, and that a general amnesty should be granted to all persons for political offences incurred in the late war; provided all such persons shall support the Constitution of the United States.

The question upon suspending the rules and passing the bill was then taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Banks, Barry, Erasmus W. Beck, James B. Beck, Bell, Biggs, Bird, Austin Blair, James G. Blair, Bowman, Boles, Braxton, Bright, Burdett, Coghall, Conango, Cox, Creels, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, Dix, DuBose, Duke, Farnsworth, Farwell, Fickelburg, Henry D. Foster, Garfield, Giddings, G. Stick, Griffith, Haldeman, Hancock, Hamley, Hanks, Harper, George E. Harris, John T. Harris, Hay, Hersford, Herndon, Hubbard, Holman, Kellogg, Kerr, King, Lamson, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McHenry, McKee, McKimsey, Merrick, Benjamin F. Meyer, Mitchell, Moore, Morey, Morgan, Morphis, Nichols, Boosa W. Parker, Perce, Perry, Peters, Platt, Potter, Price, Read, Ritchie, Robinson, John Rogers, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sticher, Spear, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stowell, Swann, Sypher, Terry, Thomas, Turbill, Van Trump, Vaughan, Waddell, Woodman, Warren, Walls, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Winchester, Wood, and Young—101.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Barber, Beatty, Beveridge, Bingham, Buffinton, Burchard, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderick R. Butler, Clarke, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Crocker, Dawes, Dickey, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Esty, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Hale, Harmer, Havens, John B. Hawley, Joseph R. Hawley, Gerry W. Hazelton, Hill, Hoar, Houghton, Kelley, Ketcham, Lampert, Lansing, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, McJunkin, Merriam, Monroe, Leonard Myers, Negley, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Poland, Porter, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Snapp, Sprague, Starkweather, Stoughton, Washington Townsend, Turner, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Wheeler, Willard, Williams of Indiana, and Jeremiah M. Wilson—86.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Averill, Barnum, Bigby, Brooks, Buckley, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Connor, Creely, Darrall, De Large, Dodds, Eldredge, Elliott, Ely, Forker, Garrett, Getz, Golladay, Halsey, Hambleton, Hays, John W. Hazelton, Hooper, Kendall, Killinger, Kinsella, Leach, Lewis, McCormick, McIntyre, McNeely, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, William R. Roberts, Sion H. Rogers, Roosevelt, Seeley, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Worthington C. Smith, Snyder, St. John, Sutherland, Taffe, Dwight Townsend, Voorhees, Williams of New York, and John T. Wilson—54.

So (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof) the rules were not suspended.

In the House, on December 13th, the bill re-imburse the College of William and Mary in Virginia for property destroyed during the war of the rebellion, was reported with an amendment.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Provided, That no part of said sum of \$65,000 shall be paid or delivered, or a warrant or order issued therefor, under the provisions of or for the purposes named in this act until, in a regular meeting, the stockholders or equivalent corporate authority of said College of William and Mary, after proper consideration, have adopted and caused to be entered on the records of said corporation a resolution declaring such college to be open, and that it shall in all time thereafter remain open, for the admission on equal terms, and with equal privileges, of all persons, without respect to race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and that a copy of said records, duly certified by the proper authorities of said corporation, shall be first filed with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and entered upon the records of his office.

The question was taken on the adoption of the amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ambler, Barber, Barry, Beatty, Beveridge, Bingham, Boles, Buffinton, Burchard, Benjamin F. Butler, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Crocker, Dawes, Dickey, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Esty, Finkelnburg, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Garfield, Hale, George E. Harris, John B. Hawley, Joseph R. Hawley, Gerry W. Hazelton, John W. Hazelton, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Houghton, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Lampert, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, McJunkin, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Platt, Poland, Porter, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Snapp, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Taffe,

Washington Townsend, Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Wheeler, Willard, Williams of Indiana, and Jeremiah M. Wilson—90.

NAVS.—Messrs. Adams, Aroher, Arthur, Barnum, Erasmus W. Beck, James B. Beck, Biggs, James G. Blair, Boorman, Braxton, Bright, Roderick R. Butler, Carroll, Cobb, Comingo, Conner, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, Dox, Duke, Eldredge, Henry D. Foster, Getz, Giddings, Griffith, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Harper, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Holman, Kerr, King, Lamson, Leach, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McHenry, McIntyre, McKinney, Merrick, Morgan, Niblack, Perce, Price, Randall, Read, John M. Rice, William B. Roberts, Robinson, John Rogers, Sion H. Rogers, Sargent, Sherwood, Shober, Slater, Sloss, Speer, Storm, Swann, Terry, Thomas, Van Trump, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Winchester, and Wood—76.

NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Acker, Ames, Averill, Banks, Bell, Bigby, Bird, Austin Blair, Brooks, Buckley, Burdett, Caldwell, Caupbell, Clarke, Coghlan, Cox, Creba, Creely, Darrall, De Large, Dodds, DuBose, Elliott, Ely, Farnsworth, Farwell, Forker, Garrett, Golladay, Goodrich, Haldeman, Halsey, Hambleton, Harmer, John T. Harris, Havens, Hays, Hays, Kendall, Killinger, Kinsella, Lansing, McKee, McNeely, Benjamin F. Meyers, Mitchell, Morey, Morphis, Leonard Meyers, Nexley, Hosea W. Parker, Perry, Peters, Potter, Prindle, Rainey, Edward Y. Rice, Ritchie, Roosevelt, Seeley, Sheldon, Slocum, Worthington C. Smith, Snyder, Stevens, Sutherland, Sypher, Dwight Townsend, Tutill, Vaughan, Voorhees, Walls, Williams of New York, John T. Wilson, and Young—75.

So the amendment was adopted.

The question recurred on ordering the bill as amended to be engrossed and read a third time.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Banks, Barber, Barry, Bingham, Boles, Burdett, Roderick R. Butler, Cobb, Crocker, Eaty, Farwell, Wilder D. Foster, Griffith, Harmer, George E. Harris, Hill, Hoar, Kelley, Maynard, McGrew, Morey, Morphis, Leonard Myers, Perce, Platt, Porter, Sargent, Sheldon, Snapp, Stevenson, Stowell, St. John, Sypher, Turner, Twichell, and Wallace—36.

NAVS.—Messrs. Adams, Ambler, Aroher, Arthur, Barnum, Beatty, Erasmus W. Beck, James B. Beck, Bell, Beveridge, Biggs, Austin Blair, James G. Blair, Braxton, Bright, Buffinton, Burchard, Carroll, Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Conner, Cotton, Cox, Crossland, Davis, Dawes, Diekey, Donnan, Dox, Duell, Duke, Dunnell, Eames, Eldredge, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Charles Foster, Garfield, Getz, Giddings, Hale, Handley, Hanks, Harper, Havens, John B. Hawley, Joseph R. Hawley, Hay, Gerry W. Hazelton, John W. Hazelton, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Holman, Houghton, Kerr, Ketcham, King, Lampart, Lansing, Leach, Lowe, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McHenry, McIntyre, McJunkin, McKinney, Merriam, Merrick, Benjamin F. Meyers, Monroe, Moore, Morgan, Negley, Niblack, Orr, Packard, Packer, Hosea W. Parker, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Perry, Poland, Price, Randall, Read, John M. Rice, Ellis H. Roberts, Robinson, Sawyer, Seefield, Shellabarger, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Slater, Sloss, H. Boardman Smith, Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Storm, Stoughton, Swann, Taffe, Terry, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Waddell, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Willard, Jeremiah M. Wilson, Winchester, and Wood—127.

NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Acker, Ames, Averill, Bigby, Bird, Boorman, Brooks, Buckley, Benjamin F. Butler, Caldwell, Campbell, Clarke, Coghlan, Creba,

Creely, Critcher, Darrall, De Large, Dodds, DuBose, Elliott, Ely, Forker, Henry D. Foster, Frye, Garrett, Golladay, Goodrich, Haldeman, Halsey, Hambleton, Hancock, John T. Harris, Hays, Hooper, Kellogg, Kendall, Killinger, Kinsella, Lamson, Lewis, McKee, McNeely, Mitchell, Palmer, Pendleton, Peters, Potter, Prindle, Rainey, Edward Y. Rice, Ritchie, William R. Roberts, John Rogers, Sion H. Rogers, Roosevelt, Rusk, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Shober, Slocum, John A. Smith, Worthington C. Smith, Snyder, Stevens, Sutherland, Thomas, Dwight Townsend, Washington Townsend, Tutill, Vaughan, Voorhees, Walls, Williams of Indiana, Williams of New York, John T. Wilson, and Young—78.

So the bill was rejected.

In the Senate, on December 18th, a bill was introduced and considered to allow a drawback on certain building materials imported at Boston.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, this bill is one on which there is some danger of the heart running away with the head, and that may be said of all such bills. There is certainly a very grave constitutional question involved in this bill. It is one that has engaged the consideration of Congress, I admit, repeatedly, in principle. If my memory is not at fault, the first bill passed by Congress that bears any analogy to this was a bill for the relief of people in Venezuela, a foreign country. I think Congress made an appropriation for the relief of sufferers by fire or by earthquake—I do not remember now which it was—in Venezuela. The subject was very much discussed in 1846 or 1847 on a bill for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Ireland, not a bill proposing a direct appropriation by Congress, but a proposition to send a national vessel to bear to that suffering country the individual contributions of the people of America. Then came the Portland fire, then the Chicago fire, and now comes this great calamity at Boston. I am quite sure that every Senator is disposed to exercise any constitutional power we possess to afford relief to the people of Boston. But there is a fundamental rule in regard to the Constitution, and that is that where a power is doubtful the Legislature ought to abstain from attempting the exercise of it; but when the Legislature has passed a law, then the judiciary will not hold that to be unconstitutional unless it is manifestly so. The rule of action, therefore, in the Legislature and in the courts is to some extent different. The Legislature ought not to pass a law unless its constitutionality be clear; the judiciary ought not to set aside a law unless its unconstitutionality be clear. Now, for one, I wish more light than I have on this subject. Other Senators may have considered this question so fully that their minds are made up on the constitutional point. I confess that mine is not; and I should be very glad, therefore, before another precedent of this kind is set, that this subject should receive careful judicial consideration. Fires occur, calamities occur every year in the country, and as the settle-

ments extend they will be more numerous. It will be very difficult to draw any line of distinction between a calamity by fire or by a tornado or by an earthquake or by a great flood. I do not see how any distinction can be drawn; and if Congress is to intervene with relief in every case in which any community, however large or however small, in the great extent of territory belonging to the United States, shall be a sufferer, I do not know where will be the end of our benevolence, the example being once fully set.

"Now, it does seem to me that, before any more precedents are built up on this subject, this matter should receive a careful legal consideration; and I hope, therefore, that the Senators who favor this bill will consent to the motion I am about to submit, and that is that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for report."

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "Mr. President, having voted for the bill for the relief of Chicago, I shall vote for this bill. This constitutional argument, as it is called, was started then, first under one clause of the Constitution and then under another. Congress decided that it had authority to pass the bill, and of course that the Constitution was not violated in its passage. And although the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) speaks with very great confidence that this is a palpable and clear violation of the Constitution, and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) seems to have great doubts about it, for my own part I cannot see what clause of the Constitution is to be violated by the passage of the bill.

"But, then, what is the bill? The bill provides that plate-glass, if you please, or other articles going into the construction of certain buildings in a certain locality, shall have a drawback of the amount of duty that is paid. Is that a new provision in this country? Why, sir, from the beginning we have had a drawback upon salt, and the Constitution is not violated, because when salt is imported into this country the same duty is collected upon it whether at New Orleans or at Boston; but in case that salt is used in the curing of fish, then there is a remission of the amount or a drawback of the amount that has been paid."

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said: "I do not claim that this bill violates the provision of the Constitution to which the Senator last refers about ports; but here is a provision that 'all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.' It is well known that the object of that provision was to put all the States on the same footing. It was seen at once that without such a provision the Western States would have to pay tribute to New York and other seaboard States. The latter might levy such excessive rates of duties as to destroy the commerce of the West. It was inserted, therefore, to put all States on the same footing. It is not that it shall bear uniformly upon all the people

of the United States, but it shall be uniform throughout the United States; that is, territorially.

"Now, I desire to put this question: suppose a law should be passed by Congress that every man who was engaged in manufacturing in the State of Massachusetts for the next five years should have a drawback upon all articles which he imported, and which should be manufactured in the State of Massachusetts, what would be the effect of such a provision? To harry all the manufacturers of the Union into Massachusetts. That is one of the very things which this section of the Constitution was designed to prevent. Uniformity throughout the United States would prevent one State building itself up by legislation which applied only to that State. But if the Senator's theory is a sound one, if such a bill is constitutional because all the people of the United States may go to Boston and have the benefit of it, then Congress might to-morrow establish a monopoly in the manufacturing business of any article in any State by providing that every man who should import a raw material to be manufactured in that State should have a drawback. That is the very thing, or at least one of the important things, which this provision of the Constitution was intended to prevent."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, the questions presented are not so clear as the Senator from Illinois would intimate. How a distinction can be made between the case where a law imposing a duty would except from its operation such articles as are to be used, for example, in the city of Boston, or, failing to make that exception, should contain a provision that on such articles as are used in the city of Boston a drawback shall be allowed, I cannot very well understand. The Senator from Illinois says there is a difference; but is it not a difference in name instead of in principle? To except from the operation of the tariff law the goods consumed in Boston, or to give a drawback for the goods consumed in Boston, it seems to me is pretty much the same thing. If the object of the Constitution is to put the people of the United States on the same footing and treat all alike, is not the purpose violated as effectually whether you except the people of Boston from the operation of the law in the first place, or give them a drawback for all they have paid?"

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware said: "Mr. President, the present bill proposes, under the method of a drawback of duty, to enable a special class, and a very limited class of land-owners in one of the cities of one of the States of this Union, to import materials to be used in the construction and improvement of their property at a less rate than other citizens even in that city may do, and certainly less than others can do in other parts of the country. It confines the importation of these

materials to a single port of entry, although it is proposed now by one of the friends of the bill to amend it by striking out that objectionable clause, for it seems, after all the argument we have heard here this morning, that it is now confessed that this is a clear violation of that clause of the Constitution which forbids any preference being given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. Therefore, sir, as by the amendment proposed by one of the friends, perhaps the chief friend of the bill, that discrimination is to be removed, we are now left to consider the proposition of the power of Congress to allow certain dutiable commodities to be imported practically free of duty; because, as was stated by the honorable Senator from Indiana, the payment of duty which is intended to be refunded is a mere formality, and an expensive one at that. We are now to consider the proposition of allowing certain dutiable commodities to be imported in a manner that is equivalent to being free of duty, in any part of the United States, provided they are used in the improvement of certain private property in the State of Massachusetts. How it can be said that this is not a destruction of the uniformity of the duties throughout the country, surprises me."

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. President, I was about to present this point: that when the Constitution was adopted, and ever since, duties have had associated with them notoriously a system of drawbacks. When duties were authorized it was with the idea that there might be drawbacks. The Constitution, without even reading between the lines, might be read in this way: 'But all duties, imposts, and excises, *with proper drawbacks*, shall be uniform throughout the United States.' The drawback does not in any respect interfere with the uniformity of the duties. The drawback is an incident to duties in every civilized country. The drawback has been recognized in our country from the beginning. It studs the pages of our statute-book; but who has ever insisted that authorizing a drawback in a specific case interferes with the uniformity of the duty?"

"The term 'drawback' has a well-known signification in commerce. I read from the best authority on the subject, McCulloch's 'Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation,' under the head of 'Drawback: 'A term used in commerce to signify the remitting or paying back of the duties previously paid on a commodity on its being exported.' That is the primitive or first signification of the term: a remitting or paying back of duties previously paid on a commodity on its being exported; the theory being that, as the article is exported, it ought not to contribute to the Treasury of the country. Every one feels how reasonable is that rule. No one, I suppose, would interfere with

it. Now, by a very slight expansion, the theory of the drawback has been applied to cases where property has been destroyed so that it has not been used in the country. It was applied in the case of the fire in New York; also, as I understand, in the case of fire or destruction of property in San Francisco; the theory in each case being that the owners of the destroyed property ought not to pay a duty where they have not been able to use the property.

"The application of this rule to the present case is ample; a large portion of the commercial part of Boston has been destroyed by fire. Here were spacious warehouses, Venetian in architecture, with plate glass, with other materials of building imported and which had already paid large duties to the national Treasury. All these are destroyed; they have ceased to exist; and now it is proposed that those who undertake to restore these structures, to put in place again these destroyed materials, shall not pay a duty on what they employ; in other words, the destroyed property is to find a substitute in new importations which shall pay no duty because this property has already paid duty once.

"The whole theory of that provision is that these importations are a substitute for those which have already paid duty, but which have been destroyed by fire. That is why it is called a drawback. It is a drawback in principle and in fact; and who will say that the recognition of such a drawback interferes with the uniformity of duties throughout the United States? Congress may, if it sees fit, apply the same rule hereafter in a similar case. Should, unhappily, another conflagration visit another metropolis, I trust Congress would not hesitate, nor should I listen to the suggestion which I heard several times that here is favoritism. Sir, I know no such thing as favoritism in the present case. There is nothing but justice. It is simply recognizing the duties already paid to the United States. It says to the losing proprietors; 'You shall not pay duties on these articles twice; you have paid once. By the act of God these articles have passed out of existence; renew them and we shall not require a second duty; the duty already paid suffices.'

"Such I take it is the principle of the present bill. It seems to me entirely reasonable; it seems to me a principle on which we can stand; and hereafter, if any case arises of sufficient importance to justify the intervention of Congress, it is a principle on which I think Congress ought to act."

Mr. Casserly, of California, said: "I think it very desirable that, in the obvious conflict of views which exists in this body among some of the ablest and most experienced Senators, we should have the aid of the Judiciary Committee in arriving at a proper conclusion upon this bill. For myself, I ought to

say in candor that I see no way of avoiding the constitutional objection which has been urged here, first, I believe, by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter), and afterward sustained by other Senators on each side of the Chamber.

"The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) argued with great earnestness and much force of illustration, that the bill is not a bill in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution; first, that all duties shall be uniform; and next, that Congress shall give no preference by any regulation of revenue or commerce to the ports of one State over the ports of any other. I cannot agree with him. What does this bill do? It provides that all materials of a certain description imported into the port of Boston for a certain period shall be entitled to a drawback. What is the result? That all that import business of the class and for the period specified in this bill will seek the port of Boston rather than any other port. In other words, all such business will give a preference to that port as against any other port. Why? Because Congress has given that port a preference by allowing a refund of duties on all such imports brought there. In the next place, how can you say that you make 'duties uniform,' when the same imports which pay duties at all other ports, without any drawback, are entitled to a drawback at Boston? When you do this, is it not true, as it was so well put by the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Morton), that you undertake to exempt a particular port as to a particular class of articles from the operations of your general tariff law. That is just what it is; no more, no less. Who will say that such a thing can be done?

"When you refund all duties paid on a certain class of imports at the port of Boston, you do in effect make Boston as to such imports a free port. If you can do that as to one class of imports, you can as to all. I sum up the whole in one word. Can you make a free port in one State of the Union to the exclusion of all ports in the other States? Unless Congress can do that under the Constitution, Congress cannot pass this bill."

The President *pro tempore*: "The question is on the motion to refer the pending bill to the Committee on the Judiciary."

The result was announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Bayard, Buckingham, Cantriss, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Cooper, Corbett, Davis, Ferry of Connecticut, Fredlinghausen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Kelly, Machen, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norwood, Osborn, Pratt, Sanlbury, Stevenson, Tipton, West, and Windom—35.

NAVS—Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Hamlin, Logan, Patterson, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Vickers, and Wilson—15.

ABSENT—Messrs. Blair, Boreman, Caldwell, Hamlin of Texas, Hall, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Pool, Ramey, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Saw-

yer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, and Wright—24.

So the motion to refer was agreed to.

In the Senate, on December 16th, Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The productions of our country have increased much more rapidly than the means of transportation, and the growth of population and products will in the near future demand additional facilities and cheaper ones to reach tide-water; and whereas in his recent message the President of the United States invites the attention of Congress to the fact that it will be called upon at its present session to consider "various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of Western and Southern products to the Atlantic seaboard," and further says: "The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the Government sooner or later; and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure equitable and just legislation. * * * I would therefore suggest either a committee or a commission to be authorized to consider this whole question, and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislating on this important subject;" therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, to whom shall be referred that part of the President's message relating to the transportation routes to the seaboard.

Mr. Windom: "The object is simply to ascertain what remedy, if any, there is for the evil mentioned in the President's message, in order that the thinking minds of the country who are now discussing that subject may have a medium through which they may communicate their views to the Senate, and that some committee may have it in charge whose attention will be given to the subject. I do not desire to discuss the resolution. It is plain on its face, I think. There is no special scheme or route intended by it, but it is prompted simply by a desire, on the part of myself and those whom I have consulted, to investigate this question and ascertain whether something cannot be done to remove the evils under which the people are suffering, especially in the inland and Southern States. I ask the action of the Senate on the resolution."

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "If we are going to have a commission or a committee, on this subject, let us have all the questions involved in it considered. The question which lies at the root of the whole thing would be the constitutional power of this Government to make a canal or any water communication through the States, they not asking it, from the seaboard to the Ohio. A great many of us would desire it, deeming it important, and would concur in the policy of it if the constitutional power were vested in Congress."

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said: "I think the subject is of sufficient gravity to entitle it to the prominence that a separate committee will give it. It seems to me that the question of cheaper transportation between the interior and the seaboard is a question that must be

met. But, sir, the subject is crowding itself upon the attention of the country as to how this great object shall be accomplished, how cheaper transportation can be secured between the interior and the seaboard. Something must be done. There is no doubt about that. It is important to ascertain just how far Congress should go, just what the powers of Congress are in the matter, and then it is important to collect information as to what means it would be best to use.

"Now, I am one of those who think railroads are in their infancy; that, when railroads are perfected, canals will be disused between the West and the Atlantic. I believe the transportations will be altogether by iron eventually. I believe that railroads will reach a point where they can compete with water transportation. These, however, are questions that ought to be examined; and, if there was a committee which made this subject prominent, it would receive information all over the country from men who have investigated and are investigating it. There are a great many thinking minds in the country investigating this great question, and I think we should give it sufficient prominence by appointing a committee that would receive communications from those who had reflected on the subject, and in that way Congress, if it takes no action by way of legislation, may be of use in the way of disseminating information. I hope the resolution will pass."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, I do not know that I have any objection to the raising of this committee, or to any disposition the Senate may see fit to make of that portion of the President's message that is embraced in the resolution; but, so far as the constitutional question is concerned, I must say that, if there is any question at all to be found in the Constitution upon which it is utterly impossible for any committee to shed more light than has already been shed upon it, it is precisely this question of the power of the General Government to construct works of internal improvement. If there is any question upon which the argument on both sides is completely exhausted, and on which no new light can be shed, it is precisely that question. Not only is it discussed in the speeches that have been made in Congress upon the subject, but in papers that have emanated from the most distinguished statesmen of the country, beginning with the celebrated report of Hamilton on manufactures in 1791, and coming down to the present time, so that there is not, to the student of the constitutional history of this country and of the Constitution itself, one single idea left to advance on the one side or the other. Not that people have agreed about the true interpretation of the Constitution; they have not, and they never will, and no report that you can have from a committee will make them agree upon it."

Mr. Casserly, of California, said: "I wish to

say, sir, that I shall vote for this resolution, and in doing so I do not consider that I commit myself to any view of the constitutional question which has just been mentioned by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman). The question of cheap, prompt transportation to tide-water of the persons and the products of the United States, and most especially of the products of the United States, is, of the many leading questions of the day, perhaps one of those most pressing for a solution. Whether the existing means of transportation as controlled by the railroads of the country under the present system of management, or any system which we are likely to obtain for a long time to come while the same control continues, will present the desired solution of that great problem, is a very serious question. For myself I wish I could think of it as a question presenting much more favorable prospects in the future than it does to my mind."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Anthony, Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Machen, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norwood, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson, and Windom—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Cole, Hamilton of Maryland, and Vickers—3.

ABSENT—Messrs. Blair, Boreman, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Kellogg, Nye, Pool, Ransom, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, West, and Wright—15.

So the resolution was adopted. But no further action was taken on the subject.

In the Senate, on December 17th, the following resolution was read the second time. It had previously been adopted in the House:

Whereas, The national unity cannot fail to be strengthened by the remembrance of the services of those who fought the battles of the Union in the late war of the rebellion: therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, As the expression of the sentiment of Congress, that no measures be taken toward removing from the Army Register or the regimental colors of the United States the names of the battles of the rebellion.

The Vice-President: "The Senator from Vermont asks unanimous consent for the consideration of this joint resolution at the present time. Is there objection?"

Mr. Sumner: "I object."

The Vice-President: "This resolution will lie on the table."

In the Senate, on January 22d, the motion was made to proceed to the consideration of the bill to abolish the franking privilege and

provide for the transmission of official documents and other public matter.

The question was on agreeing to the motion, and, on being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Boren, Buckingham, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagan, Frothinghuyson, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Kelly, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Carpenter, Edmunds, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Johnston, Lewis, Machen, Norwood, Pool, Robertson, and Stevenson—13.

ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Blair, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Casserly, Chandler, Clayton, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Gillbart, Goodthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Howe, Logan, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ransom, Rice, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Spencer, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—31.

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill to abolish the franking privilege and to provide for the transmission of official documents and other public matter.

The first section abolished the franking privilege from and after the 1st day of July, 1873, and declared that thenceforth all official correspondence, of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the Government, or person now authorized to frank such matter, should be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons.

The second section provided that there should be prepared and issued by the Post-Office Department to the President of the United States, to each head of Department, and to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, proper stamps, which should print or impress the name of the Department or officer using the same, respectively, and the nature of the matter to be sent thereunder, as "Department of the Interior, Mechanical Report," "Executive Office, President's Message," and the like, and the date or other proper device, as the Postmaster-General may direct, which stamps should be used by the Department or officer to whom the same may be issued, respectively, only for the purpose of stamping all books, documents, and other official matter issued from such Department or office, respectively, including in the use of the same, by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, all reports and other documents printed by order of their respective Houses. Such stamps shall be used for no other purposes than that stated, and all matter so stamped shall thereupon pass through the mails without requiring further stamps or charge, and the postage upon all books, documents, and other public matter so stamped shall be charged by the Post-Office Department to the Department or office issuing the same,

respectively, and the amount so charged shall be defrayed by such Departments and officers out of appropriations to be made therefor by Congress as part of the incidental expenses of the Government.

Section three provided for the punishment of any person who should forge or counterfeit any such official postage-stamp or stamping-machine, or who should counterfeit any die or plate therefor, or who should make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell any such false, forged, or counterfeit die-plate, stamp, or stamping-machine, or any paper wrapper or envelope stamped by any falsed, forged, or counterfeit die-plate, postage-stamp, or stamping-machine, or who should authorize or procure to be made any such official die-plate, stamp, or stamping-machine, without the special direction of the Post-Office Department, or who, after the same have been prepared, should, with intent to defraud the revenue of the Post-Office Department, deliver any such official dies, plates, stamps, or stamping-machines, to any person or persons other than such as should be authorized to receive the same, by instrument of writing duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the Post-Office Department.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont: "I desire to offer an amendment, to come in after line twenty-seven, on page 2, as a proviso:

Provided, That no compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators, or members and Delegates of the House of Representatives, on account of postage.

"If this was really an earnest attempt to abolish the franking privilege, there should be some appropriate legislation in relation to what is to be done to take its place. Now, I apprehend that most Senators who vote for the bill are doing it in an entirely disinterested manner, and that they mean to lessen the expenditures of the Government in consequence of this bill, and if they do so mean, then it is not the purpose hereafter to support an amendment that will give each one of us two or three times the amount of postage that we pay out.

"I therefore offer this amendment, taking it for granted that the Senators who vote against it reserve to themselves the privilege of obtaining compensation that certainly is an equivalent and perhaps more than an equivalent for it, and if they do vote for it, then hereafter they will oppose all propositions to put money in their pockets in consequence of the abolition of the franking privilege."

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, said: "I do not think the amendment of my friend from Vermont will prove very effective. Whenever a Congress subsequent to this shall see fit to appropriate money to pay its own postage it will do so, and what will become of the Senator's amendment? It is an unnecessary amendment.

"I want to call the attention of the Senate

to one provision in this bill which to me is very objectionable. I have sincerely been in favor of abolishing the franking privilege from the first, I am so now, and shall vote for the bill if it be not amended; but I think it ought to be amended. I have been sincerely in favor of abolishing the franking privilege because I believed it would be one means of retrenching the expenses of our Government, in the vast, in the astonishing amount of useless public printing that is done and that has swelled now to the proportions of two or three million dollars a year. This bill does not touch it at all, but it provides that all matter printed by the Government shall go free through the mail precisely as it goes now, only that it shall be paid for out of the Treasury. It provides for the distribution of all your public printed matter, not your speeches, not your own private correspondence; but for all public printed matter stamps are to be furnished to the Secretary of the Senate, and by him furnished to members. You therefore fail to accomplish what I regard as the greatest good to be done by the abolition of the franking privilege; you fail to apply that remedy which in my judgment has become necessary to stop this gigantic expenditure in the way of public printing. I am not able to say—perhaps the chairman of the Committee on Printing can tell me—but I think the expenditures for public printing last year were between two and three million dollars. I do not think in ordinary years they amount to that; and how many and how worthless are the documents that are printed, that go back to the paper manufacturer, again to be manufactured into material upon which printing is again to be made.

"Now, if the Senate are disposed to still continue that, you are then reduced simply to this proposition: an abolition of the private franking privilege of members of Congress, leaving every other abuse under existing law, leaving all the vast expenses of your printing department to go on precisely as they have been going on and are going on now."

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "Mr. President, I shall vote for the amendment of the Senator from Vermont. For why should we vote money into the Treasury as postage if we are afterward to vote it to ourselves to pay postage with? But it is not in reference to this amendment that I have a word to say.

"I am opposed, as is the party with which I am associated, to the abuses of the franking privilege, and they should be corrected; but I am not opposed to the franking privilege properly guarded and administered. This bill does not attempt to correct abuses, but abolishes franking. This is a representative Government, a Government by the people, and I hold it, sir, eminently undesirable that there should be a tax imposed upon the most free and unrestrained communication between the people and their representatives. Thus is the popular will made known, the petitions of those injured

heard, and information disseminated. The franking privilege has done much to promote human rights and liberty. So far as I am personally concerned, it would be a relief to be free of the franking privilege. To me it is a burden and no privilege. But it is a most valuable right to those that I represent. It belongs to my constituents. I know that the people of this country, however, have not that view of the subject. They fail to appreciate the benefits of the franking privilege because of its abuses. The bill we ought to pass is one correcting the abuses of the privilege and not abolishing it. Let me briefly and without due consideration state what the bill should be."

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said: "I have heretofore voted against the repeal of the franking privilege. I propose to vote for it now, and I will give the reason for my vote. I had hoped that the abuses complained of would be remedied without the repeal of the law; but no legislation of that character has been proposed. I think if we repeal the law, and I should prefer an absolute repeal to any other, whatever may be necessary for the transaction of the public business will then be done, and it will be done by a perfectly fair bill. I do not believe that we shall ever get that legislation which we ought to have on this subject until the law is repealed and the question is brought directly before Congress.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "The bill itself is an utter delusion, and I for one am not afraid to say so. In the first place, it is not honest. As the Senator from Maine has said, it does not begin to do what it pretends to do, what the people are taught to suppose it is going to do. On the contrary, it puts the Treasury Department to the expense of printing a vast number of highly-engraved and elegantly-gotten-up stamps, got out through the intervention of the Post-Office Department, not through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Department, which we have to do that very thing.

"Mr. President, is it not a good thing for a party and for the Senate to be tolerably candid with the people of the United States? If we have told the people of the United States in our convention at Philadelphia that we were going to abolish the franking privilege, where is the use of saying to them we have abolished it when we have not? Where is the use of leading them to believe that we have accomplished a reform when we have gone backward? The people whom I have the honor in part to represent do not have much faith in that sort of thing; and I presume it is so with the people of other States; and therefore the Legislature of the State of Vermont at its last session refused to pass a resolution in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, but did pass a resolution, calling upon her Representatives to take every means they could to redress any abuses that might exist in it, because they believed, as the Senator from New Jersey has

so well stated, that the franking privilege, as it is called, is the privilege of the people, and not the privilege of their agents, in signing their names to information that is communicated to the people. It is a burden upon us, a duty upon us, and it is the privilege or right of the people; and the people pay for it, as they ought to do."

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, said: "Mr. President, I shall make no point upon the amendment proposed, however I may vote upon it, but I think it not inopportune at this stage of proceeding to give notice to the Senate that I shall move, when the appropriation bill for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, which has come to us from the House, is under consideration, to amend it by striking out lines ten and eleven, which read, 'for compensation and mileage of Senators, \$405,000,' and inserting in lieu thereof, 'for compensation and mileage of Senators, \$627,000.' That computation adds \$3,000 for each Senator to the sum named in the House bill. I shall also move to strike out the sum named in line one hundred and twenty-one, which now reads, 'for compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, \$1,650,000,' and insert in lieu thereof, '\$3,409,000,' which is, upon a computation of the present number of members and Delegates in the House, an addition of \$8,000 to their salaries also. The amendment will go to this extent: that the compensation of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and Delegates from the Territories, shall be \$8,000 per annum—that will be another and distinct amendment, or form part of one of the first named—to be paid as at present provided by law, and to commence from the beginning of the Forty-second Congress.

"Those are the amendments that I shall offer to that bill at the proper time. I rather wish that the appropriation bill had precedence of the bill we are now considering, because it might influence materially the views of Senators upon the expediency of passing the bill now before us. Independent of the increased compensation which is proposed by the amendment that I have suggested, I should hardly suppose there is a single Senator who would be willing to sit here at the present compensation of \$5,000 a year and mileage, and deprive himself of the poor benefit of the franking privilege.

"I know how much the country has been made to believe this privilege has been abused. No doubt in some instances it has been abused, grossly abused. That, evidently, is the fault of whoever chooses to abuse it. It is a great convenience, one that I have always exercised myself, and as I suppose most gentlemen have done, with a very strict regard to the law."

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said: "A single word. I would be much more in favor of a bill that merely reformed the abuses of the

franking privilege than the one that is now pending; and yet, despairing of getting any such bill, I propose to vote for this one after it shall be improved by such amendments as seem to me just and pertinent. Most members regard the franking privilege as a burden. If it is a burden, they can forego any compensation for its surrender. So far as the Government itself is concerned, it is a blunder to suppose that the Government is to be benefited one single penny by this measure. The mails will not be carried any cheaper, whether the matter is free or paid for. The idea that this bill will tend to increase the revenues of the Government I think will be found to be an entire mistake. But I trust that those of us who really mean to reform an abuse, and not to perpetrate a greater one, will stand by this amendment."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Bayard, Boreman, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Frelighuysen, Hamilton of Maryland, Harlan, Hill, Howe, Johnston, Kelly, Machen, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Patterson, Pool, Pratt, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, West, Wilson, and Wright—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Ramsey, Scott, Sherman, and Tipton—15.

ABSENT—Messrs. Blair, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Cooper, Davis, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Lewis, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ransom, Rice, Saulsbury, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, and Windom—25.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said: "I move further to amend the bill, by striking out the second and third sections. The effect of the amendment is to leave it simply a bill abolishing the franking privilege right square out. I shall vote for the amendment, of course."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin, striking out the second and third sections of the bill."

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 33, nays not counted.

Mr. Carpenter: "Now I move to amend the first section."

The Chief Clerk: "The bill as amended now reads:"

Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege be, and the same is, hereby abolished, from and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1873, and that thenceforth all official correspondence of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the Government or person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont: "May I ask if the amendment just adopted has stricken out the amendment proposed by me?"

The Presiding Officer: "Certainly it has."

Mr. Morrill: "Then I offer it again, to be inserted as a proviso."

Mr. Conkling and others: "Oh, no."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from Vermont offers an amendment:—"

Provided, That no compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators or members and Delegates of the House of Representatives on account of postage.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "I think it pretty certain that an equal amount of humbuggery has never connected itself with any matter that ever came before Congress as is connected with this proposed abolition of the franking privilege. It has been a joke pretty much for the last hour in the Senate, perhaps a serious one for the people of the country; and, in order that the Senate may take time to consider this matter a little more discreetly, I move that the Senate do now adjourn."

The motion to adjourn was not agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended; and the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole were concurred in:

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

On its passage the yeas and nays were ordered; and, on being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Corbett, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hill, Maehen, Norwood, Pool, Robertson, Spencer, Stevenson, and Tipton—16.

ABSENT—Messrs. Blair, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Cooper, Davis, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ransom, Rice, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull, and Vickers—24.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Ramsey: "The title of the bill should be amended so as to read, 'A bill to abolish the franking privilege.'"

Mr. Carpenter: "I suggest to my friend from Minnesota that it should be, 'A bill to abolish the franking privilege, and not to transmit official documents and other public matter through the mails of the United States.' I suggest that to him."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment to the title proposed by the Senator from Minnesota."

The title was so amended.

In the House, on January 27th, the above-mentioned bill was considered with the amendments of the Senate:

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said: "The bill as amended by the Senate abolishes the franking privilege pure and simple. We passed such a bill once, and the Senate did not act upon it:

Last summer, shortly after the Philadelphia Convention, I reported this bill from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads. It passed the House and went to the Senate, the day on which it was to go into effect being the 1st of December. The Senate have altered that to the 1st of July next. The Senate have cut off the provisions of the bill which were then in it, providing for the stamping of official documents, and have sent us back the bill abolishing the franking privilege, and containing nothing else.

"I propose now to ask the House to take the Senate at their word, adopt the amendment and pass the bill in accordance with the platforms of all political parties, and with what the House has professed its willingness to do so many times. Hereafter Congress may make such provision by supplementary legislation as it may deem best for the transmission of official documents. But for the present I desire to have a vote agreeing to the Senate amendments and adopting the bill in the form in which they have returned it to us."

Mr. Farnsworth: "I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules."

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Ambler, Ames, Banks, Barnum, Beatty, Bell, Biggs, Bingham, Bird, Austin Blair, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Buffinton, Bunnell, Burehard, Burdett, Carroll, Cobb, Coburn, Coghlan, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Crossland, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Duell, Duke, Eames, Ely, Esty, Farnsworth, Farwell, Finkelnburg, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Garfield, Garrett, Griffith, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Handley, Harper, John T. Harris, John B. Hawley, Joseph B. Hawley, Hay, Gerry W. Hazelton, Hereford, Hibbard, Hill, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketchum, Killinger, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Lynch, MacIntyre, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McHenry, McKunkin, McKee, McKinney, McNeely, Merriam, Merrick, Benjamin F. Meyers, Mitchell, Monroe, Moore, Morgan, Morphis, Niblack, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Isaac C. Parker, Pendleton, Perry, Peters, Poland, Porter, Rainey, Randall, Read, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, Ritchie, Ellis H. Roberts, William R. Roberts, Robinson, Sion H. Rogers, Roosevelt, Ruek, Sargent, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Spear, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stoughton, Taft, Terry, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, Williams of Indiana, John T. Wilson, and Winchester—144.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Averill, Barber, Barry, Erasmus W. Beck, Boorman, Roderick E. Butler, Caldwell, Comingo, Critcher, DuBose, Dunnell, Eldredge, Elliott, Henry D. Foster, Getz, Giddings, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, George E. Harris, Hays, John W. Hazelton, Herndon, Hoar, Kelley, Kendall, King, Leach, Lewis, Maynard, Morey, Leonard Myers, Platt, Price, Sawyer, Sheldon, Shober, Worthington C. Smith, Snapp, Stowell, St. John, Turner, Tuthill, Wallace, Whiteley, Whitthorne, and Wood—49.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Archer, James B. Beck, Bigby, James G. Blair, Boles, Brooks, Benjamin F. Butler, Campbell, Clarke, Conner, Creely, Crocker, Darraill, Dickey, Dodds, Forker, Golladay, Goodrich,

Hableman, Haven, Holman, Hooper, Houghton, Kissam, Lowe, Negley, Hosea W. Parker, Peck, Perce, Potter, Prindle, John Rogers, Seeley, Sherman, Sloss, Snyder, Sutherland, Swain, Sypher, Thomas, Dwight Townsend, Washington Townsend, Twissell, Walls, Williams of New York, Jeremiah M. Wilson, and Young—47.

So (two-thirds voting in favor thereof) the rules were suspended; and the amendments of the Senate were concurred in, and the bill was subsequently passed.

On February 12th, the Senate at 1 p. m. proceeded to the House of Representatives for the purpose of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Vice-President took his seat as Presiding Officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker occupying a chair on the left of the Vice-President.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, the teller appointed on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Beck, of Kentucky, the two tellers appointed on the part of the House, took their seats at the Clerk's desk, at which the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House also occupied seats.

The Vice-President: "The Senate and House of Representatives having met under the provisions of the Constitution for the purpose of opening, determining, and declaring the votes cast for President and Vice-President of the United States for the term of four years commencing on the 4th of March next, and it being my duty, in the presence of both Houses thus convened, to open the votes, I now proceed to discharge that duty."

The Vice-President then proceeded to open and hand to the tellers the votes of the several States for President and Vice-President of the United States, commencing with the State of Maine.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois: "I think the Governor's certificate should be read as the evidence of the election of the electors."

The Vice-President: "The tellers will report the certificate."

Senator Sherman (as one of the tellers) read the certificate of the Governor of Maine.

Senator Trumbull said: "I would inquire if that certificate bears the signature of the Executive of the State of Maine?"

Senator Sherman: "The signature of Sydney Perham, as Governor, is in the centre of the paper, under the great seal of the state."

Senator Trumbull: "It is not material where it is, if the signature of the Executive is there."

The Vice-President: "The chair will state that upon several occasions of the counting of the electoral vote, after the first certificate had been read in full, the reading in full of the subsequent certificates has been dis-

pensed with by general consent, unless some Senator or Representative in a particular case called for the reading of the entire certificate. If no person objects, therefore, the tellers will report the material part of the subsequent certificates, subject, however, to the demand of any Senator or Representative that the document shall be read in full."

The tellers proceeded to announce the electoral votes of the several States, it being mentioned in each case that the certificate of the election of the electors was signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State. When the State of Georgia was reached—

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky (one of the tellers), announced the electoral vote for President as follows:

B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, six votes; Horace Greeley, of New York, three votes; Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, two votes.

The vote for Vice-President was announced, as follows:

B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, five votes; Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia, five votes; Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, one vote.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said: "I desire to make the point that the three votes reported by the tellers as having been cast for Horace Greeley, of New York, cannot be counted, because the person for whom they purport to have been cast was dead at the time of the assembling of the electors in that State."

The Vice-President: "The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) having made the point which has been stated by him, the Chair will read from the twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses: "

If, upon the reading of any such certificate by the tellers, any question shall arise in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the same having been stated by the Presiding Officer, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and said question shall be submitted to that body for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit said question to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no question shall be decided affirmatively, and no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses, which being obtained, the two Houses shall immediately reassemble, and the Presiding Officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted; and upon any such question there shall be no debate in either House. And any other question pertinent to the object for which the two Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner.

The Vice-President: "If there is no objection, the gentleman from Massachusetts will be understood as reserving the point which he has made, to be presented at the close of the counting, or whenever the two Houses may be required under the rule to meet in their respective Chambers. Will that suit the gentleman from Massachusetts?"

Mr. Hoar: "I have no objection."

The tellers resumed the reading of the cor-

tificates. When the vote of the State of Mississippi was announced—

Mr. Senator Sherman (one of the tellers) said: "As the form in this case is somewhat different from the others, I will read the certificate of the Governor."

The Vice-President: "The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) objects to counting the vote of the electors of the State of Mississippi, on the ground that there is no certificate; they voted by ballot, but for the present he reserves that point."

Senator Trumbull: "At the suggestion of a Senator who thinks it would be a bad precedent when an objection is raised to pass it over and go through with the vote in a matter of such grave importance as this, I will present the question now."

The Vice-President: "Under the twenty-second joint rule the Presiding Officer now submits to the Senate and House of Representatives in joint convention the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar). It will be reported."

The Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

Mr. Hoar objects that the votes reported by the tellers as having been cast by the electors of the State of Georgia for Horace Greeley, of New York, cannot legally be counted, because said Horace Greeley, for whom they appear to have been cast, was dead at the time said electors assembled to cast their votes, and so not a person within the meaning of the Constitution, this being an historical fact of which the two Houses may take notice.

The Vice-President: "Two copies will be made of this objection, one for the Senate, and one for the House of Representatives, to be submitted to each House after the Senate repairs to its Chamber."

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) makes the following point, which the Presiding Officer now submits to the two bodies in joint convention.

The Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

Mr. Trumbull objects to counting the votes cast for President and Vice-President by the electors in the State of Mississippi, for the reason it does not appear from the certificate of said electors that they voted by ballot.

Senator Trumbull: "I should like to have read again the certificate of the Governor of Mississippi, both the original and supplemental papers."

The Vice-President: "That will be done."

Senator Trumbull: "It is suggested by my colleague it would be well, as these papers cannot be before both Houses when we separate, that for the information of both Houses the papers be read in full at this time."

The Vice-President: "The Chair will state in this case, as in all other cases, there are two copies in possession of the Presiding Officer, one sent by mail, and one brought by messenger. In this case they appear to be the same."

The papers were again read.

The Vice-President: "The Presiding Offi-

cer will state that in the duplicate copies sent by messenger the Governor's certificate does not appear to have been included; but the substantial point made by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) lies against both papers, that they do not state the electors voted by ballot."

The Vice-President: "The objection of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Potter) will be read as modified:"

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Potter objects to one vote of the State of Mississippi, because the certificate declaring that J. J. Spellman was appointed an elector in the stead of A. T. Morgan, absent, by the electoral college of that State, in accordance with the laws of that State, is not signed by the Governor of that State.

And, further, that the certificate of the Secretary of State read does not certify any thing of his own knowledge, but only states he has been so notified as he certifies.

The Vice-President: "Three questions having arisen in regard to the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, the Senate will now withdraw to their Chamber."

The Senate accordingly retired.

The Speaker, having called the House to order, said: "In the joint convention for counting the electoral votes, an objection was made by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) against counting the return from the State of Georgia. The Clerk will read the objection."

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Hoar objects that the votes reported by the tellers as having been cast by the electors of the State of Georgia for Horace Greeley, of New York, cannot be lawfully counted, because said Horace Greeley, for whom they appear to have been cast, was dead at the time said electors assembled and cast their votes, and so not a person within the meaning of the Constitution, this being an historic fact of which the two Houses may properly take notice.

The Clerk then read the resolution as modified by Mr. Hoar, as follows:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the House of Representatives, the votes reported by the tellers as having been cast by the electors of the State of Georgia for Horace Greeley, of New York, for President of the United States, ought not to be counted, the said Horace Greeley having died before the said votes were cast.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 101, nays 99, not voting 40.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Speaker: "The Clerk will now read the point certified to the House from the joint convention, and which was raised by Mr. Trumbull, a Senator from the State of Illinois."

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Trumbull objects to counting the votes cast for President and Vice-President by the electors in the State of Mississippi, for the reason that it does not appear from the certificate of said electors that they voted by ballot.

Mr. Dawes: "I submit the following resolution:"

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the eight votes reported by the tellers as cast by electors in and for the State of Mississippi ought to be counted as reported by them.

So the resolution of Mr. Dawes was adopted.

The Speaker: "The Clerk will read the objection made in the joint convention by Mr. Potter, a Representative from the State of New York."

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Potter objects to the counting of one vote of the State of Mississippi, because the certificate declaring that J. J. Spellman was appointed an elector in the stead of A. T. Morgan, absent, by the electoral college of that State, in accordance with the laws of that State, is not signed by the Governor of the State; and, further, that the certificate of the Secretary of State read does not certify any thing of his own knowledge, but only states he has been so notified as he certifies.

Mr. Banks: "I offer a resolution upon that point."

The Speaker: "The Chair will be compelled to recognize the gentleman (Mr. Potter) who raised the point in the joint convention."

Mr. Eldredge: "I raise a point of order. My point is that the House has just passed a resolution that the eight votes of Mississippi are to be counted, and that this proposition is incompatible with the resolution just adopted."

The Speaker: "That is not a point of order. It is a matter for the House, not the Chair, to decide."

Mr. Potter submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, as one of the eight votes certified by the electoral college of the State of Mississippi as cast for Ulysses S. Grant, as President, appears not to have been cast by A. T. Morgan, who appears by the certificate of the Executive of that State to have been an elector of that State, but by James J. Spellman, and there being no certificate from the executive authority of that State certifying the appointment of said James J. Spellman as an elector of such State, one of the electoral votes be rejected, and seven electoral votes only be counted for that State.

Mr. Banks: "I offer the following resolution as a substitute for the resolution just read: "

Resolved, That the electors of the State of Mississippi, having been appointed in the manner directed by the Legislature of that State, were legally elected, and the vote of the State as cast by them should be counted; and that the certificate of the Governor of that State of the electoral vote cast, and the certificate of the Secretary of State of that State in regard to the choice of electors, is in compliance with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The question first recurred on the substitute of Mr. Banks for the resolution of Mr. Potter.

The House divided; and there were—yeas 109, nays 88.

So the substitute was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

At three o'clock and thirty-five minutes P. M. the Senate in a body reentered the Hall.

The Vice-President (having resumed the chair): "The Chair will read a part of the twenty-second rule: "

And no question shall be decided affirmatively, and no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses; which being obtained, the two Houses shall immediately reassemble, and the Presiding Officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

Upon the first point raised by the Representative from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) the Senate decided as follows:

Resolved, That the electoral votes of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, be counted.

The House of Representatives decided as follows:

Resolved, That the votes reported by the tellers as having been cast by the electors of the State of Georgia for Horace Greeley, of New York, as President of the United States ought not to be counted, the said Horace Greeley having died before said votes were cast.

Upon this question there is a non-concurrence of the two Houses.

On the question submitted by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) in regard to the votes of the State of Mississippi, the Senate adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the electoral vote of the State of Mississippi be counted.

And the House of Representatives adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the eight votes reported by the tellers as cast by the electors in and for the State of Mississippi ought to be counted as reported by them.

On this question the votes of the two Houses are concurrent.

On the third point raised by the Representative from New York (Mr. Potter), which was in regard to the election of one elector from Mississippi, the Senate adopted the following resolution, which is covered also by its action on the full vote of the State:

Resolved, That the vote cast by James J. Spellman, one of the electors for the State of Mississippi, be counted.

The House of Representatives adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the electors of the State of Mississippi having been appointed in the manner directed by the Legislature of the State and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, were legally elected, and that the vote of the State as cast by them should be counted, and that the certificate of the Governor of that State of the electoral vote cast, and the certificate of the Secretary of State of that State in regard to the choice of electors, is in compliance with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Therefore, by the twenty-second joint rule, there being a non-concurrence between the two Houses upon the three votes cast in the State of Georgia, for Horace Greeley for President of the United States, they cannot be counted. And, in accordance with the same joint rule, the votes of the State of Mississippi will be counted.

Senator Trumbull: "I object to the reception of the vote of Texas, because there is no certificate of the executive authorities of that

State to show that the persons who voted for President and Vice-President were appointed as electors of that State, as required by act of Congress."

The Vice-President: "The Chair would suggest that any other objection to the counting of the vote of Texas be now submitted to the joint convention."

Mr. Dickey: "I object to the counting of the electoral vote of the State of Texas because four of the electors, less than a majority of those elected, undertook to fill the places of other four electors who had been elected and were absent."

The Vice-President: "These two objections to counting the vote of Texas having been made, the Senate will now withdraw to their Chamber."

The Senate accordingly retired from the Hall of the House.

The Speaker resumed the chair, and called the House to order.

The Clerk read the following, from the joint convention of the two Houses:

Mr. Trumbull objected to the vote of Texas because there is no certificate by the executive authority of that State that the persons who voted for President and Vice-President were appointed as electors of that State as required by the act of Congress.

Mr. Dawes submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, the vote of Texas should be counted as reported by the tellers.

The question being taken on the resolution of Mr. Dawes, it was agreed to; there being—yeas 107, nays 22.

The Speaker: "The Clerk will now report the next objection which comes from the joint convention."

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Dickey objected to the counting of the electoral vote of the State of Texas because four electors, less than a majority of those elected, undertook to fill the places of other four electors, who had been elected and were absent.

Mr. Dickey: "I offer the following resolution:"

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, the electoral vote of the State of Texas for President and Vice-President ought not to be counted, for the reason that four electors, less than a majority of those elected, undertook to fill the places of other four electors, who had been elected and were absent.

Mr. Banks: "I move to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word 'resolved' and inserting the following:"

That a quorum is an arbitrary number, which each State has a right to establish for itself; and, as it does not appear that the choice of electors was in conflict with the law of that State as to a quorum for the transaction of business, the vote of the electors for President and Vice-President should be counted.

Mr. Banks: "I call for the previous question."

The previous question was seconded and

the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the amendment of Mr. Banks was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

At five o'clock and five minutes p. m. the Senate in a body reentered the Hall.

The Vice-President (having resumed the chair): "Two objections having been made to the counting of the votes of the electors of the State of Texas, the Senate upon the first objection, made by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), resolved as follows:"

Resolved, That the electoral vote of the State of Texas be counted, notwithstanding the objection raised by Mr. Trumbull.

"And the House of Representatives resolved as follows:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, the vote of Texas should be counted as reported by the tellers.

"On the second objection, by Mr. Dickey, the Senate resolved as follows:

Resolved, That the objection raised by Mr. Dickey to counting the electoral vote of the State of Texas be and the same is overruled.

"And the House of Representatives resolved as follows:

Resolved, That a quorum is an arbitrary number, which each State has the right to establish for itself, and, as it does not appear that the choice of electors was in conflict with the law of Texas as to a quorum for the transaction of business, the vote of the electors for President and Vice-President be counted.

"So (the two Houses having concurred) the electoral vote of Texas, under the twenty-second joint rule, will be counted."

The Vice-President: "The Chair in presenting the electoral vote of the State of Arkansas states it was received by him by mail on the 11th of December, 1872, and by messenger at the Department of State, and in the absence of the Vice-President by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate on the 28th of December, 1872. On the 4th or 5th day of February, that is, during the present month, a person, claiming to be the messenger commissioned to bring the electoral vote of the State of Arkansas, presented himself at the Vice-President's room with a paper, not in the form of law, but addressed to him as President of the Senate, and stated to him what he alleged to be its contents, representing himself to be commissioned as messenger to bring the vote. The Vice-President said he would open the paper, as it was addressed to him, but he would not receive it even informally. After reading its contents, he found that it did not in any respect comply with the requirements of the law on the subject."

Senator Rice: "I object to counting the vote of Arkansas, and will reduce my objections to writing."

Senator Hamlin: "While the Senator from Arkansas is reducing his objections to writing, I propose we proceed to the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana."

The Vice-President: "From Louisiana there have been received two returns sent by mail and two by messenger, each of the last having been received by the Secretary of State, in the absence of the Vice-President and the President of the Senate *pro tempore* from the seat of government. The first return, made by L. C. Roudanez, was received on the 31st of December, within the time required by the Constitution. The second return was received on the 2d of January, being one day within the time required by the Constitution. What appeared to be the duplicates were received by mail on the 10th and 14th of December. The Chair will first submit those returns which reached the office of the Secretary of State, in accordance with law, on December 31st.

"On the 10th of December last the Chair received an envelope by mail, certifying on the outside that it contained the vote, for President and Vice-President, of the State of Louisiana, signed by eight other persons. On the 2d day of January, being the first Thursday after the first Wednesday in January, a messenger arrived with a sealed envelope signed by the same persons, which was received by the Department of State in the absence from the city of the Vice-President and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, which was represented to contain the same vote of the State of Louisiana. There have been seven objections made in regard to receiving the votes of Louisiana, some of them against receiving any vote from that State. The Chair would suggest that in taking up these objections the two Houses might act first upon those which lie to the counting of the vote of Louisiana at all."

Senator Rice: "I object to the counting of the votes of the State of Arkansas, because the official returns in said State, made according to the laws of said State, show that the persons certified to by the Secretary of State as elected, were not elected as electors for President and Vice-President at the election held November 5, 1872; and, secondly, because the returns read by the tellers are not certified according to law."

The Senate retired from the hall.

The House was again called to order.

The Clerk read the objection made in joint convention by the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Rice) to the counting of the vote from that State.

Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana: "I offer the following substitute:"

Resolved, That the electoral vote of Arkansas be counted.

Mr. Dawes: "It ought to be 'that in the judgment of the House the electoral vote be counted.'"

Mr. Kellogg: "I will modify my resolution in that way, 'that in the judgment of this House the electoral vote of the State of Arkansas, as reported by the tellers, be counted.'"

The question was taken, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 103, nays 26, not voting 111.

So the resolution as amended by Mr. Kellogg was adopted.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio: "I offer the following resolution:"

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, none of the returns reported by the tellers as the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana should be counted.

At seven o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M. the Senate in a body reentered the Hall.

The Vice-President (having resumed the chair) said: "The objection made by the Senator from Arkansas to the counting of the electoral vote of that State as declared by the tellers, having been considered by the two Houses, the Senate has resolved as follows:

Resolved, That the electoral vote of Arkansas should not be counted.

"And the House has resolved as follows:

Resolved, That the electoral vote of the State of Arkansas, as reported by the tellers, be counted.

"There being a non-concurrence of the two Houses on this question, the vote of Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-second joint rule, will not be counted. That rule provides that—

No question shall be decided affirmatively, and no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses.

"The several objections made on various grounds to the counting of the electoral votes from Louisiana having been considered by the two Houses, the Senate has resolved as follows:

Resolved, That all objections presented having been considered, no electoral vote purporting to be that of the State of Louisiana be counted.

"And the House has resolved as follows:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, none of the returns reported by the tellers as electoral votes of the State of Louisiana should be counted.

"On this question there is a concurrence of the Houses; and the electoral votes of Louisiana will not be counted. The tellers will now announce the result of the vote."

The result was announced by them.

The Vice-President then said: "The whole number of electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, as reported by the tellers, is 366, of which the majority is 184. Of these votes 349 have been counted for President, and 852 for Vice-President of the United States. The result of the vote for President of the United States, as reported by the tellers, is, for Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, 286 votes; for B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, 18 votes; for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, 42 votes; for Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, 2 votes; and for David Davis, of Illinois, 1 vote. The result of the vote, as reported by the

tellers, for Vice-President of the United States, is, for Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, 286 votes; for B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, 47 votes; for Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1 vote; for George W. Julian, of Indiana, 5 votes; for Alfred H. Colquit, of Georgia, 5 votes; for John M. Palmer, of Illinois, 3 votes; for Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, 3 votes; for William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, 1 vote; and for Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky, 1 vote.

"Wherefore, I do declare that Ulysses S. Grant, of the State of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1873; and that Henry Wilson, of the State of Massachusetts, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes for Vice-President of the United States, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1873.

"The object for which the House and Senate have assembled in joint convention having been accomplished, the Senate will retire to its chamber."

The Senate accordingly retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

In the House, on February 24th, the Appropriation Bill being under consideration, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole, and to substitute for it the following:

The Clerk read as follows:

That on and after the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873, the President of the United States shall receive for his services during the term for which he shall have been elected the sum of \$50,000 per annum in full for his services, to be paid quarterly at the Treasury; the Vice-President of the United States shall also receive for his services during the term for which he shall have been elected the sum of \$10,000 per annum in full for his services, to be paid quarterly at the Treasury; and the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall receive the sum of \$10,500 per annum, and the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall receive the sum of \$10,000 per annum each, to be paid quarterly at the Treasury; the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General, shall receive \$10,000 per annum each for their services; and each Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, State, and Interior Departments shall receive as annual compensation, to be paid quarterly, \$3,500; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 per annum, and Senators and Representatives in Congress and Delegates from the Territories admitted to a seat in Congress, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in the Forty-second Congress, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$7,500 per annum each, and in lieu of mileage there shall be allowed to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate, including those of the Forty-second Congress, his actual expenses from his place of residence to Washington City, at the commencement of each session of Congress, and return, to be certified in a bill of items, to

be filed as a voucher; and the sum of \$1,200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated therefor.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut: "I raise the point of order on the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler), that it is not germane to the amendment reported from the Committee on Appropriations."

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said: "I raise the point of order that it is new legislation."

The Chairman: "One point of order only can be entertained at a time. The Chair overrules the point of order of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley), that this amendment is not germane. The Chair will now hear the point of order of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman).

Mr. Holman: "I raise the point of order that each one of the salaries enumerated in this proposed amendment is fixed by law; and the effect of this amendment is to change existing law."

The Chairman: "The Chair rules that so much of this amendment as provides for an increase of existing salaries is in order."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said: "I desire to say a few words on this amendment. The first part of it raises the salary of the President of the United States. When that matter was first brought before the Committee on the Judiciary I was opposed to it, because I thought that although the salary of the President has never been directly increased, yet that we had by legislation at various times added to the furniture of the White House and the perquisites of the President so as to make a substantial increase of salary. I took great pains to ascertain the facts on this point, and I obtained a copy of an inventory of property furnished to the White House for the use of the President in the time of John Adams. I find by this inventory, which I shall make a part of my remarks, that we not only in those days provided liberally for the furniture of the White House, but that we stocked the President's stable. Among the items in this inventory I find the following:

Stable—Seven well-looking horses, chiefly advanced in years, one set elegant plated harness, for four horses, in good order, one set brass harness for four horses, one elegant chariot, one good coach, one saddle and holsters, one market-wagon.

"Thus it appears that at that time it was thought proper and right for the Government not only to provide furniture for the Executive mansion, but to provide the President with his horses and his carriages.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars in 1801 was a much greater sum than \$50,000 now. One thing further. It has been said everywhere what an outrage that the present Congress should raise their own salary—I mean by said everywhere, said in several newspapers which think they go everywhere. Now, I want to state this fact. Every increase of salary of members of Congress which ever has been made, since

this Government existed, always included the House of Representatives and the Congress in which the increase was made. We are only following the precedent without exception, for the plain reason we are supposed by experience to have found out our salaries are insufficient, and, finding that out, we increase for our successors as well as for ourselves."

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "I desire to answer some of the points which have been made in support of this amendment. Some of the salaries referred to in the amendment, I doubt not, are too low—perhaps all of them. But I feel it to be my duty to call the attention of the committee to the movement of salaries in the last twelve years. I hold in my hand a statement of salaries other than legislative as they were paid in 1860. The total amount of salaries of officers of this Government in the several Executive departments here in Washington in 1860 was \$809,864.67. The war so greatly increased our civil service that now in the year just closed, in the calendar year 1872, the total for the same classes of salaries with the increase of bureaus that have been put on the various departments, was \$3,598,978.35; being an increase of \$2,789,113.68.

"Now, the fact that the salaries of the officers of the Government other than legislative have been thus increased in the twelve years is a fact that the House ought to know. And when it is proposed to increase the salaries by a sum I think somewhere in the neighborhood of a million and a half or two millions of dollars in one amendment, I feel it to be my duty to show them what the total of the salaries will be. I of course believe that the propositions in this amendment ought to be separated. Some of them gentlemen ought doubtless to vote for. But to pass that amendment in the lump, as laid before the committee now, I do not think it just, I do not think it equitable, and I do not think the House will do it; it ought not to be done."

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said: "I offer this as a substitute for the amendment proposed by my colleague."

The Clerk read as follows:

That from and after the 1st day of January, 1873, there shall be paid, in addition to their compensation now fixed by law, twenty-five per cent. of the same in addition thereto as compensation to all officers in the several custom-houses of the United States, whose annual compensation as now fixed by law does not exceed \$2,500 per annum.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, said: "I should be pleased to hear what plea can be urged by gentlemen at this time in favor of an increase of salaries. Is it because the purchasing power of money in 1873 is less than it was in 1864 and 1866, when our currency was depreciated? Is it because there is more business to be done by the employes of the Government and by members of Congress than there was at that time? Is it because the Treasury is now flusher than it has been? What do you see? Why,

that only during the month of January the Treasury balance had decreased; and perhaps, if you go on appropriating increased millions, you will find that, instead of having any surplus to apply to a reduction of the debt, your Treasury will fall short. Is this the proper time to increase salaries?

"I admit that there is force in the proposition to increase the President's salary, but unfortunately the Constitution does not permit it. The first section of article two of the Constitution provides that—

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

"He has been elected President for his second term. He may not have been inaugurated, but he has already been elected, and that would prevent our increasing his salary."

Mr. Dawes said: "I desire only to complete what I was saying when I last occupied the floor. I oppose this amendment because it begins at the wrong end, and raises the compensation of those who now have the highest compensation:

"I do it because, upon looking into the receipts and expenditures of the Government, I see that it is utterly impossible for us to raise all these salaries. I have a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the last quarter of the years 1871 and 1872. From that statement I learn that in that last quarter alone we have fallen behind in our receipts the sum of \$8,585,169.94. And although we last year paid \$100,000,000 of the public debt, each month for the last quarter we have been running behind, and the public debt is being increased. Yet with the public debt being increased, with the receipts over the expenditures this year falling short of the receipts of last year at the rate of some \$27,000,000, we propose to increase not only the salaries of members of the next Congress, but of members of this Congress.

"We propose the first thing after the presidential election not only to increase the salaries of members of the next Congress and of this Congress at the rate of \$3,000 a year each, but we leave all these under officers of the Government who need this increase of compensation without the slightest provision for it. Now, I call the attention of the members of the House, and of those who are looking on this night, to the fact that the first thing we do is to take care of our own salaries, while we leave the salaries of those upon whose integrity and fidelity the whole revenue service of this country depends entirely uncared for and unprotected."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said: "As my colleague (Mr. Dawes) has offered his amendment as a substitute for mine, I must antagonize it. If he had offered it simply as an ad-

dition to my amendment, I do not know what I would have done.

"Now, I wish to call the attention of this Committee of the Whole to this fact: the leader of this House, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Dawes), knowing the existence of this great evil of the low salaries of these custom-house officers, during the whole of the two years of the term of this Congress, with the control of the business of this House in his hands, has waited until within the last seven working days of this session before he has brought in an amendment which at the proper time I should have been very glad to vote for. I agree that the salaries of those officers are too small. But why antagonize my amendment with one to increase their salaries?

"I want to call attention to gentlemen to one or two things in relation to the amendment I have offered. It proposes to throw off our mileage and the mileage of members of future Congresses. It cuts off what has been a wrong, and substitutes in its stead a just method of paying the actual expenses of members coming here. That cuts off \$133,000 a year.

"And this Congress has gone further, and thrown off the franking privilege, which was a great expense to the country and was of no benefit to any member of Congress. Ever since I have been in Congress the franking privilege has cost me at least \$2,500 a year. I have had to pay \$1,500 a year for a clerk to take care of my books and documents, and I have paid out of my own pocket about \$1,000 a year for the speeches of my fellow-members and for other valuable documents to send to my constituents.

"Now, in raising our salaries, not to \$8,000 a year, as some gentlemen seem to suppose, but to \$7,500, this amendment cuts off from the expenses of succeeding Congresses some \$300,000. But, without going into any calculation of the amount saved by this amendment, it only increases the amount appropriated by this bill some \$1,200,000, by raising all the salaries that are now too low.

"Now, I am willing to be pretty liberal in raising salaries. A dollar to-day does not go more than one tenth as far as a dollar went in 1801, when the most of these salaries were fixed. In my district in 1801 a man could buy the best mutton for two cents a pound; he could buy the best cow for ten dollars; the best woman-help in the family, better than we can now get for any money, could be obtained then for seventeen cents a week. The best horse in the country could be purchased for fifty dollars; the best men, such as would now make good superintendents of railroads, could be obtained to superintend farms for fifty dollars a year each."

The Chairman: "Objection being made to the withdrawal of the amendment, the question will be taken upon it."

The question was taken; and the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, said: "I have no extended speech to make; I do not care for more than two minutes out of the five allowed me under the rule. But I want to say, because I believe it, that these gentlemen here who profess to belong to the dominant political party, and are supporting this proposition, are digging the grave of that party. I am perfectly well aware that they are not alone in this respect; that one party already has its grave dug, and the other wants to lie side by side with it. Back of these political parties, or the men who nominally represent them, are the American people, who will have something further to say on this question.

"For one, I care so little about parties or elections that, if this is to be the style of legislation, I am willing, if not to assist in digging the grave, to attend the funeral. I do not care what party may come afterward, we cannot, in my opinion, have one worse than a party which, six months after the most ardent professions of economy, begins, in the last few hours of a session, the work of raising in this House the salaries of its members, so that we may put into our pockets five or six thousand dollars which we never dreamed of having until two or three weeks ago.

"That is my idea of the action of this House to-night. I say the country will not approve it; our own party will not approve it. There is no good reason for it. Nothing but parliamentary etiquette restrains me from characterizing this proposition as in my heart I believe it ought to be characterized. If gentlemen really believe these salaries ought to be raised as a matter of abstract right, if there is no selfish, money-loving spirit in the movement, if there is no dishonorable motive at the root of the matter, let us then make a reasonable addition to these salaries which shall take effect after this Congress adjourns."

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said: "Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is any occasion for an exhibition of excessive virtue on this question; nor is there any good cause for a flutter. It may not be amiss for me to recall at this time a little experience I have had in this connection. I was here in 1865-'66, and, upon a call of the yeas and nays, I was one of three men on this floor who voted to increase the congressional salary from \$3,000 to \$5,000. I did so for the reason (which I told my people at home) that I thought I was worth the increased sum; that I knew I spent more. Every Republican paper in my district commended my vote, and said that I had more courage than all the men who voted on the other side. What was the result? The seeds we sowed upon that occasion ripened into a vast harvest; and within a few days afterward both Houses of Congress voted to make the increase from \$3,000 to \$5,000. I never had a constituent who objected to my course upon that question.

"I am in favor of the increase now proposed.

One of my reasons is that, if you will put members of Congress beyond temptation by giving them an adequate salary, you will pass fewer subsidy bills. I believe we earn the \$7,500 for which I propose to vote; if I did not so believe I would not vote for it. I remember another incident in connection with the increase made four or five years ago. At that time there was one member so pure that he refused to take from the Treasury the money Congress voted him; and his constituents voted that they wanted no such man to represent them.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, on that particular principle I believe I am right; I believe I earn that money; and if my constituents are not willing to pay me what I earn they had better find some other Representative."

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. Chairman, I oppose so much as relates to the increase of the salary of the members of the House and Senate. I do not do it from any fear of my own constituents. They are willing to pay their representative generously; and they will deal generously with anything I shall do; and they will accuse me of no selfish motive in doing it I am sure, whether my opinion shall be in accord with theirs or not. But, sir, I have been long of the opinion there are some classes of public servants which must derive compensation from conscientious discharge of public duty."

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, said: "I believe that in the present condition of the country, embarrassed with a heavy debt, and that debt increasing the burden resting upon the shoulders of the people, who are now complaining of the weight of that burden, it is our duty to take it off instead of adding to its weight, more especially adding to its weight in the direction of benefiting ourselves. I might admit that there are some officers of the Government who now receive inadequate pay; but, when the measure of their relief is so framed as to be coupled with one in which I and others like myself on this floor are interested, I do not believe that I ought to, or that I can conscientiously, support the other measure, though I might favor it if placed before us on its own merits. I am therefore opposed to the amendment."

The Chairman: "The question is next on the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes)."

The question being put, there were—yeas 44, nays 109.

So the amendment offered by Mr. Dawes, in the nature of a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, was not agreed to.

Mr. Upson, of Ohio, said: "I offer the following amendment to the amendment:

Strike out the words "including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in the Forty-Second Congress," and the words "including those of the Forty-second Congress."

"I am opposed to the increase which has

been proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) to the salaries of members of Congress, whether members of the present Congress or of any future Congress. I am opposed to that proposition, because I believe that the salary now provided by law for members of Congress is as large as it ought to be, and no reason for the proposed increase has been given which has been satisfactory to my mind or which in my judgment will be satisfactory to the people of this country.

"But certainly, whatever reason there may be for the increase of the salaries of future members of Congress, no reason has been given why that rule should be applied to the members of the present Congress. We are now within about a week of the close of this Congress. The abolition of the franking privilege, which is stated as one reason why the salaries should be increased, has not yet taken effect, and does not take effect until the 1st day of July next. We, therefore, who are members of the present Congress, have lost nothing by the abolition of the franking privilege. And, among all the other reasons which have been given, there is no one I think which will commend itself to the judgment of the people of this country. I believe that their deliberate judgment will be that this proposed increase, so far especially as it relates to the present Congress, has no excuse or justification whatever, and that they will place the seal of their condemnation upon every member of this Congress who votes for such a measure as that. I believe it will be regarded by the people as simply disgraceful."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said: "I am sorry to trespass once more upon the House, but I can suggest a remedy to every gentleman who does not think this increase of salary is right and proper: let him come up and sign a pledge that he will not take the increase. Virtuous men and true, come up and sign it. I am simply endeavoring to fix the rate of pay at what I know a man, economically living here with his family, can live upon. My amendment covers nothing more and a little less. I do not believe that a man is bound to come to Congress and get into a back-room in the third story of a boarding-house, climbing up two or three flights of stairs at night when his duties for the day are done. I think he ought to live as he does at home and receive enough to pay his family expenses and to educate his children. Now, that cannot be done on less than \$7,500. I am certain every man here ought to have his living expenses, and that is my experience of the cost of living here. I am ready to go to my constituents on that, and I know that they get their money in the hardest way.

"I know that the people of this country are not half so much troubled about what salaries we get as about what we do. If we can be in a condition so that we can feel easy here to do

our duty we can better serve our constituents. I do not want to put this amendment upon any other grounds than the fair and just considerations which should influence members. And I call attention to this great fact: that by this amendment we cut off mileage and stationery and other allowances, so that, even with economical living, \$7,500 a year will not be more than enough to enable members to make both ends meet."

The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. Upson, to strike out of the amendment moved by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, all in relation to Senators, members of Congress, and Delegates of the Forty-second Congress, and upon a division there were—yeas 60, nays 76.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts,

Mr. Potter moved to amend the amendment by striking out "\$7,500" and inserting "\$6,500."

The amendment was not agreed to.

The question again occurred on the amendment of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, said: "I move to amend by striking out so much of the amendment as provides for increasing the pay of the President, Vice-President, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives. Mr. Chairman, I do not think I undervalue the services of members of Congress. I believe that no member of Congress, unless he practices strict economy and has a small family, can live upon \$5,000 a year comfortably."

The question recurred on Mr. Coburn's amendment; which was disagreed to.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts.

The committee divided; and the tellers reported: yeas 81, nays 66.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: "I now offer the following amendment, which is in main the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations:

Add to the amendment the following:

And there is hereby appropriated a sum sufficient to make the annual salaries of such of the clerks in the office of the House of Representatives as receive \$2,500 and upward (including the petition clerk and printing clerk), and not increased in this act, \$3,000 each; and of such as receive \$2,160, the sum of \$2,500 each; and of such as receive \$1,700, the sum of \$2,160 each; and of the clerks of the following committees, namely: Claims, Judiciary, Public Lands, Military Affairs, and elections, \$2,500 each; the Doorkeeper of the House \$3,000; and additional pay to the chief-engineer \$360 (so as to equalize his pay with that of the chief-engineer of the Senate), and additional pay to the foreman of laborers, \$120 per annum. And it is hereby provided that the increase of compensation of the officers, clerks, and others in the employ of the Senate and House of Representatives shall apply to the present Congress, and a sum sufficient therefor is hereby appropriated.

Mr. Burdett, of Missouri, said: "I offer the following amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler)."

The Clerk read as follows:

Add the following words:

And the messenger in charge of the documents in the office of the Clerk of the House the sum of \$2,160 per annum; and such as now receive \$1,440, the sum of \$1,800 each per annum; and such as now receive \$8.00 per day, the sum of \$1,800 each per annum.

Mr. Burdett: "I submit to the House that it is not the just course merely to begin at the head and select out a few of the better-paid employes, although I do not antagonize them, for I believe it is just to give them an increase of pay. But, while we are doing that, let us be equally just to the men who are receiving a less salary for a larger amount of work than many of those to whom the amendment which has been submitted in this printed slip, and which is now offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, applies. I hope the committee will agree to the amendment I have offered."

The question was taken on the amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Burdett; and it was agreed to.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, as amended.

Mr. Sargent: "I move that the committee rise."

The amendments proposed were concurred in by the Committee of the Whole, and the bill was reported to the House, which refused to concur in all the amendments made in the Senate to the bill. A committee of conference was then appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

In the Senate, on March 1st, the Appropriation Bill was considered with the amendments made in the House.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "I move to amend the amendment of the House by striking out all after the provision for the salary of the President of the United States. If I may be pardoned for one single moment, my object in making that distinction is, that as to the President of the United States the Constitution provides that his salary shall not be increased during the term for which he is elected. If the same rule applied to the Vice-President, then I should make the motion to strike out all after 'Vice-President.'"

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "I believe that the President of the United States ought to have, and I am willing to vote that he shall have, an increase of salary, a salary of \$40,000 or \$50,000, for reasons that are manifest. I do not wish to discuss them. I think some of the heads of the Departments, perhaps all of them, for they ought all to be on the same footing, ought have some increase; but I am opposed to and desire a separate vote upon the increase of the salaries of members of Congress. This is a question that all of us understand; every man has made up his mind about it, made up his opinion upon it; and therefore I think we ought definitely to take our course upon these various propositions."

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, said: "I am opposed generally to this whole proposition, for the reason assigned by an honorable Senator from New York, to some extent, and that is that it is certainly a bad example for us to set to the people that at the close of a session we should hurry through these two Houses of Congress a bill not only increasing our own salaries, but the salary of nearly every leading officer of this Government, when we have no chance of discussing the necessity for the increase of some of them at all events. The reason for increasing some may be apparent, but of others it is not so."

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said: "Mr. President, whenever a bill is brought in to increase the salary of any particular officer, it is said that the salaries of all our officers ought to be increased, but it ought to be done by a general bill. This comes the nearest to a general bill that I have ever known in the Senate, and now it is said this is not the time to increase the salaries, though all admit that they are wholly inadequate."

"This is much more important than the amount of money involved. The real question is whether poor men shall be allowed to participate in the administration of the Government. Rich men are all opposed to increasing salaries. That is after their kind. They would abolish salaries altogether if they could, and then only rich men could hold the offices. They would be quite willing to take and administer this Government, make its laws, fill the bench, and take care of the people, without a cent of salary. Take a Senator worth his million or two, what does he care whether the pay of a Senator is five or ten thousand dollars. The difference would not make a ripple on his bank account; but it would settle the question with a poor man whether he could be a Senator or not."

"The most perfect equality between the sons of the rich and the sons of the poor that I ever saw was in the Military Academy at West Point twenty-five years ago. The pay of every cadet was the same, and no cadet was allowed to receive a cent from any relative or source whatever except the government. He was credited with his pay, and charged with the things he was permitted to buy. I was there two years, and the only cent of money I saw during that time was a ten-cent piece that I picked up on the pavement one morning. As I could not spend it, I threw it into my trunk, and it remained there till I went on furlough. The result of that system was that merit, industry, brains alone, determined the standing of a cadet. And not unfrequently the cadet who graduated at the head of his class was the son of a poor and obscure man."

"Increase the pay of members of Congress so as to pay the reasonable expense of living and a fair compensation for the labor we perform, and you open Congress to brains. Re-

duce the pay and you open it to men of wealth. Men will fill these seats not for what they are, but for what they have. The rich will run the Government without pay in the form of salary. Then will be realized the old idea of the rich taking care of the poor; taking care of them as the wolf takes care of the lamb."

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, said: "I shall vote for this amendment mainly because I think the salary of the President ought to be increased. I think besides that a number of officials here ought to have higher salaries. As to the pay of members of Congress, I do not care a button about it myself. I came here first at eight dollars a day, and that pay covered all my expenses then. After a while I got \$3,000 a year, and it took all of that to pay them; and now I get \$5,000 a year, and, although I have no family here except my wife and myself, it costs me twenty-five dollars a week more than I receive from the Government for my board. But to me it makes no difference what the pay is. There are other gentlemen, however, who come here to serve the country and who ought to be paid a fair and reasonable compensation. When a man gets as old as I am it makes very little difference what salary he gets. If he cannot live himself, somebody will take care of him and help him to live. But a member of Congress certainly ought to be paid as much here as he can make at home, and so ought all of these officials."

"The truth is that the expenses of living have grown every year for the last fifty years in the city of Washington. I said when I first came here I got eight dollars a day; but I made a mistake. That was when I came to the Senate. When I first came to this city I got ten dollars a week, and I boarded then for four dollars a week. Afterward I got eight dollars a day, and I had the best living that there was in Washington. I boarded at Gadsby's, and we had canvas-back ducks on the table every day in the season, and every thing else in proportion, and I only paid ten dollars a week board. Mr. Buchanan, my predecessor, paid nine dollars for his board. Now members of Congress pay from forty-five to seventy-five dollars a week; and why should they not receive a salary sufficient at least to pay their expenses?"

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, said: "I am opposed to the entire amendment as it comes from the House of Representatives. I am opposed to it in all its parts. I state my reasons for this opposition on two grounds. If there is any one thing that the party to which I belong is committed more than another it is economy in the administration of this Government. We went to the people of this nation upon that as a part of our platform. The people of this nation had a right to believe that we were honest, and now, the first opportunity that we have to give evidence of that honesty, we pro-

pose to increase the salary of every leading officer in this nation. Not alone the Republican party of this country, but the other party as well, was committed to the same doctrine. Now, I believe that all parties in this nation should act honestly with the people, and in proportion as they fail to act honestly with the people in the same degree must they fail, and they ought to.

"In the next place, Mr. President, I am opposed to this proposition for the reason that, in my judgment, this is of all times the most inopportune for it. Now while I am talking to you, and since we have commenced this session, every day we have had evidence of the difficulty of the Government in absolutely paying for the actual wants of the Government in its actual and necessary administration. We know that so far as the taxes are concerned, as now assessed, it is almost impossible to pay the actual running expenses of the Government in connection with the interest upon our public debt. All over this land there is a complaint of taxation, and want, and suffering. Every day the cry comes to us from the people. I recognize this as a Government of the people. I recognize it as our bounden duty to remember who they are, and their condition. I say no man is guiltless who stands here and forgets that this is a Government of the people and their condition, and, when we ignore that and stand here and take counsel from our feelings or our own interests instead of the interests of the people, we are untrue to them and the high trust that devolves upon us."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Vermont to the amendment to strike out all of the House amendment except that which increases the salary of the President."

The question being taken, resulted—yeas 20, nays 88; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Borman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Pratt, Sherman, Thurman, Wilson, and Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Blair, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Kelley, Lewis, Logan, Machen, Morton, Norwood, Nye, Pool, Ramsey, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Trumbull, Vickers, and West—88.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Ferry of Connecticut, Hitchcock, Johnaton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Scott, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, and Windom—15.

The Vice-President: "The Senator from Maine moved a non-concurrence in all the amendments of the House. The Senator from Ohio demands a separate vote on this amendment, and the question will be taken on concurring, which is the converse of non-concurrence."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "I move to

strike out so much of this amendment as refers to Senators and Representatives in Congress and Delegates from the Territories. If I am to have the name of having my salary increased, I want it substantially increased; I want it increased in such a way as to amount to something. The increase here, giving \$8,500 for salary in lieu of mileage, stationery, and newspapers, would be an increase to me of \$800. I prefer to let it stand as it is rather than to have such a change as that makes."

Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, said: "If I am going to vote for an increase of salary, I should like to have it sufficient to make it an increase and not a decrease. In the case of those from the Pacific coast this is a reduced salary. My friend from Pennsylvania says, why should the man from California receive more than a man residing nearer? I think there is a very good reason. When a member lives at the distance of California from the seat of Government it is impossible for him to attend to his business. Saying nothing of my own case, I know others from the Pacific coast who leave their business entirely and come here to attend to the public business. They have to leave every thing there, and cannot return to supervise or look after business. They ought to have something to compensate them for it. Those living nearer can return to their homes and supervise their business to some extent. Those living at a greater distance are compensated to some extent by the mileage; but of course their expenses are greater. I am opposed to this measure, and in opposing it I am not representing myself but those who are to come after me. I represent those that are to take my place, and this decreases their salary. Therefore, I do not think it a fair bill."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from Indiana withdraws his amendment."

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, said: "I offer the following amendment, to insert after the word 'therefor,' in the provision for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, the following proviso:

Provided: That the increase in the salaries of Senators, members, and Delegates in Congress shall not take effect until on and after March 4, 1877.

"I merely propose that so that we shall not be charged with 'voting ourselves a farm.'"

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Anthony in the chair): "The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut."

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Edmunds: "I renew the motion made by the Senator from Indiana, which he withdrew, to strike out in this House amendment all that relates to Senators and members of Congress, and Delegates, on which question I ask for the yeas and nays."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Pratt, Schurz, Sherman, Thurman, Windom, and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Blair, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Fenton, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Kelley, Lewis, Machen, Norwood, Nye, Pool, Ramsey, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and West—86.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Ferry of Connecticut, Hitchcock, Johnston, Logan, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Scott, Sprague, Sumner, and Wilson—13.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds: "I am so well satisfied from the votes of the Senate that they are in favor of this amendment, that I move that the Senate concur in it, and we will try it that way."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from Vermont moves that the Senate concur with the amendment of the House, and the question therefore recurs on the motion of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) to concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Edmunds: "The amendment in which I move to concur, as some gentleman asks, is this very salary amendment. I make the motion not because I am in favor of it. I am entirely against it; but, as the Senate has refused to strike out the very part of it that seemed most objectionable, I wish to have the Senate brought to a direct vote on the question of concurring, so as not to mislead the conferees of the House unless we want to concur, and if we do we had better say so and not mislead the conferees of the House, from our negative votes in refusing to strike out, into the idea that we are for the amendment."

Mr. Casserly, of California, said: "I heard the Senator from Vermont in regard to his own purpose in offering this motion. I understood him to say that the object of it really was to prevent a disagreement between the Senate and the House as to this business of an increase of salaries, and thus to deprive a conference committee of any power to increase them. I am as much opposed as any one can be to the great powers claimed and exercised, improperly as I think, by committees of conference in really legislating instead of simply reconciling differences between the two Houses. The purpose of the Senator from Vermont, however laudable in itself, is, however, one which takes up too much time to explain to the common mind, and, as I am against this increase of salaries for the most part, though not entirely, and have so voted, not only to-night, but on a previous occasion when the same question or part of it was before the Senate, I shall not be able to vote for the motion of the Senator from Vermont to concur in this amendment. Were I

to do that, I should seem to stultify myself; I should be voting against all the votes I have thus far given at this session on this subject."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the motion of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) to concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate, upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard and Stockton—2.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Anthony, Blair, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Kelley, Lewis, Logan, Machen, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norwood, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—55.

ABSENT—Messrs. Caldwell, Clayton, Cole, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnston, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Rice, Sprague, Stewart, and Sumner—16.

So the Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the House.

In the House, on March 8d, the report of the committee of conference was made. It recommended that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, to the first amendment of the Senate, etc.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine: "I now move that the Senate insist on all its remaining amendments disagreed to by the House of Representatives, non-concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate, and ask for a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine: "I move that the committee of conference on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Chair."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, Mr. Carpenter, and Mr. Stevenson, were appointed the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Anthony) subsequently said: "The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Stevenson) desires to be excused from serving on the committee of conference on the legislative, etc., appropriation bill. If there be objection he will be excused, and the Chair appoints the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) in his place."

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "I now call the previous question on agreeing to this report of the committee of conference."

The question being, "Shall the main question be now put?"

It was then taken; and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Banks, Erasmus W. Beck, Bigby, Biggs, Bingham, James G. Blair,

Boorman, Boles, Buckley, Burdett, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderick R. Butler, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb, Coghlan, Conner, Critcher, Crocker, Darvall, Dickey, Dodds, DuBose, Duell, Duke, Eldridge, Elliott, Henry D. Foster, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Haldeman, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, George E. Harris, Hays, John W. Hazelton, Herndon, Houghton, Kelley, Kendall, King, Lamison, Lampert, Lansing, Leach, Maynard, McHenry, McKee, McNeely, Benjamin F. Meyers, Morey, Morphis, Leonard, Myers, Negley, Silas L. Niblack, Puckard, Peck, Perry, Peters, Platt, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, John M. Rice, Robinson, John Rogers, Sion H. Rogers, Sargent, Shanks, Sherwood, Slater, Sloss, Worthington C. Smith, Snapp, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Taft, Thomas, Dwight Townsend, Turner, Tutill, Twichell, Voorhees, Waddell, Wakeman, Wallace, Whiteley, Williams of Indiana, Winchester, and Young—108.

Nays—Messrs. Ambler, Arthur, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Bell, Bird, Austin Blair, Butrinton, Burchard, Clarke, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelburg, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Goodrich, Hambleton, Handley, John B. Hawley, Joseph R. Hawley, Hay, Gerry W. Hazelton, Hereford, Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketchum, Kinsella, Lewis, MacIntyre, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGraw, McJunkin, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, William E. Niblack, Packard, Palmer, Hosea W. Parker, Potter, Ellis H. Roberts, Rank, Scofield, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slocum, John A. Smith, Spear, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, S. Vann, Terry, Washington Townsend, Upson, Walden, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, and John T. Wilson—84.

Not Voting—Messrs. Acker, Ames, Archer, Barry, James B. Beck, Braxton, Bright, Brooks, Bunnell, Comingo, Creely, Crossland, Esty, Farwell, Forker, Charles Foster, Garfield, Hale, Halsey, John T. Harris, Havens, Hooper, Killinger, Lowe, Lynch, McKinney, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Orr, Isaac C. Parker, Pendleton, Perce, Poland, Porter, Read, Edward Y. Rice, Ritchie, William R. Roberts, Roosevelt, Sawyer, Seelye, Sheldon, Shober, H. Boardman Smith, Snyder, Tyner, Van Trump, Vaughan, Whitthorne, Williams of New York, Jeremiah M. Wilson, and Wood—58.

So the main question was ordered.

The Speaker: "The previous question having been seconded and the main question ordered, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) who submits this report is entitled to one hour."

Mr. Garfield: "Mr. Speaker, if I can have the attention of the House I will explain the points embraced in this report, in reference to the salaries of the President, Vice-President, Cabinet officers, members of the Supreme Court, and members of the two Houses of Congress; the amendment known as the Butler amendment was agreed to by the Senate in every thing except the provision in reference to the salary of members of Congress. I wish to state in a few words the condition of that question in the conference. In the first place the Senate voted directly on the proposition to strike out the provision increasing the salary of members of Congress, and by a large vote refused to strike it out. The Senate conferees insisted that the \$6,500 clause, cutting off mileage, actually reduced the pay of some eighteen members of the Sen-

ate. They refused therefore to submit to an amendment which cut down the salary of so many Senators. The Senate conferees were unanimous in favor of fixing the salary at \$7,500 and cutting off all allowances except actual individual traveling expenses of a member from his home to Washington and back again once a session, and cutting off all other allowances of every kind. That proposition was agreed to by a majority of the conferees on the part of the House. I was opposed to the increase in conference as I have been opposed to it in the discussion and in my votes here; but my associate conferees were in favor of the Senate amendment, and I was compelled to choose between signing the report and running the risk of bringing on an extra session of Congress. I have signed the report and I present it as it is, and ask the House to act on it in accordance with their best judgment."

Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, said: "I desire to ask the gentleman how much plunder will be taken from the Treasury if this raising of salaries is adopted?"

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio: "I am glad the gentleman has asked me that question. The report presented here, taking into account the changes made with reference to the salaries of members and officers of both Houses and other increases of salaries in this bill, will, according to the best estimate I have been able to make, involve an annual increase of expenditure of about three quarters of a million dollars."

Mr. Hibbard: "How much for the present Congress?"

Mr. Garfield: "For the present Congress it involves an additional expenditure of about one and a quarter million. I think the House ought to know all the facts."

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said: I desire to place upon record my earnest protest against the adoption of the conference report, and if possible to awaken the House and the country to what it involves—that within less than twelve hours of the close of this Congress we are gravely proposing to vote to ourselves some five or six thousand dollars each out of the public Treasury of the United States, and at the same time to double the President's salary, and to increase the salaries of nearly all the *attachés* of this House and of other officials of the Government who now receive high salaries.

"Sir, I appeal, if not to the manhood, to the sense of justice of members of this House not to adopt this report. It is disgraceful, and will greatly help to render this Congress infamous—a Congress already without the confidence of the people. Let us have the manhood and decency to stamp upon this scheme for raising our own salaries and purchasing favors of a President by increasing his, in clear violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution."

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, said: "A large majority of those coming here can live decently upon the amount of compensation they now receive. This is especially true of the gentlemen from the interior or rural districts. The number, therefore, which is really in need of more pay and is fairly entitled to it is comparatively small. If we make the increase proposed, gentlemen in the first place will only spend more money to get here, and in the second place, when they get here they will spend more money in living while here. We can get along decently without any increase of compensation. Therefore I think it is better for the country, better for ourselves, better for the politics of the country especially, better from every stand-point from which I can view the question, that we should allow the matter of compensation to remain as it is for the present. It does seem to me most extraordinary indeed to vote ourselves back pay for the past two years when we have already received the compensation allowed us by law. Others may do this, but I cannot and will not.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said: "When I went into the conference on this bill I found that there were three overshadowing questions beyond all others which were in controversy between the two Houses. The first one that met us in committee was this question of salaries. Upon that question I have uttered no doubtful sound and have made no doubtful record in this House. I have declared to the country and to my constituents that I believed I have earned \$7,600 a year since I have been in this Congress, and that I could not live here for less with my family with any sort of decency. I do not know how it may be with members from the rural districts, to whom my friend from Indiana (Mr. Niblack) has referred, but I could not go into a conference and suggest that there should be any difference in this respect between rural members and those who come from cities.

"There is another consideration upon this question of salaries; almost all members of Congress are compelled, like myself, to keep up a residence here while at the same time retaining their residences within the State from which they come.

"The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth) has talked about the 'manhood' of this report. Why, sir, I would like to ask him whether it is not more manly to stand here and vote deliberately in the face of the whole country for this increase than it is for a member to raise his voice in a demagogical strain against such a proposition and then, as soon as the law takes effect, to go and draw the money from the Treasury. Any man here who raises his voice against this increase should not, in my judgment, take the money if the measure passes."

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, said: "I have but one word to say on this subject. I have

been among those who sincerely hoped that this Congress would take some steps toward resumption of specie payments, and the restoration of a sound currency to this country. The Government of the United States is to-day in a condition of practical bankruptcy and repudiation, with a currency promising to pay money, which promise is not fulfilled at the Treasury. Should this currency ever be restored to a sound basis (and it is the duty of the Federal Government to provide a sound currency), it would then have at least twenty-five per cent. greater purchasing power than it has now. I then respectfully submit to the members of this House whether it is not their duty, in accordance with the sound principles of political economy, first to give this country an honest currency, and in that way legitimately increase the salary they already have.

"Upon the general proposition I have already expressed my opinion with as much vehemence and decision as I could muster at the time. I protested against it then as I especially protested against that which gives members of Congress \$5,000 to put into their pockets for past services. I continue to protest against it. I am not willing to vote for it whether it defeats this bill or not and whether it makes one or half a dozen extra sessions. That is all."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said: "It is said that this is an inauspicious time to raise salaries. In my judgment it is a most auspicious time. The presidential election has taken place, determining the policy of the country for four years, so that no miserable demagogue can make any political capital out of it. Both sides of the House are voting for it; and he is a mean man that objects to it, and I am satisfied he cannot find men mean enough to reflect him. I put myself upon that prophecy, and you will see how it comes out; and it will not be a great time till it is determined.

"We have just had a presidential election; and do gentlemen reflect that if we refuse to raise the President's salary at this time it cannot be raised under the Constitution for four years?"

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Banks, Bigby, Bingham, James G. Blair, Boardman, Boies, Buckley, Burdett, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderick R. Butler, Caldwell, Carroll, Cobb, Coghlan, Conner, Critcher, Crossland, Darrall, Dickey, DuBose, Duell, Duke, Eldridge, Elliott, Henry D. Foster, Garfield, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, George E. Harris, Hays, John W. Hazelton, Herndon, Houghton, Kendall, Kling, Lamson, Lampert, Lansing, Leach, Lowe, Maynard, McHenry, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, McNeely, Benjamin F. Meyers, Morey, Morphis, Leonard Myers, Noyes, Silas L. Niblack, Packard, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Perce, Perry, Platt, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, John M. Rice, Robinson, John Rogers, Sion H. Rogers, Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Snapp, Snyder, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Taffe, Thomas, Dwight Townsend, Turner, Tutbill, Twichell, Voorhees, Waddell, Wallace, Whiteley,

Williams of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Wilson, Winchester, and Young—102.

YAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Bell, Bird, Austin Blair, Bright, Buffinton, Bunnell, Burehard, Campbell, Clarke, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Crocker, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Eames, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Goodrich, Hale, Hambleton, Handley, John T. Harris, Havens, John B. Hawley, Joseph R. Hawley, Hay, Gerry W. Hazelton, Hereford, Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Lewis, Lynch, Macfytire, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, William E. Niblack, Orr, Paeker, Palmer, Hosea W. Parker, Pendleton, Poland, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Seefield, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Worthington C. Smith, Spear, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Terry, Washington Townsend, Upson, Walden, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, and John T. Wilson—96.

NOR VOTING—Messrs. Acker, Ames, Barry, Erasmus W. Beck, James B. Beck, Biggs, Braxton, Brooks, Comingo, Creely, Dodds, Dunnell, Esty, Farwell, Forker, Haldeman, Halsey, Hooper, Kelley, Kinsella, Manson, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Peters, Porter, Potter, Read, Edward Y. Rice, Ritchie, William R. Roberts, Roosevelt, Seeley, Shober, Swan, Tyner, Van Trump, Vaughan, Wakeman, Whitthorne, Williams of New York, and Wood—42.

So the report of the committee of conference was adopted.

In the Senate, on March 3d, a report of the committee of conference was made.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said: "I make the point of order that the committee of conference have transcended any matter that was committed to their jurisdiction in this: that whereas the House had fixed the salaries of members of Congress at \$6,500, the Senate rejected the proposition almost unanimously, but two voting against its rejection; that there was no matter of difference between the two Houses except the difference between the present salary and \$6,500. I therefore make the point of order that they have transcended their jurisdiction and that the report should be rejected."

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said: "The Senator from Vermont, in stating the facts of this case, overlooked one very important fact, and that is, that the Senate voted down the proposition to concur, upon the ground, as expressed by at least half a dozen Senators who spoke on the subject, that the sum fixed by the House was too small. I rose in my place and inquired of the Chair whether, if the matter was sent to a committee of conference, the committee would have power to raise as well as decrease the sum, and I was informed that undoubtedly such power existed. That took place in open Senate while we were discussing the question of concurring in the amendment of the House."

Mr. Morrill, in reply, said: "I should like to know what plain common people would understand by our voting down a proposition for \$6,500? Does not the country understand

that it was rejected? I do not understand any jugglery by which we voted down \$6,500 on the ground that it was not enough."

The Vice-President: "The Chair overrules the point of order. The House of Representatives sent to the Senate an amendment to this bill changing salaries in various ways. The Senate refused to concur. They also refused to strike out the provision in regard to the salaries of members of Congress. They refused to strike out all of the amendment except that portion relating to the salary of the President. They therefore left the salary question an open question and referred it to the conference committee. It may be a good argument against voting for the conference report that the salaries are not in accordance with what the Senator from Vermont thinks they should be; but to restrict the conference committee in a free conference to the differences between the present salary and the salary fixed by the House of Representatives under their amendment, the Chair thinks, would be limiting the conference more than conference committees have ever been. Therefore the Chair decides that the report is not subject to the objection and the point of order made by the Senator from Vermont."

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, said: "Accepting, then, the decision of the Chair, I move that the report be recommitted to the committee of conference, with instructions to strike out all that is contained in the amendment reported back on the subject of salaries, except so much as relates to the salary of the President. I do not remember the number of the amendment, but I refer to that portion of the report that relates to the salaries of the President and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the officers mentioned in that connection. My motion is, that the report be recommitted, with these instructions."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from Iowa (Mr. Wright) moved to recommit the report to the committee of conference, with instructions. A point of order being raised, the Chair ruled the motion to be in order. From that decision an appeal was taken, and the question is, 'Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?'"

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Chandler, Ferry of Michigan, Hamilton of Maryland, Harlan, Howe, Pratt, Sherman, Sprague, and Wright—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Flanagan, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Machen, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pool, Ramsey, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West, and Windom—46.

ABSENT—Messrs. Ames, Corbett, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Johnston, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Pomeroy,

Spencer, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, and Wilson—16.

So the decision of the Chair was overruled.

The Presiding Officer: "The question recurs on agreeing to the report of the committee of conference."

Mr. Wright: "I now move to recommit the report without instructions."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate particularly to the fact (because I feel sure that no Senator can have noticed it, and it must have escaped the observation of our respected representatives, the conferees on the part of the Senate) that this bill by a mere inadvertence undoubtedly provides that we shall pay the members of this present Congress for the two years that have now expired an additional salary of \$2,500 per annum, which for the two years amounts to \$5,000 for each of us for the past. If you suppose that the number of Senators and Representatives is altogether three hundred, and it is somewhat more than that, I believe, you have a million and a half dollars which you propose to take from the Treasury of the United States to pay us salaries for the time we have served under the existing laws where the salaries have been fixed by law, and we propose to change the law backward for two years in order to put into our pockets this additional compensation."

"As I said, I am bound to presume that that circumstance has escaped the notice of Senators and the notice of the committee, and that the conferees of the two Houses could not have intended that we should make a special exception in favor of ourselves, and violate the principle that we impose upon every other servant of the Government, by changing the law retrospectively for two years in order that we may pocket a million and a half of the money of the people. You do not do that for the President of the United States, whose salary has been the most meagre. You do not do it for the Vice-President of the United States; you do not do it for the Secretary of the Treasury; you do not do it for the Secretary of War, or any of the other Secretaries; you do not do it for the poor clerk, whose services you vote \$1,200 a year to pay. Say the law-makers, 'Because we have it in our power we will make a special exception in favor of ourselves, and will reverse every principle of legislation that ought to be practised in a civilized community and pocket a million and a half of the money of the people.'"

Mr. Carpenter said: "Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) judges other men entirely by himself. As nothing ever escapes his notice, he supposes that nothing ever escapes the notice of anybody else, except by accident."

"Mr. President, this proposition is right or wrong. If it is wrong to put up the salary of members of Congress, it of course should not be raised. If it is right to raise it, it was just

as proper to have raised it five years ago as it is to-day. And this Congress which has been serving two years has been serving with insufficient pay if the next Congress would serve with insufficient pay at the present rates. There is no constitutional objection, none will be pretended, to this Congress doing justice to itself as well as to the next and all succeeding Congresses. We might, if we pleased, commence on the first day of the term and give a monthly pay, enough to pay our cigar-bills and our hack-hire from the Capitol to our boarding-houses, and save it all till the very last day and then vote a reasonable compensation for the two years' service. That would be constitutional and perfectly regular."

"How is it with the precedents? I understand in every instance in which the pay of Congress has been raised it has been made to date back to the Congress that raised it. And, upon this same principle, if the Senator from Vermont can show that we ought not to increase the salary, that \$5,000 is ample pay for the work we do, then he makes out a good case against this bill. If he cannot show that, he makes out no case against dating its provisions with the commencement of this Congress. There has been no change in the condition of things, no change in the expenses of living, no change in the value of services within the last two years. If it is right now, it has been right all these two years for us to have more pay, and we violate no provision of the Constitution in granting it, and if we are authorized to raise it for other Congresses we violate no principle of right or justice in raising for this Congress."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Harlan, Kelly, Morrill of Vermont, Pratt, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Thurman, Windom, and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Bayard, Blair, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Clayton, Cooper, Davis, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Lewis, Logan, Maehen, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pool, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and West—40.

ABSENT—Messrs. Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Johnston, Morton, Pomeroy, Rice, Stevenson, Sumner, and Wilson—9.

Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire, said: "And in about a month the election takes place in the State of Connecticut, and about the same time in the State of Rhode Island; and I predict here to-night that every one of them will go against the Republican party. I put that prediction on record, and within two months I shall call the attention of the Senate to that fact. I begin to believe that this Congress will never learn wisdom until the people shall teach them."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President,

there have been some very extraordinary things about this bill and about this raising of salaries. I think there has been about the greatest legerdemain in the way of legislation that I have ever seen, and now at this late hour for the Senator from New Hampshire to get up and make an argument, apparently against the bill, but really to carry all the Democratic votes for it, is the most extraordinary of all."

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas: "I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will possess his soul in peace. The Republican party has survived worse things than this."

The Vice-President: "The question is on concurring in the report of the committee of conference."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Bayard, Blair, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Cooper, Davis, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Machen, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Nye, Osborn, Pool, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and West—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Casserly, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Howe, Kelly, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Thurman, Windom, and Wright—27.

ABSENT—Messrs. Cole, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Harlan, Johnston, Morton, Pomeroy, Stevenson, Sumner, and Wilson—10.

So the report was concurred in.

In the Senate, on February 3d, the bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and to secure an elastic currency, to appreciate national obligations, and to reach specie payments without commercial embarrassment, was considered.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "The bill contemplates a resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January next, because, if the United States is to pay coin on the 1st of January next on United States legal-tender notes, and the banks are to be bound to redeem either in coin or in United States legal-tender notes, that is equivalent to a resumption of specie payments by all the banks. It is necessarily so. It is so because if the United States is to pay specie on its legal tenders upon presentation, then there will be no material difference in value between the legal-tender dollar and the gold dollar. There may be some slight difference, but it will be almost immaterial. Then you will have the United States legal-tender notes, a specie-paying currency, at par with specie; and if, therefore, the banks are to pay either in coin or in legal-tender notes, if they are to pay in specie or

what is equivalent to specie, it is a complete resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January next throughout the whole length and breadth of the United States.

"Now, Mr. President, I am very apprehensive that that is too radical a measure. I am very apprehensive that such a resumption as that would end in one of two things: either in crushing no small number of these banks which would be unable to pay specie, or in Congress relaxing the law after it had passed it, and legalizing by some means or another the suspension of specie payments on the part of the banks, or else in repealing the very act which is before us requiring the Government to pay specie in redemption of legal-tender notes."

Mr. Cole, of California, said: "The bill provides that the Government shall pay in coin or something else."

Mr. Thurman: "But what I say is, this is said to be a bill to resume specie payments; if it is a bill to resume specie payments, then it contemplates the resumption on the 1st day of January next. If that is not the object, if the purpose is not to resume specie payments on the 1st of January next, then it is simply a bill to convert greenbacks into interest-bearing bonds. If that is the case, are we prepared to do that? Are we prepared to convert the \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000—what is the exact amount?"

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio: "Three hundred and fifty-six million dollars."

Mr. Thurman: "Three hundred and fifty-six million dollars of greenbacks into interest-bearing bonds?"

Mr. Sherman: "The bill provides that they shall be paid out again."

Mr. Thurman: "I know it provides that they shall be paid out again, but then they can be converted again into interest-bearing bonds, and where are you going to stop? Every time they are paid out they may be reconverted into bonds, and where is to be the end of the public debt if this process of paying them out and reconvertng them into bonds is to go on from time to time at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury?"

Mr. Sherman: "If my colleague will allow me, I will state that they can only be paid out for the extinguishment, purchase, and payment of the public debt, or for the payment of the current expenses of the Government. As a matter of course, the revenues of the Government being sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government, a sufficient revenue both in gold and paper money will come into the Treasury. Any of the notes received for bonds may be paid out for current expenses. Now, the revenue is supplied from the current receipts of the Government. It may be that the gold revenues may be used to purchase and pay the public debt, while the paper revenue might be used to pay the current expenses of the Government, our currency reve-

nue now being considerably less than enough to pay the expenses of the Government, while our gold revenue is considerably in excess of the gold demands upon the Treasury. That is the answer. It could not increase the public debt. But, to meet a criticism of that kind, we propose, or did propose, that we should expressly provide that it should not increase the public debt, although that is not necessary. I do not think it is necessary, and I do not think it would be of any avail; but the bill can be very easily amended in that way if it is desired. I will simply say that the money that is received for these bonds will only be used for the purpose of extinguishing a portion of the public debt, or for the purpose of paying and meeting the ordinary expenses of the Government. To that extent it would relieve so much of the revenues of the Government, which might be applied to the payment of the public debt."

Mr. Thurman: "Yes; but we cannot forget that within the last few months we have seen the Secretary of the Treasury reissue four or five millions of money when nobody pretended that the revenues of the Government were insufficient to pay its expenses. He thought there was warrant for it, and reissued them because there was a tight money market, because there was a corner in money in New York; and I cannot tell upon what pretext he might not reissue these notes; and thus the public debt might be increased.

"Nor do I know to an absolute certainty that the revenue of the Government will be sufficient to meet the expenses, especially if we are to go on in the way some Senators favor, of appropriating money for every conceivable purpose for which money can be used. If we are to give away all the proceeds of the sales of the public lands with one stroke of the pen; if we are to go into an enlarged system of subsidizing steamships or other vessels; if we are to provide, as was attempted not long ago in a certain other place, to give a large amount for every ton of every vessel built in the United States—a money subsidy—if we are to go on in that way, I am not at all certain that the revenue of the country will be sufficient to meet its expenses.

"But, Mr. President, I suppose the effect of this really would be that the Secretary of the Treasury, if he found himself unable to pay specie, would see fit to convert these greenbacks into bonds, and that before any great while the whole \$350,000,000 would be converted into interest-bearing bonds. Why should we do that? It is said that the Government is bound in honor to do it. It is said this is a debt of the Government, a forced loan, and that the Government ought to be willing to pay interest on its debt. And that is said when a bill is before us to enable private individuals to issue their promises to pay,

and pay no interest on them, but get interest from everybody that borrows them or uses them. The paper of a national bank is as much a forced loan as is a greenback. You compel the people to take that and use it for money, and the bank pays no interest upon it. It is of no use to say that there may be ultimately a payment in specie of that note. That does not alter the case. The circumstances of the country are such that business is not done upon a specie basis entirely. The great bulk of circulation is paper, and has been for a great many years; and the consequence of making the currency of the country consist of the notes of private institutions, called banks, is simply to enable them to loan their own credit, upon which they pay no interest whatever; and it is as much a forced loan as is any loan that ever could be issued by the Government.

"Now, which of the two is the best currency—the bank-notes or the Government greenbacks? In the estimation of the people, the greenbacks are the best; in the estimation of the law, the greenbacks are the best, because it is provided that the bank-note may be redeemed by a greenback. Why, then, should you compel the retiring of the greenbacks to make room for just an equal amount of national bank currency? The people do not complain of the greenback currency at all. The people do not say that the greenbacks are less valuable than bank-notes; on the contrary, they prefer them. Why, then, should you retire all the greenbacks to make room for just an equivalent amount of the notes of private individuals, upon which they draw interest, although they are their debts? It does not look to me to be very good financiering. It does not strike me to be so.

"I know this goes very deep. It goes to the question whether or not a bank-note circulation is an advisable thing. I know very well that a bank-paper circulation is a means by which the annual products of the country are distributed in a most unequal manner. I know that it is a monopoly and a favoritism which enables one class of men to draw interest upon what they owe, while all other men have to pay interest on what they owe; and I never, therefore, have been very much in favor of such a currency. But when we have a currency which by the law itself is made not only the equivalent, but better than the bank-note currency, with which the people are better satisfied, I do not very well see why we should retire that currency and substitute for it an interest-bearing bond of the United States.

"I cannot see at present any thing of substance in this bill except two things: one to enable the holders of the greenbacks to convert them into interest-bearing bonds, and make the Government pay interest on that debt, when the people are perfectly well content with the greenbacks as a currency, and

do not regard them as a forced loan at all; and the next thing is that it enlarges the bank currency of the country, to enable more of the national banks to be set up. That strikes me to be about the whole of this bill; and I cannot think that it is very likely to result in a return to and the maintenance of specie payments very soon, because whenever you authorize the greenbacks to be reissued from time to time, I do not think, if we have a pressure, but that Congress will come in and compel their reissue if necessary. And here I may say, in regard to this greenback currency, that the objection to it is that a greenback currency is said to be synonymous with an inconvertible currency, and that if we are to maintain a greenback currency it means that we are to have no resumption of specie payments at all. Another objection is that a Government currency is liable to inflation, because it is subject to the popular demand upon the Legislature; and when that demand is very strong the Legislature always gives way to it and increases the amount of the currency.

"But, sir, so far as inflation is concerned you may have just as much inflation by means of the national banks. The public cry for more currency operating upon Congress will make us authorize these banks to issue more currency just as soon as it would make us provide for the issuing of more greenbacks. When you have the national banks all in the power of Congress, and Congress has taken possession of the whole subject of the currency of the country, the Congress in one way or the other, whether you have greenbacks or whether you have national bank currency alone, will in obedience to that popular demand inflate the currency, or retire it or compel its retirement, just as the clamor of the day may require; and it may do so just as well in the one case as it may in the other.

"As at present advised, Mr. President, I cannot vote for this bill. I would like to see a specie-paying currency in the country as much as any man. I believe in a specie-paying currency, but I do not believe that it is of much use to call this a specie-paying currency when a national bank can redeem either in gold or in greenbacks, and we thus make greenbacks better than the currency of the national banks and provide for maintaining a greenback currency to some extent at least."

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, said: "I am very anxious to have that accomplished which the Committee on Finance have in view by the introduction of this bill, and I think their bill, with certain amendments which may be adopted, will aid in that object. That is to say, we can secure an elastic currency, which we have never yet secured, and in securing it we may make an amendment which will appreciate the national obligations, and that will be in the direction of specie payments, although, do what you will, specie payments are yet in

the distance. But I desire to have this bill so amended that it shall be an improvement, and that we shall be improving in the right direction; and therefore I approve of the suggestions and the amendment proposed by the honorable Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) in regard to striking out the word 'which.' I think it means a good deal as it stands. It leaves any banking association to determine, as they may will, to resume specie payment and pay coin according to the requirements of the law, and if they do they are relieved from keeping a reserve. They may say that and do it to-day and relieve themselves of their reserve to-morrow, and the next day be wholly unable to comply with the requirements of the law. Therefore I think the word 'which' should be removed, and they should be compelled, as under the law now, to meet their obligations.

"But the honorable Senator farthest from me (Mr. Thurman) has placed this provision in its true light. It is simply a question whether the Congress of the United States is ready to relieve the banks from holding a reserve. That is all there is in the section if the amendment be carried. I know there is a great difference in the judgment of men in regard to the propriety of such a provision. I know you will find eminent business men who will assure you that this is a matter of no importance, because men who understand business and who mean to be true and meet their obligations will, as a matter of necessity, hold themselves in a position to meet all their obligations. But my observation is that there are many men who when associated together as directors of banks have not that wisdom or ability, if you please, to manage their banks in such a manner that they will hold the reserve necessary to enable them to meet their obligations.

"Now, we want a law to meet those who have not this sound judgment, those who would put aside their obligations, if you please; and it appears to me it is a question of very great moment whether the Congress of the United States ought to relieve the banks as a whole from holding a reserve. What is the value of the reserve? To-day it is to enable banks to meet their obligations, and it requires them to cease discounting when their reserve is below a certain line; but, if you remove this reserve and then come to the very position which is suggested by my friend from Ohio, the reserve is gone, and you are just as much unable to meet a cornering operation as though you had the twenty-five per cent. reserve; you have only gone a little further. But, when you have reached that distant point further from you, where the bank's reserve is gone, they have no more ability to meet a pressure than they had with twenty-five per cent. reserve, and this would let loose the entire reserve now of fifteen or twenty-five per cent., as the case may be, and would for the moment create a superabundance of currency."

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont: "Mr. President,

when it comes to the question whether we are saving any money by the redemption of the greenbacks, it resolves itself into this: is this great Government to go on forever and never resume? Are we to confess our utter imbecility in relation to a paper currency, and have it fastened upon our country and upon the business of the country now and forever? Then there is the argument that the greenbacks are better than the national bank currency; but would they be better if we were to double the amount? Who does not know that the very moment we substitute greenbacks for the national bank currency the value of the greenbacks would fall, inevitably fall, both on account of the amount that would be issued and the proclamation that it was not only not the intent of the Government to redeem greenbacks but to issue them indefinitely.

"Now, Mr. President, there is this other point in relation to the reserve: the bill does not provide that the banks shall be released from keeping a reserve until they are compelled to redeem either in specie or in greenbacks. The very moment they do that, on the day prescribed, they are to be relieved from keeping any reserve.

"The idea of a reserve does not amount to any thing except in this, that the banks have so much less in circulation; they cannot use it, but if they shall be compelled on the 1st of July, 1874, to pay their bills either in coin or in greenbacks, that will cause a healthy circulation of the currency and it will not all of it be dammed up at New York. It will be held by the banks where they are located, and the banks will be compelled to make discounts in their localities at home in order that they may have funds to redeem their bills when they come to the place of redemption or at their counter.

"Under the circumstances, I do not believe that it is wise for us to keep up this reserve for another reason. We do want some elasticity about our circulation, and a bank may be able at certain times to trench a little upon this reserve, and to do it with entire safety if the provision shall be repealed. They may have funds that they can command that are specie funds, and yet are not greenbacks. Therefore, for the purpose of having our currency more elastic than it is at the present time, in my judgment this provision ought to be repealed, and it should be made obligatory upon all the banks either to pay in coin or in greenbacks, or be wound up, and under the present law they would be."

The question recurred on the amendment of the Committee on Finance as amended, to strike out all of the original bill after the enacting clause, and in lieu thereof to insert:

That on the 1st day of January, 1874, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay, on demand, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York, to any holder of United States notes to the amount of \$1,000, or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes, an equal amount

of the gold coin of the United States; or, in lieu of coin, he may, at his option, issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in such coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. And the Secretary of the Treasury may release the United States notes so received, or, if they are canceled, may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt, or to meet the current payments for the public service. And the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That, from and after the 1st day of July next, the limit of the aggregate circulation of national banks now prescribed by law is repealed. And all banks thereafter organized shall deposit as security for their circulating notes bonds of the United States, issued under this act, or under the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870.

SEC. 3. That all banking associations shall, on and after January, 1874, redeem their notes at such localities as are now or may be hereafter designated by law, either in coin or in United States legal-tender notes, and shall be exempt from the requirement under existing law as to holding a reserve of lawful money of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize any national gold bank established under an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, to redeem their circulating notes in any thing but gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 4. That section six of an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, be, and is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. That banks without circulation may be organized under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of not less than \$10,000 of United States registered bonds, as provided in section sixteen of that act.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "I move an amendment: in line sixteen of section one I move to strike out the word 'five' and insert 'two.' As the bill now stands it proposes that the greenbacks may be redeemed either in gold or in bonds of the United States, bearing interest at five per cent. I wish to test whether the Senate is willing to convert the greenbacks—with which the people are perfectly satisfied, and which this bill treats as better money than the bank-notes that the bill proposes shall be issued—into an interest-bearing debt at five per cent., or whether it will not be content with two per cent. For the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate on that question, I move to strike out 'five' and insert 'two,' so that the bonds which may be issued

in redemption of the greenbacks shall bear interest only at the rate of two per cent."

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "Mr. President, the discussion of this bill yesterday disclosed a vast amount of difference in opinion, not simply upon the professed objects of the bill and upon the policy which this bill is intended to affirm, but upon the meaning of the provisions of the bill itself. I have regarded it from the first as a step, but not a long or a decisive step such as I would wish to see taken, toward the resumption of specie payments.

"In the consideration of our national finances the chief and ruling object in view should be a resumption of specie payments, not so much as affecting the convenience of the moneyed classes of the country as affecting the morals of the entire country. A return to specie payments should be held a return to honesty in individual dealings; and the sooner an honest currency, a currency of intrinsic value, is restored to the people of this country the better, because until that is done we cannot hope for a discontinuance of all those practices of bad faith and illegitimate speculation which are the natural result and outgrowth of paper money.

"I say, therefore, that a return to honest money is a crying demand of the present hour. A departure from the currency of honest money, from money of value, was a cardinal error, a vast blunder, in my opinion, originally. Not only was it without warrant, as I believe, in the Constitution of the United States, but, even had this not been so, then it was a terrible mistake in government, and I believe will be so recognized and admitted when the events of the last twelve years come to be considered calmly and by the light of experience. It was a repeated blunder. We had the sad experience of our own colonial Revolution. We had the shame, the sorrow, and the suffering, that flowed from the adoption then of inconvertible paper issues. The same history was written all over the terrific struggle in France in 1793. It has been repeated with like results in the affairs of the late Southern Confederacy. Its evils were felt and are now made manifest by the developments of to-day, in the present tone of what may be termed the pecuniary morals of the people—sad developments made at the present day and hour which no man can fail to recognize as the legitimate results of the adoption of an inconvertible paper currency founded solely upon credit, without a particle of intrinsic value, and which therefore became the mere foot-ball of speculators—at the cost of the producer and laborer—each speculator cultivating, as Mr. Webster well said, his field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Not only so, but I believe that the people of this country to-day groan under a debt \$1,000,000,000 greater than they would have had if this mistake in finance had not been followed

and the nation embarked upon a system of inconvertible paper issues depending solely upon credit, and therefore necessarily affected by every breath of suspicion and of fluctuations in success or failure.

"But, Mr. President, is this a practical measure, a really decisive step toward the resumption of specie payments? I am disposed to think it has that tendency, but I do not think such are to be its certain results. There are many things in the present bill which caused me surprise when I came to examine it. It will be observed that there is no limitation whatever in the bill upon the increase of the public debt, and at the same time there is no limitation upon the issues which are authorized by the second section of the act.

"Then it provides that the bonds shall be exempt from local or Federal taxation. Now, I ask would not the public funded debt be indefinitely increased under the provisions of this bill, which allows bonds without limit to be issued in exchange for United States notes, which notes are again issued by the Government for its current expenses, which pass into the Treasury to-day in exchange for a bond, the next day are issued for some public expense, and the day following are presented for a new bond at the Treasury, and so on, *ad infinitum*? You see the result upon the basis of your \$328,000,000 of United States notes, coming in to-day for bonds, paid out to-morrow for expenses, brought back the third day for a new bond. Where is the limitation upon the amount of your funded debt? And yet this bill is open to that objection. I shall propose an amendment at the proper time, to come in as an additional section, which will prevent, or will be intended to prevent, any increase in the public debt, funded or not funded."

Mr. Sherman: "If the Senator will allow me, I will ask him whether, assuming as a fact that the current receipts of the Government are equal to the current expenditures, it is possible that under this bill the public debt can be increased?"

Mr. Bayard: "Certainly, it seems to me very palpable, because of this ebb and flow. The flow of money into the Treasury, which is instantly exchangeable for a bond, will place the notes in the Treasury, and when the expenses of the Government do not call for their use there will be a simultaneous use of the money for redeeming a bond. One bond puts the notes into the Treasury to pay expenses, and when they are paid out they are instantly presented again for another bond, and all this system of the circular motion of this money will be constantly increasing; there will be an issue of bonds as fast as the notes are presented for them, and yet there will remain in the public Treasury money sufficient for the expenses of the Government. Such I think is to be the actual result.

"I have my doubts as to the practical work-

ing of this law, the option being left with the Secretary of the Treasury to issue either bonds or coin in redemption of notes. I have my doubts as to the practical result of forcing paper to an equal value with gold; but I have no fears that there would be a stringency created in money by the adoption of this law. On the contrary, is it not plain that it will prevent such a stringency, because, in the first place, the purchasing power of money would necessarily be increased? In the next place, it would add the coined money of the country to the bulk of the currency of the country, by that means giving ease. And in the third place, the money then being honest money, of value in itself, we should have the coinage of the world to draw upon as other nations have now, and the money of the United States being of value in coined metal would not, as our present notes called money do, shrivel up like dry leaves the moment it comes in contact with the currency of value of any other nation.

"I cannot doubt that the bulk of currency would be increased just as much as the coin added to it, and not only that, but, as I said, being a money of value it would hold its own with the money of other nations; and, being money of value, that would cure any result that might come from any apprehended stringency on account of the contraction in the value of commodities.

"Then this bill contains another provision which I think would remedy that entirely; and that is in section two, the free banking feature of the law. These new banks would have not only the effect of preventing any stringency in currency, because of course their issues would come to be redeemed, but they would have another effect most desirable at the present day, of equalizing the amount of currency between the different sections of the country, which at present is most inequitably and unjustly distributed. The South and West are suffering to-day, as they have been for the last nine years, under a grossly inequitable distribution between them and the New England States. The free banking feature will have at least the effect of remedying that injustice and equalizing the distribution of currency.

"Such would be, in my opinion, stated very plainly, some of the practical results of the passage of the proposed law. There is an objection in my mind to it that it looks too much to the interest of the national banks, never at any time a favorite of mine, and not more so as I perceive the practical results of the system. The effect of bringing the banking system of the country entirely under the control of the central Government, and especially under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, tends to further the creation of that which I believe to be a growing vice in our system of government, and that is the habit of bureaucratic government, instead of

government by law. We had from the honorable Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) the statement yesterday that it was in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to derange and utterly crush the business interests of the country, should he, from caprice, or interest, or corruption, feel disposed to do it. It is for that reason that I do not favor, and cannot contemplate with any degree of satisfaction, the continuance of a system which tends to throw this power into the hands of the central Government, and at the same time equally to deprive the people of the States and of the local districts from that control over their own finances which their own convenience, their sufferings, or their profit, would teach them themselves properly to regulate."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana said: "I feel, Mr. President, a deep interest in regard to this bill, as it is one which must affect the people for weal or for woe very seriously. I differ with great reluctance from the chairman of the Committee on Finance and from the judgment of the distinguished Senators who are on that committee. I do not pretend to have very much faith in my own judgment on the subject of finance; but I think it my duty to express the opinions I have.

"In the first place, Mr. President, this bill does not carry out the theory which has been announced by the chairman of the Committee on Finance in regard to greenbacks. That theory is that they are a promise to pay a dollar in gold for the dollar expressed on the face of the greenbacks; and I think that is true. This bill does not carry out that principle, because it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in gold or to pay in five per cent. bonds, giving not the bill-holder, but giving the Secretary of the Treasury the option to pay in coin or to pay in other promise which may or may not be equivalent to coin. Therefore it does not carry out the theory that is maintained in regard to the obligation of the Government created by greenbacks."

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said: "Will the Senator permit me to call his attention to the fact that the bill does not impose any obligation on the holder of the greenback to take a five per cent. bond in case the Secretary of the Treasury is not able to pay in gold, and therefore he would be in no worse position than he is at present?"

Mr. Morton: "I agree to that. The bill-holder is not bound to take the coin, nor is he bound to take the five per cent. bond, but you cannot call that bill a bill to resume specie payments which gives not to the bill-holder but to the Secretary of the Treasury the privilege to pay him in a bond or not to pay him at all. Therefore, I say that this is not a bill to resume specie payments, but it is a bill to give the Secretary of the Treasury the option to pay in coin or to pay in another promise, a five per cent. bond, and does not approach the

realization of the principle which it is claimed the greenback involves.

"Now, Mr. President, I wish to examine for a moment the provisions of this bill. In the first place, the notes of the United States are to be redeemed only in the city of New York. Whenever the Government begins the resumption of specie payments, there ought to be other places to redeem aside from the city of New York. If it is important for the people of the West to have the right to convert their greenbacks into coin, they ought to have that advantage without going to the city of New York. That requirement gives superior advantages to that money centre, already having advantages enough in that way, and places it out of the power of the holder of the greenbacks in the remote parts of the country to get either coin or five per cent. bonds without sending his bills to the city of New York—a great inconvenience. It is objectionable on that score. Whenever the Government begins the work of resuming specie payments, there ought to be facilities for redemption in the West and in the South, and not confined simply to the city of New York, which would give advantages to the brokers and the bankers in that city which can be very readily comprehended, and increase their business.

"Then again it is provided that they may have a right to demand redemption by presenting the sum of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof. Is that right? Whenever the Government begins the work of redeeming greenbacks, they ought to be redeemed in any amount that may be presented. It may be just as important for the poor man who can raise but \$500 to get the coin for his \$500, as it is for the rich man to get the coin upon his \$10,000. Therefore, no man is entitled to the benefits of this bill, at all, who has not greenbacks to the amount of \$1,000. I think the statement of that proposition is sufficient without a single argument upon the subject.

"The Secretary is authorized to pay in five per cent. bonds instead of the coin. Let us assume for the sake of the argument that this bill will have the effect to raise the greenbacks to par in the course of eleven months from this time, by the 1st of January, 1874. If it does have that effect, it has the effect of increasing the value of every debt that is now owing in the country twelve per cent. It makes it twelve per cent. more difficult for every debtor to pay his debts, and adds twelve per cent. to the value of every debt that has been contracted in the ordinary way, and which may be paid in the currency of the country. I know something of that kind most take place whenever we resume specie payments; but I suggest to the distinguished Senator from Ohio that it is too sudden; the time is too short; the country cannot endure such a change as that in the short period of eleven months. It must result in producing great derangement and disturbance in the financial

affairs of this country. You cannot make such a change as that in the short period of eleven months without interfering vastly with all the business of this country; without great danger of financial panic and convulsion. Therefore, whenever this plan is adopted, the time ought to be extended. I respectfully suggest to the chairman of the Committee on Finance that it ought not to be less than two years; that this change of values should not be more than six per cent. in the course of one year.

"What is the effect of this proposition? If it has the effect of making the greenback equal to coin in eleven months, hoarding greenbacks is the most profitable business that any man can engage in in this country for the next eleven months. Legitimate business will not pay twelve per cent. in this country. I know some men make more than that, but legitimate business does not pay twelve per cent. as a general thing in this country. Therefore, the most profitable thing that any man can do, should this bill pass, in view of the effect intended by it that greenbacks are to be made equal with gold at the end of eleven months, is to hoard the greenbacks, because they will be worth twelve per cent. more at the end of eleven months than they are now.

"If greenbacks are hoarded, what is to be the consequence? The contraction of the money in circulation, all those consequences that ordinarily result from contraction. We make it the interest of men who have money not to loan it out; we make it their interest to hold on to it, not to invest it in property, because that money at the end of eleven months is to be worth twelve per cent. more than it is now.

"The Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Buckingham) talked—and I think I have heard the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) talk—about an elastic currency, a flexible currency. I have never believed in such a currency. I have always regarded it as a financial fallacy. I think it is one of the worst things that can happen. I believe the strongest element in the financial stability of this country for the last few years has been the fact that our country has had a fixed amount of currency—an amount that everybody knows. We all know how much currency there is in circulation, how many greenbacks there are, how many bank-notes there are. Every commercial man understands that, and he knows that that amount cannot be increased except by an act of Congress. It does not depend now upon the will of private persons. Speculators in New York, bankers and brokers might, for the very purpose of making a financial panic, run in \$50,000,000 of greenbacks and get five per cent. bonds and be prepared to take advantage of the contraction and of the necessary depression following it. It is another mode of making a corner in money, and would have precisely the same effect, only it furnishes

increased facilities for it. How? Now, when a corner in money is made, it is locked up for the time being; no interest is drawn upon it at all; but under this bill they may put their money in five per cent. bonds, and get a good living interest upon it, and produce the contraction that is desired.

"Mr. President, we have had unparalleled prosperity in this country for the last four or five years. There has been less speculation in the last four years, I undertake to say, than in any period in the history of this country since 1837."

Mr. Sherman: "Far more."

Mr. Morton: "Because business has vastly extended, and it is ten times what it was twenty-five years ago; but I speak of speculation in products. I say there has been less of it, and there has been more stability in the prices of the breadstuffs of this country, of the necessities of life, in the last five years, than there has been in any preceding five years in our history. I have no hesitancy in saying that. Of course there are fluctuations; but they are created by demand and supply. A short crop may produce them; an increased foreign demand may produce them; but there has been less of fluctuation resulting from speculation, I undertake to say, in this country during the last four years, than in any five years since 1837."

"Why is it that there has been such stability? Why is it that there has been such prosperity? And why is it that there is so much confidence now in the finances of the country? There is more confidence now than there ever has been before. Why? One great leading cause is that the whole country knows how much currency there is abroad, and that that currency cannot be increased except by an act of Congress, which must advertise the whole country in regard to it. Now, if that currency may be contracted by allowing a man to fund greenbacks in five per cent. bonds, how shall the business men of the country know any thing about it? The mischief is done before they know it. The first news they get of it is in the contraction of the currency. If ten millions are funded this week, how will the country know it? They will be first advised of it by its effect upon business; but, if it is done under an act of Congress, everybody knows of it weeks and months before it takes place."

"I do not know that I shall make objection to free banking when specie payments are absolutely and certainly restored beyond all peradventure; but it never ought to be ventured upon before that time, and I am not sure that it should then. Why? Because, when banking is free and everybody can bank that desires to do so, the currency may be inflated scores of millions before the country knows scarcely any thing about it. Now, banks are formed here and there; they throw out their currency; the volume of it is increased; the country is not advised of it; and the first intel-

ligence they get is from its influence on business. That is one of the very evils I am arguing against."

"Now, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the amendment offered to this bill by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman). He proposes to strike out 'five per cent.' and insert 'two per cent.' so that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the option of redeeming the greenbacks in coin or in two per cent. bonds as he pleases. Does the Senator from Ohio think that would bring about specie payments? Does he believe that two per cent. bonds will be at par in this country? They will be when the rate of interest is no greater than that, and money is only worth two per cent.; but that is not the case now. The issuing of two per cent. bonds, or authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks in two per cent. bonds, is making no provision whatever for a return to specie payments. If the issue of bonds in the redemption of greenbacks is to be a means of resuming specie payments, that bond must be put at such a rate of interest as will make it equal to par value in gold, so that when the Secretary offers to the holder of the greenbacks a bond, that bond is equal in value to the gold for which it is offered as a substitute."

"Let me say one thing further, Mr. President. If this proposed resumption of specie payments is not to depend entirely, or almost entirely, upon the issue of five per cent. bonds, there should be some provision for getting gold into the Treasury in sufficient quantities to redeem these notes. This bill makes no provision for that. It does not provide for reserving the gold in the Treasury until the time comes when redemption shall begin."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Nye in the chair): "The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) to strike out the word 'five' and insert the word 'two.'"

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said: "Obviously the proposition of the Senator from Ohio is intended to defeat the whole bill, and therefore those who shall vote for it will vote for it with a view of killing the bill. The chief point in the bill is to have something that will be better than the present legal tender, and a two per cent. bond or a two per cent. certificate would hardly be better than the present greenbacks. The amendment would destroy the symmetry of the bill so far as the five per cent. bonds are concerned which it is proposed to issue in order to have a uniformity of bonds that may be issued in the new series. I trust, therefore, that the amendment will not prevail. I ask for the yeas and nays upon it."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 11, nays 81.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Buckingham: "I now move to amend

the amendment of the committee in section one, line nineteen, by striking out the words 'to the same amount either to purchase or redeem the public debt or,' and inserting after the word 'service,' in line twenty-one, the words 'and the principal of any United States bonds bearing interest payable in coin shall, on demand by the holder thereof, be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury in legal-tender notes and the interest thereon in coin.'

"I have but a very few words to say on this amendment, because I have presented my ideas on the question of this amendment to the Senate before. The first part of this section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds when they are demanded by men holding currency to the amount of \$1,000. That is a contraction of the currency; it is a funding of a portion of the public debt. Now, my judgment is that, while there should be contraction or the power of contraction, there should also be ability to expand; and this amendment proposes that whenever men have bonds, and they want currency more than they want bonds bearing interest, they shall have the privilege of going to the Treasury and obtaining currency. It is an interchangeability between coin and bonds and between bonds and coin."

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said: "Mr. President, the proposition submitted by the Senator from Connecticut is not entirely new to the Senate. So far as its practical operation would go, it would not advance us a single step in the resumption of specie payments. It would give as much opportunity for going backward as for going forward. The object to be attained, as stated by the Senator from Connecticut, is, to enable a manufacturer, who finds he wants more currency, to go to the Treasury Department and exchange bonds for it. Let me say to the Senator from Connecticut that any man who has bonds to give for security can obtain money in any quarter of our country at one, two, three, and four per cent. less than anybody else. There is absolutely no difficulty whatever for a man, who has bonds to give as security, in obtaining money."

Mr. Fenton, of New York, said: "Mr. President, I ask the consent of the Senate, if agreeable to the chairman of the Committee on Finance, who reported this bill, to consider the amendment of the Committee on Finance as the bill before the Senate."

The Presiding Officer: "Is there any objection to the proposition of the Senator from New York? The Chair hears no objection, and that course will be taken."

Mr. Fenton: "I move to amend the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut by adding:

"*Provided*, That twenty per cent. of the notes so received for the said bonds shall be retained and permanently retired from circulation: *Provided also*, That said twenty per cent. shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$3,000,000 a month.

"One word only, Mr. President. This bill, with the amendment of my friend from Connecticut, ignores the vital consideration in the work of resuming specie payments. Senators do not seem to have in view that the value of currency depends upon its volume and the value is determined by its exchangeability into coin. Believing, then, that it is impossible within any reasonable period to reach specie payments and maintain them without a moderate reduction of the currency of the country, I have offered this amendment in good faith to that end. This amendment incorporated into the bill, with the postponement of the period when it will take effect, as suggested by the honorable Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), it would doubtless in time accomplish the work of resumption which we all so much desire."

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said: "Mr. President, I have followed this debate with a good deal of attention, and I discover that the further we go the oftener we strike upon rocks. The Senator from Connecticut offered an amendment which is to obviate a great danger, consisting in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to flood the market with currency whenever currency has accumulated in the Treasury of the United States—the same topic to which I took the liberty of calling attention yesterday. The Senator from Vermont sees in the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut another danger, which consists in putting it into the power of Wall Street speculators to empty the Treasury of greenbacks and to use them for their own speculative purposes.

"I think both these difficulties exist; but there seems to be still another one which affects the whole system as designed by the author of this bill, the honorable chairman of the Committee on Finance. If I understand him correctly, he wants to bring us back to specie payments, an object in which I sincerely sympathize with him. In his speech he described to us the dangers and inconveniences arising from irregular fluctuations of value. His aim and object are very laudable indeed. The bill provides that on the 1st of January, 1874, you or I may go to the Treasury of the United States and present legal tenders there and receive coin in return. That is specie payments. It will also put gold and silver into circulation again. But the bill provides also that when the gold in the Treasury is exhausted, or when the Secretary of the Treasury deems it wise not to redeem in gold any longer, he may use the interest-bearing securities of the United States and may redeem the legal tenders with bonds. That, if I may say so, is no longer specie payments, but that is a suspension of specie payments again, is it not? The chairman of the Committee on Finance nods assent; he has said so in his opening speech. In fact, the whole bill seems to have been devised to institute specie pay-

ments, but at the same time to provide for an organic method by which at any convenient moment we may suspend specie payments again.

"Now, I would ask the Senator from Ohio, as soon as he arrives at that point where the specie in the Treasury is exhausted, when he redeems legal tenders with bonds, thus suspending specie payments again, whether the gold and silver that has been put in circulation by the original resumption of specie payments, now again suspended, will not at once hide itself again and be hoarded by speculators? In other words, whether the second provision of this bill will not defeat the first, and whether it will not lead to more dangerous and greater fluctuations in values than we have had hitherto; whether it will not facilitate corners, and in fact increase the embarrassment under which we so far have been laboring, instead of removing or diminishing them?"

Mr. Sherman: "Mr. President, the question of the Senator from Missouri undoubtedly touches the difficulty of this whole problem. Shall we undertake peremptorily to establish specie payments? Is it possible for us to do so? If it were possible, I would say amen. My friend will agree with me that it is impossible in the present condition of our money affairs, with over \$700,000,000 of currency afloat, to establish peremptorily specie payments; that is to say, that the Government of the United States will, under all circumstances, redeem its notes in specie. We must, then, devise some mode by which, in a time of stringency, specie payments can be suspended. I think my friend will go that far. Now, what mode should we adopt? There have been three different modes suggested and practised by civilized nations. The first mode, and perhaps the most natural mode, is that, in order to maintain specie payments, we should sell our bonds at whatever they might be worth in gold and use that gold to maintain specie payments. That is, if our notes are flowing in upon us so fast that we cannot pay them in coin, we should sell our bonds in the market for whatever they are worth, and maintain specie payments at all hazards.

"That is a common idea of people who do not investigate the matter very closely; and if we were disposed to sacrifice the public securities, probably that would be the natural solution of the problem; but would it be right? Would it be just? Why, sir, the authority to sell a ten per cent. bond of the United States in time of panic would not maintain specie payments. I have myself witnessed the time when bonds of the United States bearing ten per cent. interest were sold by the Government of the United States. I have witnessed the time when to maintain specie payments the bonds of the State of Ohio were sold for fifty cents on the dollar. It is not wise for us to provide for the sale of

the securities of the United States on such terms in order to get coin to maintain specie payments. I ask my friend if he thinks it would be wise to provide such a remedy?"

"Now, to answer the question of the honorable Senator from Missouri, I will state that for a time, during the temporary panic in the case I have supposed, gold would necessarily be retired, held by the persons who had it and would only be sold as an article of merchandise; but that would pass away as the clouds pass away before the sun. A temporary panic would pass away, a temporary stringency in the money market would pass away, and in ten days after this great stringency in the money market there might be an easy time, an easy money market, just as to-day the money market is easy both here and in all the countries of the world, while last October it was very stringent, not only here but in all commercial centres. These times of stringency are like temporary passing clouds, and we must provide for them."

Mr. Fenton: "My position is this: that if the bill of the honorable Senator from Ohio will bring about the resumption of specie payments not only without reducing the volume of currency, but with some addition to it, then let us have it at once. Do not postpone the day. On the other hand, if the volume of the currency is now too great to resume and maintain specie payments, then let it be gradually reduced until we reach the specie condition. I think it should be diminished, but if it is not—which seems more probable—I suppose there may be some improvement, if we avoid further redundancy, as the population and business interests of the country rise up and require the present volume, or rather until the country in its future prosperity and progress can maintain it upon a specie basis. But I do not see that the bill helps us; I am sure it does not take one step toward specie payments."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from New York (Mr. Fenton) to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Buckingham)."

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Anthony in the chair): "The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Buckingham)."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 9, nays 84.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said: "The aim of this bill, or rather the amendment of the Finance Committee, is, to bring about a resumption of specie payments. That object, if it can be attained, and attained in a proper way, is certainly a very desirable object; for, so long as we have an irredeemable paper currency, there must be fluctuations in value; there must at times be depression in business arising from those fluctuations. Until we re-

turn to a currency which is based upon coin, there can be no permanency in values; there must be fluctuations; there must be expansions and depressions in the money market. But the question is, Will the measure proposed effect the object contemplated? I have some misgivings upon that point. What is the provision? The provision is to retire the greenbacks, or the legal-tender notes, by the payment of coin when the Treasury is in receipt of coin sufficient for that purpose, and, when not in sufficient receipt of coin to do that, to substitute the bonds of the Government bearing five per cent. interest.

"Now, let us look and see whether there is any probability that sufficient coin will be substituted in place of the greenbacks to render the currency of the country much better than it is at present. There is, I believe, about \$350,000,000 of greenbacks now in circulation. Within twelve months, under the operations of this bill, those greenbacks will be presented to the Treasury for redemption. Will the Secretary of the Treasury have a sufficient amount of gold on hand to redeem any large proportion of that amount? I apprehend at farthest that he could not appropriate exceeding \$50,000,000 toward the redemption of the \$350,000,000 of greenbacks, and as a consequence there must be about \$300,000,000 of bonds issued as a substitute for the greenbacks which are canceled or redeemed. There will then be \$50,000,000 that will be in gold that will be furnished in lieu of the \$350,000,000 of greenbacks which are taken up. The bonds which are issued as a substitute for them will not become a part of the circulating medium. They will be held as investments; and thus the circulation of the country will be curtailed by the amount of bonds which are issued in lieu of the gold.

That must be the effect if the operation stops there. If there is no reissue of these greenbacks, the consequence must be to curtail the circulating medium to the amount that bonds are issued in their place. That must be one of the effects of this bill, I say, if it stops there; but there is a provision in the bill for a reissue of these greenbacks. I am aware of that. What is to be the effect of that? Suppose you issue those greenbacks; will they form, after they are issued, a part of the circulating medium? I think not. Though they may be issued a dozen times by the Secretary, they will not become a part of the circulating medium of the country, but will be bought up for the purpose of being carried to the Treasury with a view of demanding new bonds; and this operation will be repeated time and again. The notes will be returned to the Treasury and the gold demanded for them, or if not gold then bonds must again be reissued, and thus this process must necessarily go on until there is an accumulation of the public debt of the country.

"Now, I think a better measure for the relief

of the people, and which will at the same time protect the Government against an increase of indebtedness, could have been devised; and, though it may subject me to the criticism of being a novice in financial affairs, I shall venture to say that if the Finance Committee had brought in a bill providing for the retirement of a certain amount annually of the national banking currency, leaving the greenback currency to stand as at present—to retire annually a certain amount of the national banking currency by replacing it with gold, and thus mixing up gold with the national banking currency—it would have had certainly the effect of relieving the Government from any increase of indebtedness, and it would have had another effect: it would have, with proper provisions, curtailed the obligation of the Government to the national banks. For instance, if they had called in one-eighth or one-tenth from each bank annually of its circulation of the notes which have been furnished to them by the Government, giving them gold at their relative values, and crediting the Government by that amount upon the bonds which she holds, you would have reduced the amount of interest paid to the national banks, and you would have prevented any possibility of an increase of the indebtedness of the country. That would virtually, as I think, furnish all the circulation which we at present have, while it would curtail the obligation of the Government to pay interest to the national banks in proportion to the amounts of their circulation which she had redeemed."

Mr. Thurman: "Believing that this bill cannot pass, and that it cannot be perfected in open Senate so that it ought to pass, and that any further discussion of it will only be a loss of time, for the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate I move that the bill lie on the table, and I ask for the yeas and nays on that motion."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from Ohio moves that the bill lie on the table."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Blair, Cole, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Machen, Morton, Norwood, Pool, Ramsey, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, West, and Windom—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Boreman, Buckingham, Casserly, Chandler, Clayton, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson, Pratt, Saulsbury, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Vickers, Wilson, and Wright—37.

ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Lewis, Logan, Osborn, Pomeroy, Sawyer, Spencer, Stockton, Sumner, and Trumbull—17.

So the motion was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

In the House, on December 16th, Mr. Cox,

of New York, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, The State government of Louisiana is now administered by orders from the Federal courts supported by Federal bayonets, which condition of things is subversive of the civil government of said State and dangerous to liberty: therefore—

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform this House at the earliest day possible why the Executive of the United States interfered in the affairs of the State of Louisiana, giving all the facts; and he is further requested to give to this House all the information he has on this subject relative to the conduct of E. H. Durell, one of the judges of the United States in Louisiana; so that this House may determine what steps, if any, should be taken in consequence of his interference in the political affairs of said State.

Mr. Cox: "With the permission of the House I will strike off the preamble, and will insert in the resolution after the word 'requested,' the words 'if not incompatible with the public interest.' If gentlemen on the other side cannot vote for personal or public liberty without some scruples, I wish to accommodate them."

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, said: "I hope the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) will not insert in his resolution the words 'if not incompatible with the public interest.' It seems to me there can be no such incompatibility in a matter of this kind. Congress must be entitled to know by what right or authority the President interferes in such a case as this. The Constitution points out the only manner in which the President can intervene in such cases; and it should appear to us and to the country by what authority he does so."

Mr. Cox: "I have inserted in the resolution the words 'if not incompatible with the public interest,' so that the resolution may pass without any partisan or acrimonious discussion. What I want is that the facts shall come out. I think that with the resolution, as now couched, we may get the facts. We do not want a simple expression of opinion from this or the other side of the House. We want the whole basis for the action of the President in this most important matter."

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, said: "We deny that the President has interfered in any way in Louisiana matters, except to order the execution of the mandates of the United States courts. That is the whole question."

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Barnum, James B. Beck, Bell, Austin Blair, Bearman, Bohan, Braxton, Bright, Brooks, Carroll, Combs, Cox, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, Dodds, Doo, DuBose, Duke, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Henry D. Foster, Getz, Giddings, Griffith, Hancock, Handley, Harper, John T. Harris, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Holman, Kendall, Kerr, King, Lamson, Leach, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, McKean, McCracken, McHenry, McIntyre, McKinney, Merrick, Benjamin F. Meyers, Morgan, Niblack, Hosen W. Parker, Perry, Price, Read, John M. Rice, W. R. Roberts, John Rogers, Sam H. Rogers, Sherwood, Slater, Slater, Spooner, Stevens, Storr, Swann, Terry, Tutthill, Van Trump, Waddell, Wells, Whitthorne,

Williams of New York, Winchester, Wood, and Young—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Barber, Beveridge, Bingham, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Roderick R. Butler, Clarke, Cobb, Coghlan, Conger, Cotton, Crocker, Dawes, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Esty, Farwell, Finkelburg, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Harmer, George E. Harris, Havens, John B. Hawley, Joseph R. Hawley, Gerry W. Hazelton, John W. Hazelton, Hoar, Hooper, Houghton, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Lampert, Lansing, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, McJunkin, McKee, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Leonard Myers, Negley, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Peck, Pendleton, Force, Peters, Platt, Poland, Porter, Rainey, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shellabarger, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Snapp, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stoughton, Sypher, Taffe, Washington Townsend, Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Wakeman, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Wheeler, Willard, Williams of Indiana, and Jeremiah M. Wilson—90.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Averill, Banks, Barry, Beatty, Erasmus W. Beck, Bigby, Biggs, Bird, James G. Blair, Buckley, Benjamin F. Butler, Caldwell, Campbell, Coburn, Conner, Crebs, Creely, Darvall, De Large, Dieck, Elliot, Ely, Forker, Garrett, Golladay, Goodrich, Haldeman, Halsey, Hambleton, Hanks, Hay, Hays, Hill, Killinger, Kinsella, McNeely, Mitchell, Morriss, Isaac C. Parker, Potter, Prindle, Randall, Edward Y. Rice, Ritchie, Robinson, Roosevelt, Seeley, Shoemaker, Slocum, Gloss, Worthington C. Smith, Snyder, Stowell, Vaughan, Voorhees, Walden, Warren, Whiteley, and John T. Wilson—63.

So (two-thirds not voting in the affirmative) the House refused to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "I move to suspend the rules to pass the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House such information as he may have relative to the condition of affairs in Louisiana; and what, if any, action he has taken with regard thereto.

In the Senate on January 7th the Vice-President said: "The Senator from Ohio moves to take up the resolution offered by him. The Secretary will report the resolution."

The Chief Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections is directed to inquire and report to the Senate whether the recent election of electors for President and Vice-President has been conducted in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and what contests, if any, have arisen as to who were elected as electors in either of said States, and what measures are necessary to provide for the determination of such contests and to guard against and determine like contests in the future election of electors for President and Vice-President. That for the purpose of speedily executing this resolution the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, and at their discretion to send a sub-committee of their own number to either of said States with authority to take testimony; and, if the exigency of this service de-

mands, the said committee may appoint and employ suitable disinterested and unprejudiced persons not resident in either of such States, with authority to take such testimony as may be material in determining any pending contest growing out of the election of electors in either of said States.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "This resolution seems to imply that there is a broader jurisdiction in Congress over the subject of the election of President than I have been accustomed to suppose is vested in Congress. It requires the committee to inquire whether these electors have been elected pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States. I know of no power in Congress to pass any law on this subject except a law fixing the time when the electors shall be chosen. The only power vested expressly by the Constitution in Congress is the power to fix that time. The provision is not as it is in regard to the election of Senators and Representatives, that the Congress may by law prescribe the time and manner of election, but it is simply that Congress may fix the time in respect to the election of electors themselves."

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "I have always doubted the authority of the Senate of the United States to inquire into the proper election of a member of a State Legislature or of its constitution. If the Legislature exists and is the recognized Legislature of the State, I question whether Congress has any authority to go behind that and inquire into the constituent members composing that legislative body to determine whether they are rightly there or not. That is for the Legislature of each State to determine for itself; and although it may be true that there may be one or half a dozen members that ought not to have been in that Legislature in our opinion, if the State Legislature under its State organization has organized and it is the recognized Legislature of the State, if we find that to be the case, and it has then made the election in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, I question if we are not bound by the election. If there are two Legislatures, then we must determine which is the proper one. Unquestionably that will present the question.

"Some years ago—I do not remember the date, but I understand the Senator from Indiana to say it was in 1865; I do not find the date given in the book before me—the two Houses of Congress agreed upon a rule in regard to canvassing the votes for President and Vice-President."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "There is no denying the fact that the passage or rejection of this resolution involves a determination of a certain right in the Senate and in the House of Representatives over this subject of the election of President—a jurisdiction, as the Senator from Illinois has styled it. Now, what is that jurisdiction? Where are you to go? Both the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Illinois, and I believe the Senator from New Jersey—I was called out while he

was speaking—maintain that we have no right to go behind the election of the elector, behind his certificate. If that is true, then there is no use of sending down to Louisiana to ascertain what is the certificate of these gentlemen. Those certificates on both sides are in your possession. They are subject to investigation and inquiry here on the spot, and when you have yourselves looked at the State seal and verified the signature of the Governor, it is a question of law, according to the idea of these gentlemen, which certificate represents the sovereign and conclusive evidence that the State sends you as to what she has done."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the adoption of the resolution."

The resolution was adopted.

In the House, on January 13th, Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, moved that the rules be suspended in order to pass the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein), That a joint special committee, consisting of three Senators and six Representatives, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the election for State officers and members of the Legislature held in the State of Louisiana on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1872, and report the result of their investigation to the two Houses of Congress at the earliest practicable moment; that said committee is hereby especially charged to inquire whether, as a result of said election, there is any legal and established government in said State, and, if there be two sets of persons or organizations, each claiming to be the government of said State, which should be recognized by Congress; that said committee be authorized to employ a clerk and stenographer, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and take testimony, and to hold sessions by sub-committees in the city of Washington, or in the State of Louisiana, at their discretion; the expenses of said committee to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

The rules were then suspended so as to allow debate on the resolution for one hour.

Mr. Sheldon: "Mr. Speaker, I suppose by this hour two Governors have been inaugurated in Louisiana. For one week past there has been in session there two Senates and two Houses of Representatives, each claiming to be a part of the legal Legislature of that State. The House of Representatives should by law be constituted of one hundred and seven members, but we have now in the two Houses there one hundred and forty members, each body claiming a quorum; and at the same time there are forty-five Senators in the two bodies, while under the constitution of the State there can be but thirty-six Senators. Thus it will be seen that we really have in fact or in appearance two State governments as the result of the election held on the 4th day of November last.

"This resolution simply looks to an inquiry into the facts of that election, to ascertain which of these organizations claiming to be the State government shall be recognized by the Congress of the United States. The Supreme Court in the case of *Luther vs. Borden*

decided pointedly (and the decision was given by Chief-Justice Taney) that what constitutes a State government is a political question to be decided by Congress, under the Constitution of the United States. All that the resolution seeks is to determine that question."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. Speaker, I have given some attention to this matter of the troubles in the State of Louisiana as a part of my official duty as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and I desire that the House will bear with me for a moment while I state the reasons why I shall oppose this resolution for investigation, while I think it is the duty of Congress to do that which in it lies under the Constitution to arrest the existing state of things in Louisiana.

"There was an election held in Louisiana on the 4th of November last. I have no doubt that one government has the majority of the honest votes. I have no doubt that the returns show the Warmoth government, as it is called, elected. I have no doubt that set of returns is the only legal method provided by the constitution of Louisiana of ascertaining, when they are corrected by the proper tribunal, which is the true government. On the other side, the men who claim to be known as the Pinchback Legislature have organized themselves upon affidavits and certificates of supervisors, not returns, which are not the legal machinery by which an election in a State is determined. Then, on a bill to perpetuate testimony, the United States Court, Judge Durell presiding, took jurisdiction and issued a temporary injunction for the purpose of obtaining testimony in regard to those elected, and keeping the returns where they could be got at. But he went further, and interfered with the action of the parties who were not acting under those returns, to wit, the Pinchback government. While I do not pass an opinion on the action of Judge Durell, yet, being the action of an organized court, it left but one duty to the President to do—that is, to sustain the judgment and orders of the court. And that is all I understand he has done. But the effect has been to bring two governments, both illegal in my judgment, into action in the State of Louisiana, so that the State of Louisiana to-day is in the exact state described by the Greek word *anarchia*, without government, as Milton personified chaos as anarch.

"What is our duty? Our duty is under the clause of the Constitution to guarantee a republican government in form, which has always been construed to be to guarantee a republican government in fact; to give to Louisiana, to see she has, to take care she has, a republican government in fact representing the wishes of the people clearly shown through an honest and fair election. Now, this state of public affairs in Louisiana is known to everybody, and these facts are a sufficient basis on which this Congress can act."

Mr. Sheldon: "The dispute is this: the returns have been in the hands of one returning board appointed by Governor Warmoth and they have made a return. An additional fact is this: that every United States supervisor—and there were two at each poll in the whole of that State—did make returns to the chief supervisor; and I am told that twenty-two of the State supervisors have sent to the Lynch board, which you may call the Pinchback board, duplicate returns from those parishes. Now, it so happens that both of those boards have examined their respective election returns and have made returns to the Legislature, and both agree to a quorum in both Houses as having been returned. There is no dispute about that. Another fact is, that the Pinchback government, so far as Pinchback is acting as Governor, does not depend on this election at all, but on the previous election of the State Senate, and his election by the State Senate, under the constitution, as Lieutenant Governor; and on the impeachment of Governor Warmoth he becomes by the constitution acting Governor of that State."

Mr. Butler: "Then the fundamental difficulty is this: the State government depends upon who reads and interprets the returns and certificates on the one side or the other. And this is intensified by the fact that every man in the Legislature sits in judgment in his own cause, because he not only claims his election under these returns as he interprets them, but the very body itself to which he is elected depends on his interpretation of those returns. And therefore, on the one side and on the other, the two bodies do not decide the question which sometimes comes before this House and other legislative bodies, whether a particular member is elected. But they decide the question whether the Legislature itself has any existence as a governing body as against another body which also claims to be a Legislature."

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said: "I doubt very much myself, and it is my opinion that there is scarcely a member of this House who does not doubt the propriety and the possibility of putting any such bill through this House as the gentleman from Massachusetts refers to until we do get the facts in an authentic form which will warrant it.

"The uprooting of the established government of a State is no trifling matter. These chickens may come home to roost in another quarter. These proceedings, by which it is proposed to overturn a State government by congressional action before you take pains to ascertain whether or not they have a legitimate government—why, sir, gentlemen may regard it as a trifling matter as applied to the State of Louisiana, but it will be no trifling matter when in some future era it may be thought proper to apply it to the State of Massachusetts or the State of New York.

"But whether there is such anarchy and such absence of a legitimate government as to

warrant the Congress of the United States in overthrowing the pretended and professed governments there and establishing one for them is another thing. Our reconstruction acts were based upon the fact of the rebellion, upon the fact that those States had abolished all the governments which were in harmony with the Government of the United States; that there were perfect anarchy and absence of any State government in relation with the Government of the United States. That was my doctrine. That doctrine was sustained by the decisions of the court. Congress then put forth its power under the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides that Congress shall guarantee a republican form of government, and provided by enabling acts for the formation of State governments; and in Louisiana they have had that government for years; that State is now represented in both Houses of Congress. Why, sir, before you take the ground that there is no government in the State of Louisiana, and propose to establish one for that State, you must turn out the Senators and members of Congress from that State.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, said: "Mr. Speaker, what will be the effect of the appointment of this committee? Will it bring peace or justice to Louisiana? Will it undo the wrongs her people now suffer? Will it remove the Federal manacles that now enslave her? The gentleman who moved this resolution said that this investigation was due to Judge Durell and due to the President of the United States. For their condemnation? No, sir, no. For their vindication? I think so. The purpose of the investigation is to 'whitewash' these gentleman and others who have interposed by their own lawless exercise of power to overthrow a rightful, constitutional, and regular government of a State of this Union. I am opposed to any more whitewashing committees. I confess I have voted for a few in my day in this House, but I propose never to do so again."

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said: "I would be glad if the gentleman would answer a single question, an honest inquiry on my part. What remedy does he propose for the existing state of things?"

Mr. Kerr: "Mr. Speaker, the remedy is as clear to me as the light of the sun; and it consists alone in the Federal Government keeping its hands of lawless power off the people of Louisiana and suffering them to go on in the exercise of their own powers under their constitution to reestablish order in their State. That is all they need. The revolutionists in Louisiana would never have dared to do what they have but for the hope of countenance and aid from Washington."

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, said: "As I look at this matter, however much information we may get upon this subject it will not authorize us to act at all. The gentleman from Louisi-

ana said that we were authorized to act upon this question, and that it was the duty of Congress to act upon it in consequence of the doctrine laid down in the Supreme Court of the United States in the Rhode Island case of *Luther vs. Borden*. That was a case where there were two distinct and independent State governments set up in the State of Rhode Island."

Mr. Sheldon: "And that is precisely the case in Louisiana to-day."

Mr. Poland: "That is precisely where the gentleman is mistaken, where the fundamental error lies. There is but one constitution and there is but one government in the State of Louisiana. They all agree that the same constitution is binding upon the State, and these men all claim to have been elected at the very same election. The point is that it is a mere question of contest as to the result of that election, and if Congress is to interfere in this case in Louisiana, why, whenever there is a contest in any State in relation to who was elected, Congress must interfere to decide that question. The truth is that it is a purely judicial question that is to be determined. Here was an election held, and here are two sets of men, both of whom claim to have received a majority of votes in that election for State offices. Now, is that a question for us? Do gentlemen claim, does the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) claim that that is a question to be decided by this House? Not at all; it is purely a judicial question, and it is the duty of both sides to resort to the judicial tribunals of the State to decide it. One side has resorted to a judicial tribunal and got a decision in its favor. Judge Durell decided in favor of one set of claimants to the office of Governor and other State offices, and the President of the United States very properly said to them, 'You have got a judicial decision in your favor; it is not for me to inquire whether that decision was right or wrong; it is the duty of the Executive to see that you do not get into civil war and anarchy, and to stand by the decision of the court, until somebody reverses that decision or decides the other way.'"

Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, said: "I look upon the question presented to this House by the resolution and this discussion as one of the most important which can possibly engage its attention. The interference of the Federal Government with the affairs of a State, and particularly with State elections, it seems to me, is a matter of very great delicacy, and ought not to be attempted without the clearest warrant and authority for it that can be found in the Constitution. To my mind no such case, no such state of affairs, no such circumstances have arisen as will warrant this Congress in interfering with the affairs of Louisiana as proposed in the resolution before the House. Let us stop; let us hesitate; let us consider."

"Upon what ground do gentlemen seek to justify themselves in this intervention in State affairs? There are provided for, in and by the Federal Constitution, two cases where the United States have the express right to interfere. Those are clearly written in language about which there need be no mistake. They are in the fourth article, and are as follows:

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "It seems to me that the shortest, the plainest, the only proper settlement of that question at this time is to order that the message of the President, with all the accompanying documents now lying upon your table, Mr. Speaker, shall be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that that committee shall be directed to examine and report to this House at as early a day as possible, and that they shall be empowered to report at any time.

"I shall, therefore, at the proper time ask the House to give me an opportunity to offer a resolution I have prepared, and I hope the House will adopt it in place of the resolution of my friend from Louisiana (Mr. Sheldon), so that we may not rush into the middle of this question until we have taken the necessary steps to inform ourselves of all the facts within our reach. I ask the Clerk to read, as a portion of my remarks, the resolution I have prepared, in order that the House may see what I desire as to disposing of this case."

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the message of the President and the accompanying documents, now on the Speaker's table, relating to the existing condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana, be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; that the said committee be ordered to report to the House at as early a day as possible what facts, if any, there are in the case that require any action on the part of Congress, and that said committee have leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker: "A majority may adopt the substitute, but a two-thirds vote will be necessary to adopt the resolution finally."

The question first occurred on the substitute of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio; and it was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was then adopted under the suspension of the rules, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof.

In the Senate, on January 16th, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, asked the unanimous consent to offer the following resolution and for its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether there is a legal State government in Louisiana, and how and by whom it is constituted.

The Presiding Officer: "Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none, and the question is on its passage.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "I do not know that I shall vote against this resolution; on the contrary, my first impression is to vote for it; but I think it had better be considered a little. Let us see, in general, what we know on the subject. We know that there are two individuals each of whom has been inaugurated as Governor of Louisiana. We know that there are two bodies each of whom claims to be the Legislature of Louisiana. We know, therefore, that there is a question, which is the State government of Louisiana, who is the Governor, and who are the Legislature. Now, as I understand it, the President of the United States has recognized one of these Governors and one of these Legislatures, but that recognition by the executive department is not binding upon Congress. Nothing can be clearer than that. We are not bound by his recognition. It may be good so far as the executive department is concerned until Congress shall act, or it may not be; but, assuming that it may, it is not in any degree whatsoever binding upon Congress. Nothing can be clearer than that. Indeed, to Congress more than to the President must belong the determination of which is the proper State government where there are two governments or so-called governments in a State, each claiming to be the government of that State.

"I am not, however, prepared to say that because Congress has passed that act which provides for a particular case where a call is made on the President for the armed forces of the Government, that authorizes the President, where there is no such call at all, voluntarily and officiously (if I may so say without disrespect) to undertake to decide between two rival governments in a State. I do not undertake to say that he can do so. In fact I do not quite understand these proceedings in Louisiana. I do not quite understand how without any call by the State Executive of Louisiana, the troops of the United States are employed there, in the language of General Emory's dispatch, "to preserve the peace." I thought that it was the business of the State to preserve the peace, and that it was not the business of the United States to interfere to preserve the peace until it was called upon either by the Legislature, if it was in session, or by the Executive when the Legislature was not in session."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "The Senator has taken occasion to enlarge a little upon what he does not understand, using his own language, in the way of criticising the President of the United States as the head of the Army in doing what he has done. I suppose, from what the Senator from Ohio says, that he would wish the President of the United States to shut up his eyes and stop up his ears and fold up his hands in respect to carrying on his public duties until the cataclysm, to use a geological expression, had come, until the city of New Orleans or the State of Louisiana was

imbruing itself in the blood of citizens, and then he was to wake up and find that something had happened, and take a fortnight or three weeks to find out which was the apparently true government for the time being, and then act. That does not comport with my ideas of executive duty. I think it is the duty of the President of the United States to foresee that there is a possibility of collisions between rival claimants to the administration of power, and to be ready to meet that. What the dispatches that the Senator speaks of mean, if he would inform himself thoroughly, I think would be only that a part of the army being there, as it must be somewhere, without offense to Louisiana or to Ohio either, the President of the United States has directed his subordinate officer, in the event of a disturbance, to interpose on the call of the proper authorities; and it being necessary to decide in advance on the moment who they are, just so far as the act of Congress authorizes him to interfere; that is to say, if there is a commotion arising suddenly in the city of New Orleans between conflicting claimants to executive or legislative power, the general in charge is instructed in advance: 'You will for the time being take this side to be the side representing the State, and you will exercise the power that the law confers upon you to keep people in a state of quiet.' But when gentlemen go beyond that, what the marshal has done and what his *posse* of assistants did was in obeying the mandates of the courts, in which my friend from Ohio and his associates, I think, have expressed the greatest possible confidence as the true tribunals to determine the rights of citizens to whatever they may claim to have."

Mr. Thurman: "If the President of the United States has done nothing but what is authorized by the act of Congress, I am the last man to censure him, and I have not censured him, because we have not the facts before us; at least, I have not the facts before me. I say again, however, that so far as I know there has been no call upon the President of the United States, either by the Executive of Louisiana, or by the Legislature of Louisiana, to interfere with the military power of the General Government. If there has been I shall be glad to be corrected, and very glad to make the acknowledgment that is due. But if there has not been any such call, then I quite deny that the President of the United States can anticipate that there will be trouble in a State without any call by anybody purporting to be the Governor or Legislature of that State, can interfere with the military arm of the Government. Not at all, sir, can he do any such thing."

"And as to executing the decisions of the courts of the United States, I do not know any authority that a general of the Army of the United States or that the United States marshal has to call upon the troops of the United States to execute them except in cases in which

it is expressly given to him by act of Congress. And if this is such a case then I again confess that I have overlooked any such act.

"And furthermore, when it comes to the question of respect for judicial authority, my friend says that we Democrats have had very great respect for judicial authority—"

Mr. Edmunds: "No; I did not say that. I said professed to have."

Mr. Thurman: "Professed to have! Very well, sir; when he will show any case in which we have ever professed that a district judge of the United States had power to overturn a State government and set up a State government according to his own will, that upon an injunction bill he had power to take possession of the State, and in direct violation of an act of Congress inaugurate legislators and set up a Legislature—when he shows we have professed any such thing as that, then I will be willing to take his rebuke, but not till then."

"No, sir, that will not do at all. There was a time when the Supreme Court of the United States made a decision, a solemn decision, upon a most interesting question of the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and I remember full well that there was a mighty party in this country, which has since become the dominant party, that condemned that decision, and paid no manner of respect to it, and undertook to consign the judge who delivered that opinion to eternal infamy. It will not do, therefore, to talk about this decision of this judge at New Orleans, this district judge, who assumes to overturn a State and to set up a State government upon an injunction bill!"

Mr. Edmunds: "The Senator from Ohio says that he does not object to the President executing acts of Congress in the use of the Army. We are very much obliged to him for that; but he says he does not know where the President gets authority before there is any call upon him by a Legislature or a Governor, whichever one may be the true one, to interfere. So say I. When the President does interfere in such a case as that, it will be time enough to inquire. The Army of the United States, under the command of the President, has not interfered in the way that the Senator seems to imply that it has, unless it is interference to be quartered in the city of New Orleans rather than in the city of Columbus, Ohio."

"I should like to know where this Army of ours is going to stay, if every State sets up its dignity and says, 'You must not be with us.' Suppose New England says, 'We do not want any army; get out of our way;' the Middle States say, 'You cannot stay here; you are infringing on State rights here;' and the Southern States say the same thing. What, then, is to become of the poor people serving in the Army?"

Mr. Thurman: "Allow me to ask a question. Did not the Army of the United States

take possession of 'the Mechanics' Institute?' I believe that is the name of the building which was temporarily the State-House of Louisiana."

Mr. Edmunds: "I will come to that."

Mr. Thurman: "Did they not take possession of it and keep possession of it before any recognition of any government was made by the President of the United States?"

Mr. Edmunds: "It may be; but the Senator from Ohio, with his usual adroitness, chooses to confound two distinct and separate things. One thing about which he was speaking and about which I am speaking is, the action of the President under the Constitution to protect the States from domestic violence on the call of the Governor or the Legislature, and under the act of Congress which authorizes him to carry that out. That is one thing. The duty of the President of the United States to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed and that the mandates of the courts of the United States are carried out is an entirely different thing. I do not doubt that the Senator from Ohio understands the difference. I have too much respect for his intelligence and his learning to doubt it for a single moment. It is better, therefore, not to run the two things together, I would suggest to him.

"Let us speak but of one for a moment. What has the President of the United States done in the way of interference, forcible interference, armed interference, with the affairs of the State of Louisiana, under this first branch of the subject? Nothing at all, unless it is a crime that he should have a portion of the Army at a military post in the city of New Orleans, and unless it is a crime that, in order to be ready for emergencies, he should have commanded his officers, under the act of 1792 that I have referred to, that, if a dispute did arise, to recognize one set of men as the true State government.

"When you turn over to the other thing of which the Senator speaks, you have the mandate of a court, you have the execution of a law. Perhaps the court is wrong; I express no opinion about it; I am not hasty in expressing opinions—at least I do not mean to be—about judicial proceedings until they in some way come under consideration; because I think we are sometimes a little too hasty in going off about what a court has done before we see the papers and hear both sides argue the matter before us. That is thought to be usually advisable in regard to judicial proceedings. The marshal of the United States is commanded to execute a particular mandate. The Senator from Ohio says he does not know where the marshal gets his authority to call upon the people composing the Army of the United States to assist in the execution of that mandate. The Senator's memory is pretty short, and I am not sure but mine would be if I had had the same political views

and been brought up in the same faith as my friend.

"In the fugitive slave law—a pretty extreme case, I admit, but it is extreme in the line of my argument in favor of my proposition—it was provided by the act of Congress that the warrant of the commissioner issued to the marshal should be authority in a certain case for him to seize the person of a colored man alleged to be a fugitive from labor, and to bring him before the commissioner, and, upon the decision of the commissioner, to carry him to the place where it was claimed his service was due. The President of the United States—I believe it was in the city of Boston—was called upon through the marshal for military assistance to execute such a mandate. The people of Massachusetts were a little notional on the subject of seeing men expedited in that way and for that cause, in which I confess I sympathized with them; and thereupon the opinion of a Democratic Attorney-General, in good old solid Democratic times when there was a Democratic party, was taken by the President of the United States upon that very question. Here is his opinion:

This authority—

"That is, the authority of the marshal to summon the entire able-bodied force of his precinct as a *posse comitatus*—

This authority comprehends not only by-standers and other citizens generally, but any and all organized armed forces, whether militia of the State, or officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States; and, if the object of resistance to the marshal be to obstruct and defeat the execution of the provisions of the Constitution or of acts of Congress, the expenses of such *posse comitatus* are properly chargeable to the United States.

"That opinion will be found in the sixth volume of the opinions of the Attorneys-General. I do not suppose that there was at that time, even on the part of Republican or Whig lawyers, whatever they may have been called, any doubt as to the legal soundness of that proposition, and that the Army of the United States could not fold up its arms and stand silently by when the marshal was calling on them to assist him in the execution of process emanating from a court, and say: 'We think the court has made a mistake, and we will not assist you; we must be the judges;' because that would give to the people who compose the Army a higher right than the citizen himself has. Then, as I say, I do not think anybody questions the legal soundness of the proposition that the Army might be employed as a *posse comitatus* in the execution of such process. Now, whether this judicial process was wise or unwise, whether it was erroneous or whether it was correct, the Senator will not claim is a question that the general must decide. That would overturn all government. That is all there is of it."

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, if the Senator from Vermont lays down the proposition as broadly as his language imports, that

a marshal of the United States can, where he has a process of a Federal court to execute, call upon the Army of the United States or any portion of that Army as a *posse comitatus* to execute that process, I deny the proposition. I deny that any law of Congress, at least any that I have ever seen or heard of, authorizes any such proposition.

"Why, sir, that would break up military operations. What would have been said if during the war, when a body of the troops of the United States were marching through the State of Ohio, marching to the defense of Cincinnati, which was menaced by the Confederate troops, the marshal in the city of Columbus could have summoned a thousand, or two thousand, or three thousand of those men to execute some little process issuing out of the District Court of the United States for the southern district of Ohio and they were bound to obey, because where there is power to summon a man as a part of a *posse comitatus* he is bound to obey, and is guilty of contempt of court if he does not obey? That will not do at all. This right to summon the Army can only be exercised where there is a statute that confers the right. You might interfere with all the military operations of the Government if a marshal in his discretion could stop the march of an army, divert it from its military operations, and employ it in the execution of some process; it may be an execution in a case between A B and C D. Take this very case: what was it? It was a suit that professed to be between A B and C D, two private individuals. It was not a case to which the State of Louisiana, as a State, was a party. It could not be a party in any such case. Now, it is said that in any case whatever—"

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said: "Is there not a great distinction between the case he supposes that might have occurred in Ohio and the case which he is considering? Is it not one thing to say that the marshal of the United States can, against the commanding general of the Army or against the President, detach from a marching column three thousand troops and take them to enforce civil process, and another to hold that the President of the United States may say to the marshal, 'There is a portion of the Army; if you need them as a *posse*, use them.'"

Mr. Thurman: "In respect to that, I am extremely doubtful whether that can be done without the authority of an act of Congress. But I will not go into that, because I do not understand such to be the facts here. I understand that these troops were used without any direction from the General of the Army, or without any direction whatsoever from the President of the United States; but that, under a midnight order of the judge of the District Court forsooth, for the District of Louisiana, the State-House for the time being was taken possession of by troops of the United States, and nobody allowed to enter that State-

House, however perfect his title might be, there to be and there to act officially, except by leave of the troops that held it in possession. If there is any statute of Congress that authorizes such a thing as that I confess my ignorance. I never saw any such thing."

Mr. Edmunds: "Mr. President, one word in reply to my good friend from Ohio (Mr. Thurman). The fugitive slave law of 1850 provided in precisely the same terms that the enforcement act under the fifteenth amendment provides, that the marshals in the execution of the process of the court should have power to summon and call to their aid the by-standers or *posse comitatus* of the proper county when necessary. That is the authority conferred upon the marshals. I have before me the instance to which I referred in *extenso*. Here is the opinion of Mr. Caleb Cushing, rendered to the President of the United States in 1854, upon the subject of paying the expenses of that portion of the Army which was employed by him as a *posse comitatus* in enforcing the extradition of a fugitive from labor. I will not take up the time of the Senate in reading the whole of this opinion, which is somewhat long and very exhaustive, but will merely read an extract or two going to show precisely the opposite of what I understand the Senator from Ohio to claim, that the marshal of the United States is empowered to call upon the people composing the Army to assist him as a *posse comitatus*, and that it is part of their duty to obey. I do not mean a part of their duty to obey against the orders of the President of the United States, or of the commanding general, when some extreme necessity of public affairs requires them to do another thing. There would be merely a conflict of duty, and you cannot perform both duties at the same time, and therefore somebody must judge as to which should be first performed. That would be plain enough. But that does not meet the point. Here is a case where there is no other public exigency which requires the immediate employment of these people who are called upon to act as a *posse comitatus*, and that raises the question. This opinion goes on to say:

I repeat, the *posse comitatus* to aid the officer of the law in the execution of his duty is in the service of the Government, not in the service of the individual who sues out the process of the law to have the justice of the nation administered to him, which administration is of the duty of the Government. To guard against violence by wrong-headed, misguided, disloyal citizens, or by foreign force, is an important obligation of every Government—the grand purpose and consideration, indeed, for which it is instituted. Hence, when the officer of the law deems it necessary and proper to raise the *posse comitatus* to aid and assist him in executing the process of the law, the extraordinary expense thereby incurred is properly payable by the Government. * * * These considerations apply as well to the military as to the civil force employed, for the *posse comitatus* comprises every person in the district, or county, above the age of fifteen years ("Watson's Sheriff," p. 60), whatever may be their occupation, whether

civilians or not, and including the military of all denominations, militia, soldiers, marines, all of whom are alike bound to obey the commands of a sheriff or marshal. The fact that they are organized as military bodies, under the immediate command of their own officers, does not in any wise affect their legal character. They are still the *posse comitatus*. (XXI. Parl. Hist., pp. 672, 678, per Lord Mansfield.)

"There is an eminent English authority, which undoubtedly the Senator from Ohio respects, as to the nature of the *posse comitatus*, that it does include the armed bodies of citizens, who are the very conservators and guardians of order, the very persons who above all others ought to be first called upon; because it is a part of their mission to execute the law, and to execute it by force if it cannot be executed otherwise. So that I propose, against the opinion, and doubt, and difficulty, of my friend, the action of a Democratic administration in a case of extreme hardship indeed, against liberty and for slavery, and the solemn determination of Lord Mansfield and the English courts as an offset to him. It may be that I am wrong; but when I have drunk in my inspiration as to what the law is (not as to the uses to which it is to be applied in fugitive slave cases) from such sources, I do not think it is quite the thing for the leader of the Democrats, what there is left of them, to be assailing the President of the United States for assisting to execute the mandates of this court, be they right or wrong."

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, I shall not enlarge this debate by an inquiry, 'What is left of the Democratic party?' although the Senator from Vermont has twice used that expression. I think there are some three millions of them voters in the United States, and if three millions of the voters of the United States are only persons to be spoken of contemptuously, let it be so. That is a matter of taste."

Mr. Edmunds: "The Senator will excuse me; I did not mean to speak of them with contempt, only with pity."

Mr. Thurman: "Well, sir, when they demand the pity of the Senator from Vermont, when they ask for it, it will be time enough for him to show the benevolence of his nature. My friend from California suggests that then they will be very poor. It is very easy indeed for a person to be contemptuous in extending his pity. When they need the pity of the Senator from Vermont and ask for it, it will be time enough for him to extend it."

"The only general law that I know of on this subject is the act of July 29, 1861; a very brief section indeed, and in these words: "

That the marshals of the several districts of the United States, and their deputies, shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of their respective States.

Mr. Edmunds: "Will my friend allow me to give him a little further information on that point?"

Mr. Thurman: "Certainly."

Mr. Edmunds: "I will read to him the twelfth section of the act of the 28th of February, 1871, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," under which act this very suit was instituted, wherein the marshal had the assistance of the Army, as it is said. Here is the twelfth section:

That the marshal, or his general deputies, or such special deputies as shall be thereto specially empowered by him, in writing, and under his hand and seal, whenever he or his said general deputies, or his special deputies, or either or any of them, shall be forcibly resisted in executing their duties under this act, or the act hereby amended, or shall, by violence, threats, or menaces, be prevented from executing such duties, or from arresting any person or persons who shall commit any offense for which said marshal, or his general or his special deputies, are authorized to make such arrest, are, and each of them is hereby, empowered to summon and call to his or their aid the by-standers or *posse comitatus* of his district.

"The Senator will observe that it is not confined merely to making arrests, but extends to any duty the marshal has to perform under that act."

Mr. Thurman: "Now I will try to answer the Senator upon that law."

Mr. Edmunds: "I will also read to the Senator, at the suggestion of my friend from New Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen), the ninth section of the act of April 9, 1866, under the fourteenth amendment, the civil rights bill, so to speak, which declares—

That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval force of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

"That was under the fourteenth amendment, the amendment of equality and of civil rights; and under that I would suggest to my friend also, as well as under this special voting act, the authority of the President is perfectly clear to support the courts in their proceedings."

Mr. Thurman: "I should like to see that too. I will take up these acts now in their order. The first in point of time is the act I had spoken of, and which I have already read, an act in three lines:

That the marshals of the several districts of the United States, and their deputies, shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

"That was approved July 29, 1861, approved in the midst of the war. If there was this general power that it is claimed there was, according to the opinion of Mr. Cushing as understood by the Senator from Vermont, where was the necessity for this act of 1861?"

Mr. Edmunds: "What does the Senator

mean by saying that I claimed there is a general power without authority of law?"

Mr. Thurman: "What I understand the Senator to claim, and he reads Cushing's opinion for the purpose of maintaining it, is that a marshal of the United States having any process to execute, issued under any law of the United States, or in execution of any decree of any court of the United States, has power to call upon the military arm of the Government."

Mr. Edmunds: "Yes, as part of the *posse comitatus*."

Mr. Thurman: "As part of the *posse comitatus*."

Mr. Edmunds: "Not that he has the power essentially because he is marshal, but because the statutes of the United States confer upon him the authority in many instances, as in this very instance, to summon the *posse comitatus*, and in the general way the Senator has read to have any power that the sheriffs have in the States, and their power, I suppose, my friend will hardly question includes that of summoning the *posse comitatus*."

Mr. Thurman: "Where does he derive his power? He has read nothing but the provision in the fugitive slave act which authorized the marshal to summon the *posse comitatus*, but which says nothing whatever in regard to any power to summon a soldier of the United States as a part of the *posse comitatus*."

"Now, I say to him that it will take some higher authority than the opinion of an Attorney-General of the United States to make me subscribe to that doctrine. Why, what is it? If the marshal in the southern district of New York, for instance, has the right to summon the troops of the United States as a part of his *posse comitatus*, and they are bound, in the language of Mansfield, to obey that summons, he may take every soldier out of every fort there is in New York and use them as a part of the *posse comitatus* at his election, and they are bound to obey, and the same way in any other State you may mention. You may absolutely compel the vacation of Fort Lafayette, or Fort Hamilton, or Fort Schuyler, of every fort in the southern district of the State of New York upon the mere command of a United States marshal. No, sir, I do not agree to that proposition at all.

"As I said, the only general provision that I know of is that which I have read, passed in 1861. Before that there were special provisions, like the special provision in the fugitive slave law; but this is the first general provision that I recollect giving such extended power to the marshal. What power does this give? No more power than a sheriff possesses; and who pretends that a sheriff of a State has a right to summon a part of the Army of the United States as a *posse* to execute process? It cannot be done; and as a sheriff has not that power, so the marshal has not that power."

Mr. Carpenter: "Will my friend allow me to interrupt him a moment to ask a question?"

Mr. Thurman: "Certainly."

Mr. Carpenter: "Now, what I want to ask is this: does the Senator maintain that the President must go in person to use the Army and enforce these decrees? Not at all; that cannot be necessary, because in the very nature of things he never could do it. If he says, for instance, in the State of Louisiana that he apprehends the laws are not being faithfully executed, that he apprehends that the decree of a court will be resisted, and if he says to the marshal of that district, 'There is a company of infantry; if you have occasion for a *posse comitatus* use them,' may he not do that apart from any provision of a statute? A statute is not necessary to clothe the President with this power. A statute cannot take it from him, because the Constitution gives it to him. When the Constitution says the President is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed and he is made commander of the Army and the Navy, is it not intended by the Constitution that in a case where a necessity requires it he is to avail himself of the Army and Navy to execute the laws? And here in this case, where the law has passed through the judicial crucible, received an authoritative construction and come forth in the form of a decree, may he not say to the marshal of the district apart from any statute whatever, 'If you have occasion to use a *posse*, there is a company of infantry at your disposal?'"

Mr. Thurman: "I am perfectly willing to answer him, although I prefer to go on with these statutes, as I have them before me, to show that not one of them justifies the interpretation that is claimed.

"But the Senator from Wisconsin says that it does not need any statute, that the Constitution is sufficient, that the President, under the authority and duty which rest upon him to see that the laws are faithfully executed, may put the Army in the way of some marshal of the United States who has process to execute, and that the marshal may thereupon summon the Army, and that that is what is meant by the Constitution in providing that the President shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. That is to say, whenever a court of the United States renders a decree, no matter what it is, whether it is a decree for the recovery of land, whether it is a decree for the specific execution of a contract for the sale of stocks, or the like, no matter what it is, a mere private controversy between individuals, or whether it is a contest in relation to a State office, the lowest that there may be in the State, wherever there is a decree of a Federal court the President may put the Army of the United States into that locality for the express purpose of being called upon and subjected to the orders of the marshal of the district who has the process to execute. I deny the proposition out and out. I say it is not the law."

Mr. Morton: "Will the Senator allow me to read him a section from the act of 1807?"

In all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect.

"That covers it exactly."

Mr. Thurman: "I cannot answer two or three questions at the same time. My friend from Wisconsin says no statute is necessary, and then my friend from Indiana wants me to pay attention to a statute. I can only do one thing at a time, and that very imperfectly, in this debate which has sprung up without any expectation on my part or any preparation for it, which perhaps would be the very best reason why I should have said nothing at all upon it. But I do deny the proposition of my friend from Wisconsin, that, under the constitutional obligation of the President to see that the laws are duly executed, he can, at his mere will and volition, employ the Army and Navy of the United States as a part of the *potest comitatus* by simply putting them within the reach of the marshal of the United States, a civil officer. I say that such a construction as that might be utterly destructive of liberty, and utterly destructive of the true execution of the laws and of the Constitution, and our forefathers never intended any such thing as that. If so, why were all these statutes passed? There are a great many things that the President by the Constitution might seem to have authority to do that yet he cannot do without an act of Congress. He is made the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy. Have we no power over the Army and the Navy?"

Mr. Carpenter: "Certainly, and over him in that capacity."

Mr. Thurman: "Yes, sir, he is commander of the Army and Navy, but he cannot send the Army against our will to any place where we say he shall not send it. He can send it where we say he shall send it, and the same thing of the Navy. His power to see that the laws are executed is a power to see that they are executed pursuant to the law and with the means which the law gives him. It is a power to execute them as the law says he shall execute them, not a power to execute them without any provision of law to enable him to execute them."

Mr. Carpenter: "If that were the theory of the thing, the proper way to have conferred that power in the Constitution was, to have authorized Congress to authorize the President to execute the laws. It is not a power of Congress. The power is conferred by the Constitution on the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. I do not

mean to maintain that the President can go out on a general mission of construing statutes and calling out the military; but I say after a case in court has passed into judgment it ceases to be a case between citizens; the United States have called their citizens to the bar, have determined what shall be done between them; for instance, that the defendant shall render up possession of forty acres of land; the process of the court issues to compel that surrender; it meets with resistance; the process is in the name of the United States; all process goes in the name of the President of the United States, and when the question comes, shall that decree of the court be obeyed or not, the issue is not between A B and C D, but it is between the United States and all comers. And that is precisely the case where the Constitution says—and it needs no act of Congress to make it any stronger, and no act of Congress can take the power away—that the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Mr. Thurman: "He shall take care that the laws are executed in the manner provided by law. But now let us test this matter a little more. Suppose we were to abolish the Army to-day (we may disband it, so that there will not be a man in it from the general to a private), and here rests upon the President this obligation to see that the laws are executed, can he thereupon raise an army of his own mere motion? Can he involve this Government in \$1,000,000 of expense by raising an army and marching it from the State of New York to the State of Louisiana to execute Judge Durell's decree, without any act of Congress authorizing any such thing? No, sir, he cannot do it, because if Congress will not give him the means to do it he is powerless to do it."

"Now, sir, I will not prolong this debate upon that subject. If you look into these acts, the act last read by the Senator from Indiana is an act in relation to insurrection."

Mr. Morton: "Oh, no; it expressly extends to enforcing decrees of courts."

Mr. Thurman: "If the Senator will send it to me, I will thank him. I do not think any general act can be found that authorizes the Army or the Navy of the United States to be summoned in this manner. There are certain cases, I think, in some of the enforcement acts, where it is so provided. If so, why was the general law passed in 1861—and I am now coming to it—which clothed the marshals with the same power that the sheriffs had? Is it to be supposed that right in the midst of the war it was intended to clothe the marshals with power to summon an army in the field, or an army on its march, and divert it from its military operations to execute some civil process to put John Doe into the possession of a tract of land that he had recovered from Richard Roe? Was that the meaning of Congress? No, sir, nothing of that kind. It

never was intended that the Army of the United States was to be used in that manner. If it had been, Congress would have provided for it.

"But, sir, this debate may be premature. I have admitted myself, as one of the most painful circumstances connected with this transaction, that we are left so much in the dark as to what are the real facts of the case. I do know one thing; I do know that the rights of the States of this Union, the preservation of our Government, is not worth the pen with which the Constitution was written, if one single little judge of a district court can overturn a State government or set up what State government he pleases. I know furthermore, that, so far as my knowledge extends, the idea of any judge upon an injunction bill undertaking to set up and inaugurate a government of a State is a thing that no man ever heard of before this was done, and that no man ever dreamed of as possible until it was actually achieved in this very case. And I know that I shall not, under any blind respect for courts, for one moment tolerate any such proposition as that. When a court has jurisdiction to do a thing, I cannot help it if it has erred; the only way to rectify its error is in the mode that is provided by law; but when a court has no jurisdiction whatever to do any such thing, when a little judge of an inferior court of the United States, a court that may be abolished to-morrow if Congress sees fit to abolish it, assumes the power to destroy one State government and set up another State government according to his will and his judgment, I deny that his opinion is entitled to respect anywhere or upon any occasion."

Mr. Carpenter: "I entirely concur with the honorable Senator from Ohio, that a Federal court has no right to overturn one government and set up another, and I simply desire to put in a protest here that no such thing has been done in this case. Whether A or B has been duly elected Governor of a State is one thing and a totally different thing from the question whether that State government shall stand or fall. We had a few years ago a contested election between candidates for the governorship in the State of Wisconsin. Our Supreme Court decided that the man who had received a certificate and entered upon the discharge of his duties was not elected, and rendered a judgment in favor of the contestant, and the man who had received the certificate vacated the executive chamber and his opponent took the place. That decision did not disturb the State government. It was a mere question between A and B as to who was entitled to exercise the office of Governor. Now, I understand the question to be precisely the same in Louisiana—not between rival governments, but between rival candidates as to who has been elected to office.

"One word in regard to the jurisdiction of that court. I am not going into the details

of the matter at all, because such a discussion is entirely premature, and I only do it by way of protesting against what might seem to be implied as the facts of the case from silence on this side of the Chamber when the Senator from Ohio has denounced such a condition of things.

"Under the fifteenth amendment, for instance, which provides that no State shall abridge or deny the right of citizens of the United States to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that the Congress of the United States shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of that article, it is manifest that the right to vote means the right to have the vote canvassed and counted, and effectual for the purpose for which votes are cast. Then, in execution of that provision of the Constitution which says that Congress shall legislate to carry it into effect, Congress has passed an act saying that no man shall be deprived of an office, with certain specified exceptions, in consequence of the State canvassers or State officers having refused to receive and canvass a vote offered by a person in the condition mentioned in the amendment to the Constitution, and that the party claiming to be elected may have an appropriate action in the Circuit Court of the United States to obtain the office. What that appropriate action is to be, whether it shall be a suit in equity for an injunction to restrain a canvass which would put the wrong man in, or whether he must wait until his rival, who was not elected, has been installed in office, and then bring a *quo warranto* against him, is a fair question for judicial determination. It does not go to the jurisdiction of the court over the subject. The question is merely what is the appropriate form of action. You might as well say, when a court had taken possession of property, for instance, in an action of replevin, because the action of replevin could not be maintained and some other form of action must, the court had no jurisdiction over the subject-matter. That cannot be maintained."

Mr. Thurman: "A word or two more. First, let me speak of this section of the act of 1897, read by the Senator from Indiana, and it is only necessary to pay attention to it to see that it has nothing in the world to do with this case. It reads as follows:

In all cases of insurrection or obstruction of the laws either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed—

"What is the case in which it is lawful for him to call forth the militia for the suppressing of such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed? It is when he is called upon by the Executive of the State, the Legislature not being in session, or by the Legislature if it is in session—

it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect.

"What are those prerequisites of the law before he may call forth the militia? They are, that he shall make proclamation to the insurgents to disperse, before he can do it at all under the act of 1795 to which this act of 1807 is an amendment. Why, sir, this act has nothing to do with a case like this. The Constitution says that Congress shall have power to provide by law for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrection. That is a power granted to Congress, and in the exercise of that power it has provided by law in what cases the militia may be called forth, and those are cases in which the Legislature of a State, if in session, or the Executive of the State when the Legislature is not in session, shall represent to the President that the insurrection cannot be put down by State authority, and therefore invokes the aid of the Federal Government to put it down. The language of the Constitution is that Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia."

Mr. Carpenter: "No."

Mr. Thurman: "Yes, it is."

Mr. Carpenter: "The Constitution says that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and protect them against invasion, and, when called upon in a certain way, against domestic violence. It does not say the President shall do it; it does not say Congress shall do it."

Mr. Thurman: "I will turn to the provision of the Constitution. It is that Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia."

Mr. Carpenter: "It is not a power given to Congress. It is a general power conferred on the United States."

Mr. Thurman: "No matter upon whom it is conferred. I say it is conferred upon Congress, but no matter whether it is conferred upon the Government at large. But here is the provision as I said:

The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

"That is paragraph fifteen of section eight of the first article of the Constitution. The Congress is to have power to do that. You will observe it only says, 'provide for calling forth the militia,' and a question was made whether, under that power given to Congress, the regular Army or the Navy might be used. Congress saw fit to decide that question in favor of the employment of the Army and the Navy, and therefore provided for it by this act of 1807, that wherever it should be lawful to call forth the militia, it might be lawful to use the regular Army or the Navy of the United States. That is the act of 1807; but they can only be used in the same cases in which it is

lawful to call forth the militia; that is, to execute the laws of the United States, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. That is a power that belongs to Congress, and Congress has provided for its exercise by several statutes that are upon our statute-book, but none of which reach such a case as this.

"So much for the statute cited by the Senator from Indiana. Now, a word with respect to the argument of my friend from Wisconsin. He says that the enforcement act of March, 1871—I believe that is the act he referred to—"

Mr. Carpenter: "I think it is."

Mr. Thurman: "That the enforcement act of 1870 or 1871 (for there were two of those acts) gives jurisdiction to the Federal courts to do certain things in regard to elections, and that it provides that a man's vote shall not be lost because he was improperly excluded from the right to vote, but that his vote shall be counted, and that here was a question whether or not men had not been improperly excluded from the right to vote, and therefore whether their votes should not be counted, and that that was a question which might be drawn within the jurisdiction of a Federal court. I grant that there are provisions in that act to that effect. I objected to them at the time the act was under consideration. I believed them to be unconstitutional then under any of the amendments of the Constitution, as well as the original Constitution. I believe so this day. But I call the attention of my friend to the point that that very act itself excluded from the jurisdiction of the court any question about the election of members of a State Legislature and members of Congress. That very act itself did not permit that question to be tried in the court of the United States, and therefore it is that I say that when a Federal judge undertakes to decide what is the Legislature of a State, whether he undertakes to do it directly by saying that A B or C D or E F is a member of that Legislature, or whether he undertakes to do it indirectly, in either case he acts without jurisdiction and in direct violation of the act of Congress under which it is claimed he has the power to act."

Mr. Morton: "If the Senator will allow me, for I do not wish to reply to him at length, I will say a word about this act."

Mr. Thurman: "Which act?"

Mr. Morton: "The act of 1870."

Mr. Thurman: "I am perfectly willing to give way for a moment, but before I do that let me call the attention of the Senator from Indiana to what these acts of Congress are. I read from the noted Pascal:

By the first act of Congress to secure this guarantee (February 28, 1795, 1 Statutes at Large, 494), it is provided that in case of insurrection in any State against the government thereof it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any State or

States as may be applied for as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

"That is the general law, and that is in force yet, and the section which has been read by the Senator is simply to authorize the President to employ the regular forces instead of the militia."

Mr. Morton: "I think this debate premature, but as I referred to this statute I will say one word about it for the purpose of vindicating the reference to it, and I will say to my friend that if he will compare the statute of 1795 and that of 1807 I think he will find he has no room to doubt in regard to the power of the President. In the first place the act of 1795 provides:

That in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia, etc.

"That power extends only to the militia. The next section of the act of 1795 applies to a case of obstruction of the laws where there is no insurrection, but where there is a combination too powerful for the decree of the court or of the law to be enforced in the ordinary way.

Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed—

"it does not refer to insurrection at all—

or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State or of any other State or States as may be necessary to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress.

"Here the power is conferred upon the President clearly and conclusively to call forth the militia of a State without any call from the Legislature, having no reference to insurrection, to enforce the law wherever it is obstructed or threatened to be obstructed. These are the sections of the act of 1795. I pass on to the third section:

Whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth—

"that is, the militia—

the President shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

"Now I come to the act of 1807, which is intended to cover both sections of the act of 1795; first, insurrection, and next, resistance or obstruction of the law, and authorizing the Army to be used in either case:

In all cases of insurrection or obstruction of the laws,

"it is in the disjunctive, not the conjunctive—either of the United States or of any individual

State or Territory where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or of causing the laws to be duly executed—

"as provided by the act of 1795—

it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect.

"In other words, here is a general power conferred on the President of the United States to use the Army to suppress insurrection where he has been called upon by the Legislature or the Executive of a State, or to enforce the laws in the other case, where there is no insurrection, but where the laws are resisted, or likely to be resisted; a direct and broad power to employ the Army of the United States, covering every possible case of resistance or threatened resistance to the laws of the United States. My friend from Ohio is able and he is learned, but he cannot possibly take this New Orleans case out from under the operation of this act of 1807."

Mr. Thurman: "What page is that?"

Mr. Morton: "Page 440 of the Digest."

Mr. Edmunds: "Under the head of 'Insurrection.'"

Mr. Morton: "Yes, sir; under the head of 'Insurrection.'"

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, leaving my friend from Wisconsin for the time being, and going back to the Senator from Indiana, let us see what the act of 1795 was.

"Its first section reads:

In case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

"It cannot be pretended for a moment that this Louisiana case falls within this section; for if it could be said that there was any insurrection against the State government at all, one thing is certain, that the President is only authorized to call forth the militia when called upon by the Legislature of the State; or, if it cannot be convened, by the Governor; and I do not understand any such call to have been made in this case. If it has been, very well. That section, therefore, does not cover it. Then comes the second section:

Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the power vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States as may be necessary to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress.

"It is true that this section refers to opposition to the laws of the United States, and the first section refers to an insurrection against the State government. There is no doubt about that. But when is it that the President can call forth the militia? In the first case, that is, the case of an insurrection against the laws of the State, he is to call forth the militia of some other State, not of the State in which the insurrection exists, and that for very wise purposes indeed, in order that you may not perpetuate the animosities of civil war in that very State in which the insurrection takes place. But when it comes to an obstruction of the laws of the United States, then the President may in the given case call forth the militia of the State in which the opposition to the law exists, or he may call forth the militia of some other State, but he can only do it when the execution of the laws is obstructed 'by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act.' If the marshals have the power to summon the *posse comitatus*, as has been claimed for them, and to execute these laws, then has there been any such combination here which was 'too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshal by this act?' Those questions must both be answered in the affirmative before the President is authorized to call forth the militia, or to use the Army or the Navy."

"What next follows? Then comes section three:

Whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military forces hereby directed to be called forth—

"Mark it: 'hereby directed to be called forth'; that is, directed by either the first or second section of this act."

Mr. Morton: "No, no."

Mr. Thurman: "Yes, sir, that is the third section: 'Whenever it may be necessary'—"

Mr. Morton: "It does not apply to the second section at all."

Mr. Thurman: "Yes, sir, it does apply to the second section. The Senator is greatly mistaken—"

Whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

"I say that does apply to both the preceding sections. What has been the practice of the Government? What is the interpretation placed on that act? The first occasion for the exercise of the powers vested here in the President arose in your own State, sir (Mr. Scott in the chair), arose in the western part of Pennsylvania, on account of the resistance to the excise laws—what was called the whiskey insurrection. What did the President

do in that case? That was an opposition not to the government of the State, but was distinctly an opposition to the execution of the laws of the United States, to an act of Congress imposing excises upon stills for the manufacture of spirituous liquors. What did the President do? He issued his proclamation reciting this very act, and in pursuance of the provisions and requirements of this very act required those insurgents to disperse within a limited time before he ever ventured to call one single militiaman to put down that insurrection."

Mr. Morton: "Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question on that point?"

Mr. Thurman: "Certainly."

Mr. Morton: "I ask him if 'insurgents' are not those engaged in insurrection, and if a man who simply resists a marshal in the execution of process is in legal language ever called an 'insurgent'?"

Mr. Thurman: "Ah, that will not do, to talk about a single individual. What does this second section say? It says:

Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed—

"not by one individual—

in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, etc.

"By a combination that the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and all the powers vested in the marshals of the United States cannot suppress. Is not such a combination as that a combination of insurgents? Was it not decided in regard to these very whiskeymen that they were guilty of treason? Was not one of them convicted of treason by way of making a test case, and, though he was not executed, did not that conviction take place in order to vindicate the supremacy of the national Government? They were not only insurgents but traitors, according to the solemn decision of the United States. Therefore it will not do to speak of one single individual. No, sir, it must be a combination of individuals, and a combination so powerful that the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the power vested in the civil officer, the marshal of the United States, cannot suppress it. And then in reference to those combinations, as well as in reference to the case of an insurrection against the States, the act expressly declares that the President of the United States must first issue his proclamation before he calls forth the militia. Now, what does the fourth section do? The fourth section does nothing more than to authorize him to use the Army as well as to call forth the militia, but the cases in which he may use the one or the other are identically the same. That is all there is of that.

"Now, Mr. President, I have said all that I desire to say, and a great deal more than I expected to say, for I did not expect any such

debate to arise or any such question to come up in the Senate to-day. I repeat, in answer to my friend from Wisconsin, all I have to say is that by your own act, the enforcement act of 1871, if you say it is constitutional, but which with great respect for you I do not believe is constitutional at all, you vested certain jurisdiction in the Federal courts, and you expressly exempted from that jurisdiction the case of members of a State Legislature; and yet this judge in New Orleans by his decree and his action there has inaugurated a Legislature in that State, without official returns of their election, confessedly without votes cast which elected them, and that government is said to be the government of one of the States of this Union. In other words, one man there, whose court you can abolish to-morrow if you see fit to do it, has undertaken to set up by his own sovereign will and power just such a government as he sees fit to inaugurate in that State."

Mr. Carpenter: "I am not keen enough to know precisely what is the point in dispute between that Senator and myself in regard to these two provisions of the Constitution; but I know there is a serious difficulty between us from the zeal and warmth with which he encountered what I said on the subject. Without attempting to answer his argument on that point, which I certainly did not understand, and do not now, I will simply content myself with restating the provisions of the Constitution to which I referred. I understood him to be referring to the provision of the Constitution which guarantees a State against domestic violence, and to say that the provision was that Congress might legislate to call out the militia for such purpose; and that I stated to be a mistake."

Mr. Thurman: "I was not referring to that provision at all."

Mr. Carpenter: "Well, I understood that. At all events that provision of the Constitution is in these words:

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

"It is not there referred either to Congress or the President, nor are the means indicated by which it is to be done. It is simply laid as a general duty upon the United States to protect a State, when its interference is called for, against domestic violence. Whether it is to do it by the Army or by the militia, or by what other means, is not at all referred to. Congress of course has power to legislate on this subject, because the Constitution laying this general duty upon the Government, the last clause of the legislative article empowering Congress to pass all laws needful and proper to carry into execution all the powers conferred upon the General Government, the case

is complete. But the section to which the Senator did refer, I submit to him, does not refer to that case at all. Here, in the first place, in the legislative article, Congress has power to raise armies and provide a Navy, etc. Then comes an additional provision:

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

"Insurrections against whom, and invasions of what? The United States; to suppress an insurrection in the District of Columbia, to suppress an insurrection in unorganized territory beyond the Mississippi, anywhere subject to our jurisdiction. When it has swollen to such dimensions that the Army and all the means in the power of the President are unequal to meet it, Congress may provide for calling forth the militia. That has no reference whatever to the domestic violence against a State, which is provided for in a different place and under different circumstances.

"I do not know that there is anything in this statement that the Senator controverted, and I did not understand at the time how his view of the subject differed from mine, but I saw they were very different, from the warmth with which he encountered what I said."

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said: "The Senator from Ohio says there was a mistake on a jurisdictional question and he proposes to rebel on that against the court; he proposes not only rebellion for himself, but that even the parties and privies in the suit shall refuse to abide by it. Who were the parties to this bill? Who were the persons upon whom the decree is to act? Who is the officer to execute the mandates of the court? The officer is the marshal with his subordinates, and the parties to the suits and their privies are the persons whom the Senator refers to when he talks about upsetting one government and erecting another. The argument of the Senator from Ohio comes to this: the decree or interlocutory order of a Circuit Court of the United States is not to be respected even by the ministerial officers of that court and not to be binding upon the parties and privies to the suit, because, he says, the judge has made a mistake upon a jurisdictional question, not arising fundamentally, not as if he had taken jurisdiction of a case not cognizable in the courts of the United States, but upon a jurisdictional question of secondary character arising incidentally in the progress of a case of which confessedly he had rightful jurisdiction."

Mr. Thurman: "This is really a very simple question when you come to examine it properly. I shall not go into any discussion about political parties and their respect for courts at all; but, when the Senator from New York says that I propose to rebel against the decision of courts, and to tell the parties and privies to a suit to pay no respect to them, he quite misunderstood me in one respect, for I said not one word about the parties or privies to the

sult; but when the question comes up, what is the State government in a State, then I say to that Senator that neither Congress nor the President of the United States is bound in the slightest degree by that decision; and I say that upon the authority of the highest judicial tribunal in this country.

"It would be a pretty state of things indeed if either the President or Congress were bound in his or their determination of what is the lawful government in a State by any such decision as that. So far from that, the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Luther vs. Borden*, expressly held that that was a political question, and that the court could not decide it except simply by finding what was the decision of the political department of the Government. So far from the political department of the Government being bound by the decision of the judicial department on the question of what is the lawful government in a State, the Supreme Court has said solemnly that the judicial department is bound by the action of the political department, and whether it thinks it right or wrong is bound to obey it.

"Therefore, Mr. President, there is no rebelling against the decision of this court at all. Suppose that we should find that Judge Durell is wrong, and that the government that he refuses to recognize, and that he enjoins by his decree, is the lawful government of the State of Louisiana, are we bound by his decision? What lawyer will pretend for a moment that we are bound by it? So far from it, the moment that we speak he is bound to obey our decision and recognize that government which we recognize.

"But suppose Congress has not spoken, as was the fact in the case of Rhode Island, what then is the status of the case? Then the President has in the first place to act if a case arises for his action, and he has to decide in the first place until Congress has spoken. When he is called upon in the manner provided by law he must necessarily decide, and his decision is higher than that of even the Supreme Court of the United States itself until Congress has spoken. How was it in the case of Rhode Island? In the case of Rhode Island, President Tyler was called upon by a certain body calling itself the Legislature of Rhode Island, and a certain person calling himself the Governor of Rhode Island, and that compelled him to decide whether that Legislature and that Governor were the lawful Legislature and Governor of Rhode Island, or whether the Dorr Legislature was the proper Legislature and Dorr the proper Governor. Congress had not spoken upon the subject.

"Here was the President called upon in pursuance of this very act of 1795 to call forth the militia to suppress that rebellion against the State government. He was compelled to decide in the first instance which was the State government. If Congress had decided the question, the President would have been bound

by that decision; but Congress not having decided it, the President had to decide it, and he did decide it, and decided in favor of the charter government; and, when the question came before the Supreme Court of the United States, that decision of President Tyler was held by that court to be binding upon the court, and they could not reverse it. They held that the decision by the political department bound the court."

Mr. Carpenter: "Nobody questions that."

Mr. Thurman: "Very well. Now, what was the case before President Grant? I admit if there were two governments in Louisiana, and one or both of them had called upon President Grant under this act of 1795, representing that there was insurrection in that State, or domestic violence that could not be put down by State authority, in the absence of any decision by Congress as to which one of the two governments was the lawful government of the State, President Grant would have been bound to decide that question, and he would have been bound to decide it by his own opinion. He was no more bound by Durell's opinion than the President of France or the Queen of England would be. The idea that this great power with which the President is invested, necessarily, in the first instance, before Congress has spoken, of determining which is the lawful government in a State, can be taken out of his hands on the ground that he is to execute the decree of some inferior court, is monstrous; no such thing can be maintained at all. On the contrary, his decision would be binding even upon the Supreme Court of the United States, as President Tyler's was."

Mr. Carpenter: "Will my friend permit me to interrupt him for one moment?"

Mr. Thurman: "Certainly."

Mr. Carpenter: "Do I understand him to maintain that, if, upon the mere question of whether A or B was duly elected Governor of the State of Louisiana, that question were to be heard and tried in a court of justice and final judgment passed upon it in favor of A, and he was thereupon inaugurated, the President would be justified in determining that the court was wrong and that B was the Governor, and overthrow A and establish B?"

Mr. Thurman: "I do not undertake to say that, in a case in which a court has competent jurisdiction to try the conflicting titles of A and B to an office, the President would not be bound by the decision of a court having competent jurisdiction to decide that question as a mere question between A and B as to the right to that particular office."

Mr. Conkling: "What does the Senator mean by 'competent jurisdiction?'"

Mr. Thurman: "I mean this: we have a law in the State of Ohio, and I presume you have in the State of New York, which authorizes a contest of elections, and provides the tribunal to try it. In Ohio the Senate is the tribunal to decide a contested election of Gov-

error of the State. When the Senate of Ohio decides that question, its decision is final and conclusive. But suppose there are two senates, or two tribunals each claiming to be the senate, and one decides in favor of one person and the other tribunal decides in favor of the other, and each one of them appeals to the President, then the President must decide the question. That is the state of the case precisely.

"I do not blame President Grant, if he was called upon (although I have never yet seen any evidence that he was), for deciding for the time being and before Congress acted, which one of these was the lawful government of Louisiana. If the case was made in which he had a right to decide it, and if the case was made under the act of Congress which gave him the right and made it his duty to act, and therefore gave him jurisdiction to decide it, I do not blame him for deciding it, even if he decided it erroneously, provided he did it according to his best judgment."

Mr. Carpenter: "If the Senator will allow me one word right there, I understand him to maintain that the case has not arisen in regard to domestic violence in this State, that there is no conflict there between two governments, and that the President has not been called upon to interfere. Therefore all that part of the subject may be dismissed. It comes back, therefore, to a simple question between A and B contending for an office in which the Federal courts have ascertained a certain thing and made a certain decree. Now, what is the duty of the President? Has he any other duty in regard to that decree than to execute it?"

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, that is simply shutting our eyes to the real fact. The real fact is, and the real fact contemplated by the President was, that here were two bodies, the one claiming to be the Legislature, and the other claiming to be the Legislature, and one man claiming to be Governor and another man claiming to be Governor; and it is merely sticking in the bark to talk about its being a mere private suit between A and B. I repeat that if the President was called upon according to the statute so that he was compelled to decide, then he did right to decide; he was bound then to decide; but he was not bound by the decision of this judge, much less was he bound by a decision of this judge which is in direct violation of the very act of Congress under which the judge professed to act. I say once more, therefore, that where there are two governments thus set up, each claiming to be the lawful government of the State, the highest authority to decide that question is the Congress of the United States, and in the absence of a decision by Congress, then it is for the President to decide."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the resolution offered by the Senator from Indiana."

The resolution was agreed to.

On February 25th the following message, relative to affairs in Louisiana, from President Grant, was sent to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your attention is respectfully invited to the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana.

Grave complications have grown out of the election there on the 6th of November last, chiefly attributable, it is believed, to an organized attempt, on the part of those controlling the election officers and returns, to defeat in that election the will of a majority of the electors of the State. Different persons are claiming the executive offices, two bodies are claiming to be the Legislative Assembly of the State, and the confusion and uncertainty produced in this way fall with paralyzing effect upon all its interests.

Controversy arose as soon as the election occurred over its proceedings and results, but I declined to interfere until suit, involving this controversy to some extent, was brought in the Circuit Court of the United States under and by virtue of the act of May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes."

Finding that resistance was made to judicial process in that suit, without any opportunity, and, in my judgment, without any right to review the judgment of the court upon the jurisdictional or other questions arising in the case, I directed the United States marshal to enforce such process, and to use, if necessary, troops for that purpose, in accordance with the thirteenth section of said act, which provides that "it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process under this act."

Two bodies of persons claimed to be the returning board for the State, and the Circuit Court in that case decided that the one to which Lynch belonged, usually designated by his name, was the lawful returning board, and this decision has been repeatedly affirmed by the District and the Supreme Courts of the State. Having no opportunity or power to canvass the votes, and the exigencies of the case demanding an immediate decision, I conceived it to be my duty to recognize those persons as elected who received and held their credentials to office from what then appeared to me to be, and has since been decided by the Supreme Court of the State to be, the legal returning board.

Conformably to the decisions of this board, a full set of State officers has been installed and a Legislative Assembly organized, constituting, if not a *de jure* at least a *de facto* government, which, since some time in December last, has had possession of the offices and been exercising the usual powers of government. But opposed to this has been another government claiming to control the affairs of the State, and which has, to some extent, been *pro forma* organized.

Recent investigation into said election has developed so many frauds and forgeries as to make it doubtful what candidates received a majority of the votes actually cast, and in view of these facts a variety of action has been proposed. I have no specific recommendation to make upon the subject; but, if there is any practical way of removing these difficulties by legislation, then I earnestly request that such action may be taken at the present session of Congress.

It seems advisable that I should state now what course I shall feel bound to pursue in reference to the matter in the event of no action by Congress at this time. Subject to any satisfactory arrangement that may be made by the parties to the controversy, which, of all things, is the most desirable, it will be my duty, so far as it may be necessary for me to act,

to adhere to that government heretofore recognized by me. To judge of the election and qualifications of its members is the exclusive province of the Senate; as it is, also, the exclusive province of the House to judge of the election and qualification of its members; but, as to State offices, filled and held under State laws, the decisions of the State judicial tribunals, it seems to me, ought to be respected.

I am extremely anxious to avoid any appearance of undue interference in State affairs, and, if Congress differs from me as to what ought to be done, I respectfully urge its immediate decision to that effect. Otherwise, I shall feel obliged, as far as I can by the exercise of legitimate authority, to put an end to the unhappy controversy which disturbs the peace and prostrates the business of Louisiana, by the recognition and support of that government which is recognized and upheld by the courts of the State.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 25, 1873.

In the Senate the message was ordered to be printed and in the House it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On February 27th, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill to establish a government in the State of Louisiana, republican in form, which was as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the election held in the State of Louisiana on the fourth day of November, 1872, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Superintendent of Education, and for Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of said State, is hereby declared null and void; and it is further ordered and declared that the persons who were entitled to hold the said State offices on the said fourth day of November shall continue in office and be recognized as the legal officers of said State by the Government of the United States until their successors are chosen and qualified in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2. That an election shall be held in said State on the second Tuesday in May, 1873, by the legally-qualified voters thereof, for the State officers enumerated in the foregoing section, and for such Senators and members of the House of Representatives of said State as ought to have been chosen on the said 4th day of November, 1872, under the constitution and laws of said State; and the officers and members of the General Assembly for said State to be chosen under the provisions of this act shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties at the time and in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 3. That William B. Woods, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the circuit embracing the State of Louisiana, shall immediately proceed to said State and discharge the duties hereinafter imposed upon him. He shall, without delay, appoint two competent and suitable persons State registrars, who shall be citizens and qualified voters of said State, and members of opposite political parties, and who shall cause to be made a new and complete registration of all the legally-qualified voters of said State, which registration shall be commenced on the third Tuesday in March, 1873, and shall be completed ten days prior to the day fixed by this act for holding said election.

Sec. 4. That it is hereby made the duty of said registrars to appoint two supervisors of registration in each parish of said State, except for the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and in said parish of Jefferson there shall be appointed two supervisors of registration for the right bank and two for the left bank of said parish, and in the parish and city of Orleans

there shall be two supervisors of registration appointed for each ward of said parish and city, which supervisors of registration shall be legal voters of the parish or ward for which they may be appointed, and shall be members of different political parties; and the said supervisors of registration shall jointly appoint two clerks, subject to the approval of the State registrars, who shall be of opposite political parties.

Sec. 5. That the existing police-jury wards in the parishes of said State shall each constitute a separate election precinct; and the supervisors of registration for the several wards in the city of New Orleans shall, before commencing registration, divide their respective wards into as many election precincts as may be necessary to accommodate all the voters in said wards, and one day before said registration shall commence there shall be published in two daily newspapers of general circulation in said city, and in one German and one French newspaper published in said city, a full and complete statement of the election precincts thus established in each ward, which statement shall set forth the number and boundaries of the said election precincts.

Sec. 6. That the State registrars shall provide the supervisors of registration with the necessary books, stationery, and blanks for a thorough and complete registration of the voters of said State, and the ballot-boxes necessary to conduct said election; and the supervisors of registration in each parish of said State, except the parish of Orleans, shall post, for three consecutive days prior to the commencement of registration, in three public places in each ward, printed notices of the place where the registration office shall be opened in said ward, and the time when it shall commence and close; and in no case shall said office be kept open for a less period than three days in any one ward. In the city of New Orleans the registration offices shall be opened in one place only in each ward in a central and convenient location: *Provided*, That all supervisors of registration shall afford every possible facility for the registration of all legally-qualified voters; and for incompetency or delinquency in the discharge of their duties the State registrars may remove any supervisor of registration.

Sec. 7. That said supervisors of registration shall register every person qualified to vote by the laws of said State, and who shall apply, and shall issue to each person so registered a certificate of registration, to be signed by both supervisors, which certificate shall specify the name, nativity, age, parish, and election precinct in which said registered voter resides. And said certificates shall be numbered to correspond with the entries made in the books of registration, and the person to whom such certificate is issued shall be entitled to vote thereon. In every case where said supervisors shall disagree as to the right of any person applying to register, the facts of the case shall be submitted in writing to the State registrars for their decision; and in case of their disagreement the case shall be referred to the judge aforesaid, whose decision thereon shall be final; and in case any person applying shall feel aggrieved at a refusal to admit him to registration, he may apply in writing to the State registrars, and in case of their disagreement the case shall be referred as above to the judge aforesaid, and his decision shall be final.

Sec. 8. That said supervisors of registration shall, five days prior to the election, appoint two commissioners of election for each election precinct, who shall reside in and be qualified voters of the precinct, and from different political parties. The commissioners shall appoint two clerks. Not less than three days before the day of election the supervisors of registration shall post printed notices stating the place at which the election shall be held in each election precinct and the names of the commissioners of the election. The polling-places shall be established so as best to accommodate all the voters of the precinct.

SEC. 9. That on the day fixed for holding the election the commissioners of election and their clerks shall assemble at the place fixed for holding the election in their respective precincts; in case one or more of the commissioners shall be absent at the hour fixed for opening the polls, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the legal voters present: *Provided*, That in every case there shall be one commissioner selected from each political party. At six o'clock A. M. they shall open the ballot-boxes in the presence of the public, they shall then close and securely fasten the same by lock or seal, and they shall then proceed to receive the ballots of such persons as present themselves and offer to vote, who furnish certificates of registration as required by this act, and who reside in the precinct in which they offer to vote. The polls shall remain open for the reception of ballots until six o'clock P. M., when the commissioners of election shall open the ballot-boxes in the presence of the public, and proceed to count the ballots therein contained, without cessation, until all shall have been counted. One commissioner shall take the ballots from the box, one at a time, and hand the same to the other commissioner, who shall read the names of the persons thereon, and the office for which each was voted for; and the clerks shall keep an accurate tally of the votes thus counted, with the names and offices of all persons voted for. When the result has been thus attained, the commissioners shall make a statement in writing, signed by them and their clerks, and sworn to before some officer competent to administer oaths by the laws of said State, which shall show the number of votes cast for each person for the offices to be filled at this election, which statement shall be made in duplicate, and one copy delivered on the day following the election to the supervisors of registration for the parish or ward in which the election is held, and the other, securely inclosed in a strong envelope, transmitted by mail to the Secretary of State in New Orleans. The supervisors of registration shall, within three days after the day of election, make an accurate compilation of the votes as returned to them by the commissioners of election in their respective parishes or wards, and shall make returns thereof duly sworn to in duplicate, one copy to be delivered by one of them in person to the State registrars, and the other shall be inclosed in a strong envelope and transmitted by mail to the Secretary of State in New Orleans.

SEC. 10. That one day prior to the election the supervisors of registration shall furnish the commissioners of election, in the several election precincts throughout their respective parishes or wards, written or printed lists of all registered voters in the several precincts, containing the name and number of registration of each person entitled to vote at the precinct; and during the election, as each person casts his ballot, his name shall be checked on the list by one of the clerks, and the other clerk shall write or stamp the word "voted" across the face of the certificate of registration of the person voting. These lists shall be returned with the ballot-boxes and ballots to the supervisors of registration, and deposited by them in the office of the clerk of the court of each parish, except the parish of Orleans, and in the parish of Orleans in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 11. That all ballots shall be either printed or written, and each ballot shall contain the names and offices of all persons voted for.

SEC. 12. That within ten days after the day of the election the State registrars shall, in the presence of the judge aforesaid, open the returns made to them by the supervisors of registration for the several parishes of the State and for the several wards of the city of New Orleans, and examine, canvass, and compile the same, and make public proclamation of the result of said election in two newspapers of general circulation and of opposite politics. They shall furnish to the Secretary of State for the State

of Louisiana a certified list of the names of the persons returned elected as members of the General Assembly of said State; the said list shall indicate the representative district for which each member of the House of Representatives has been elected, and the senatorial district for which each Senator was elected; and the persons so returned elected shall assemble at the Mechanics' Institute in New Orleans, or at such other place as may be secured by the proper authority for the meeting of the General Assembly of said State, on the second Monday after the date of the promulgation of the result of said election by the State registrars.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of State shall, on the second day of the session of the General Assembly, deliver to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the returns made to him by the supervisors of registration in their original inclosures, with the seals unbroken, which returns shall be examined and counted as required by the constitution of said State, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and for members of the General Assembly. On the first Monday after the convening of the General Assembly elected under the provisions of this act, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, together with all other State officers thus elected, shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, and the government thus established shall be recognized by the Government of the United States as the legal government of the State of Louisiana: *Provided*, That the terms of office of the persons chosen at said election shall terminate the same as if they had been elected on the 4th day of November, 1872.

SEC. 14. That any person who shall register and vote at this election who, at the time of registering and voting, was not a qualified elector under the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, or any person who shall vote upon any certificate of registration not issued to and belonging to him, or any person who shall register under a false or assumed name, or any person who shall register or vote more than once, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and punished by a fine not to exceed \$5,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor for a period not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. That any supervisor of registration who shall knowingly and willfully issue a certificate of registration to any person not entitled to the same, or who shall fraudulently enter upon the registration-books any fictitious name or names, and issue or cause to be issued certificates of registration in such fictitious names, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor for a period not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. That any commissioner of election who shall refuse to receive the ballot of any person duly registered and producing a certificate of registration entitling him to vote at that precinct, or who shall knowingly permit any person to vote not qualified by law, or who shall permit any ballots other than those really cast by persons legally entitled to vote to be put into the ballot-box, or who shall make any fraudulent or false count or return, or who shall fail faithfully to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a period not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 17. That any supervisor of registration who shall make any false count, compilation, or return of any vote or votes cast at this election, or shall change or mutilate any returns made to him by the commissioners of election, or shall permit any of the same to be done, or who shall refuse or fail to faithfully comply with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by imprisonment at

hard labor for a period not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 18. That any person who shall commit any act of violence or intimidation, or offer any bribe with intent to prevent any person legally qualified from voting, or to influence any person to vote contrary to his wishes, or who shall be guilty of any frauds in registration or in voting or in counting the ballots, or in making returns, or of any act calculated to influence any other person to commit any of the aforesaid acts of violence, intimidation, or fraud, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a period not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 19. That the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses made punishable by this act.

Sec. 20. That the officers to be appointed under the provisions of this act shall receive compensation as follows: the State registrars the sum of ten dollars per day each for a period not exceeding seventy-five days; the supervisors of registration the sum of eight dollars per day each, and clerks of registration five dollars per day each for a period not exceeding sixty days; the commissioners and clerks of election shall each receive the sum of five dollars for all services required by this act.

Sec. 21. That the State registrars shall have authority to rent necessary office-room in the city of New Orleans, and to defray all incidental expenses attending the proper discharge of the duties of their office, and to employ not to exceed two clerks at the rate of five dollars per day each.

Sec. 22. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under this act, and on the application of the Governor of said State or of said judge of the Circuit Court to maintain the public peace, and to sustain the officers appointed under this act in the discharge of their duties until a government shall be established in said State under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 23. That the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the registration and election provided for in this act, and the same shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

A substitute for the bill was offered by way of amendment by Senator Hill, of Georgia. It simply constituted certain persons of the Legislature of the State as having been elected by the people, and authorized them to count the election returns from State officers and declare who were elected. Such persons should discharge the duties of said offices, etc.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Now, sir, what is it necessary for Congress to do? Not to pass the bill introduced by the majority of the committee, to overturn the State government, to overturn an existing government, and an efficient government, recognized by the highest tribunals of the State, for I believe that would be disastrous, disastrous in generations yet to come, in settling a fatal precedent that might in its consequences absorb and destroy all the State governments. It is not necessary to recognize this faction that is trying to force itself into power, that is trying to promote blood and strife. If we do any thing we

ought to recognize that State government that has been recognized by the courts, and give to it the moral support of Congress. But if we do nothing, the President has told us that he will go on, as he has done already; he will recognize the Kellogg government and will sustain it. If Congress shall adjourn without action, or, what will be better, if Congress shall intimate its acknowledgment of the existing government down there, these men will be powerless from that very hour. They are now hoping to stir up strife, that that strife may operate in the Capitol at Washington, and have its effect upon our action here; but if we shall recognize the existing government, or if we adjourn without doing any thing on that point, they are powerless, and the Kellogg government will go on smoothly for the coming three years, until another election in that State shall settle these questions."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, I propose to make at this stage of the debate a few observations, and but a few. And now, sir, let us see what are either admitted or undeniable facts.

"In the first place, it is an undeniable fact that no legal canvass of the votes cast at the last election in Louisiana has been made. There is no controversy about that."

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "If the Senator will allow me, it is admitted in the majority report that the canvass was under color of law, and in my judgment the De Fries board had a perfect right to canvass those returns and make the returns they did for the Legislature. I think the law authorized it."

Mr. Thurman: "I had taken it to be the fact that no legal canvass of the votes had been made. It only shows my imperfect knowledge of the facts; and if the truth be that a legal canvass had been made, then it is an admitted fact that the only legal canvass which was made shows McEnery to be elected.

"In the next place, it is an admitted fact that McEnery had a majority of the votes cast for Governor, according to the election returns. There is no question about that.

"In the third place, it is admitted, or is undeniable, that the Kellogg government is a sheer usurpation. There can be no question about that.

"In the fourth place, it is admitted that the President has recognized the Kellogg government. Then, as a matter of law, no one will assert that Congress is bound by that recognition, for, on the contrary, we all agree that Congress is not bound by it in the slightest degree.

"In the next place, it will be admitted that it is the duty of Congress to recognize the true government if there is such a government.

"Then it will be admitted that the determination of the question which is the true government belongs to the political department of the Federal Government, and that, therefore, the determination of Judge Durell has no binding

effect whatsoever, even if he had proceeded in a case where his jurisdiction would be undeniable.

"This brings us to the question, Is there a lawful government in Louisiana? A few facts, it seems to me, will answer that question. Whether these votes were counted and canvassed by a proper board or not, looking through mere forms and figures to the reality and substance of the case, the fact is undeniable and is undenied that McEnery had a majority of the votes according to the legal returns. No question is made as to the legality of the returns. Their legality is admitted, and it is admitted that according to those returns McEnery has the majority, and that establishes his right, and that makes it our duty to recognize him as the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

"But what is said in answer to this? It is said that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has recognized what is called the Lynch board as a legal board, and that having recognized that board it necessarily follows that the persons declared by that board to be elected are the persons entitled to hold the offices: and that is the answer of the Senator from Indiana. Now, Mr. President, I deny that proposition, wholly apart from the question made by the Senator from Wisconsin that the decision of that Supreme Court of Louisiana was in a case of which it had no jurisdiction, that all that it said on that question was *obiter dictum*. Wholly apart from that question, I deny the proposition that the Congress of the United States, in determining which is the true government in Louisiana is conclusively bound by the decision of the Supreme Court of that State. I assert that even if that court had possessed the most complete jurisdiction under the constitution of that State to decide that question its decision would not conclusively bind the Congress of the United States. Sir, let us see how this is.

"The case of *Luther vs. Borden* is referred to; and what was said by the Supreme Court of the United States in that case in reference to the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, which is cited as sustaining the conclusion at which the Senator from Indiana arrived? Why, sir, it does not sustain it at all. Unquestionably the decision of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island in respect to the interpretation of the constitution of that State is binding on the Federal judiciary, and that is all that that case decides in respect to that decision; but that case decides this, and it is the important matter, that what was the true government in the State of Rhode Island was a question to be decided by the political department of this Government, and that when the political department of this Government decided, the judicial department was bound to follow that decision; but if there were an absence of decision by the political department of this Government, then in the

absence of such decision the Federal judiciary would be bound to follow the decision of the State judiciary upon a question of the interpretation of the State constitution and laws. That is all.

"Sir, to put it in a plain light, suppose that the political department of the Government of the United States had recognized the Dorr government, and the Supreme Court of that State had recognized the other government as the true government, which decision would the Supreme Court of the United States have followed, that of the political department of the Federal Government or that of the judicial department of the government of the State? We all know that it would have followed the decision of the political department of the Federal Government, although it was adverse to the decision of the judicial department of the State. We all know the very principles laid down in that decision would have required the court so to do.

"Now, sir, as the decision of the question which is the true Legislature belongs to the political department of the Government, and the judicial department is bound, as was said in *Luther vs. Borden* by the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously, by the decision of the political department, it follows as a matter of course that we are bound to decide that question for ourselves, irrespective of any decision that the Supreme Court of Louisiana may have made. If we would not be bound by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as that court has admitted we would not; if, on the contrary, that court is bound by our decision; if the highest judicial tribunal in the United States cannot bind us in deciding this question, how can it be pretended that the decision of a Supreme Court of a State can bind us? Such an argument will not bear investigation at all. The moment you admit what was said down in *Luther vs. Borden*, and has been recognized as law ever since, that the determination of the question which is the legal Legislature in a State, who is the legal Governor of a State, belongs to the political department of this Government, and that the judicial department is bound by the decision of the political, the moment you admit that undeniable and incontrovertible law, that moment you free yourselves from any trammels created by this decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

"That being the case, we look at the facts to find out which was the Legislature, and pray what do we find? We find a body claiming to be the Legislature established by bayonets, under the order, admitted to be void and of no authority, of a district judge of the United States. We find that under an order absolutely void, which the judge had no more authority to pronounce than any Senator on this floor, and by the employment of troops of the United States, a particular body of men were inaugurated as the Legislature of that

State, and now it is said that we cannot look at that fact; now it is said that we can take no cognizance of the fact that that Legislature had its origin in the usurpation of a judge and the employment of military force; now it is said that we cannot look through this flimsy veil that is thrown over this body to ascertain the real facts of the case, but that, because the Supreme Court of Louisiana has seen fit to recognize that body as the Legislature, therefore our mouths are closed and our eyes are shut to the truth of the case. Sir, that will not do at all. A body, calling itself the Legislature, that has its origin in usurpation and violence wholly unknown to our Constitution, that was set up by fraud, by usurpation, and by force, cannot be recognized by the Senate of the United States as a legitimate Legislature.

"I think, therefore, that the true solution of this matter is to recognize McEnery as the Governor of that State. If that should be done, then I think we shall have peace there in a very short time, and a legal government there in a very short time. Then the President of the United States, I have no doubt, will do what will then be plainly his duty to do, recognize the same individual, for every one must admit that the President is bound by the recognition of Congress. If Congress shall recognize McEnery as the Governor of that State, the President is bound to recognize him, too. The President had a right as a matter of course to decide in the first instance, before Congress had spoken. I have said so heretofore, and I repeat it; but his decision is in no degree binding on us, while our decision is binding on him. Sir, recognize this man, who had the majority according to the legal returns of the election, as the Governor of the State, and then the President can recognize him, and then all will go well."

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, said: "The Senator's argument seems to proceed upon the idea that the McEnery returns were legal except some informality in canvassing them, and on that ground he claims the right of recognition of the McEnery government. I merely wish to state one fact so that we may not fall into error in this discussion. I have not talked with members of the committee, but I do not suppose there is one of them who recognizes those returns as legal returns. A portion of those returns were examined by the committee, and it was stated by a gentleman of high character respecting one side of this case, and it was acknowledged and admitted right there, that they were forgeries. Therefore, I do not wish to have the Senate or the country led into the belief that the only doubt about the McEnery returns was the informality in the counting of the votes, because that is not the fact. The fact is that a portion of the returns were absolute forgeries. The returns from some six or eight parishes were presented to us by Senator Ray, calling the attention of the

committee to the fact that the returns were made out in one handwriting; whole lists of names, the figures, the certificates of the judges of election, the oath of the judges, and every thing connected with them were in the same handwriting. They were exhibited to the committee, and no one of the committee who examined the returns will deny this fact."

Mr. Morton: "Allow me to call the attention of the Senator to the further fact that there was evidence before the committee to show that the returns from two parishes distant from New Orleans a long way were made out in New Orleans."

Mr. Logan: "That is true. The reason why I make this suggestion at this time is in order to justify the reasoning of the majority of the committee. We came to the conclusion that both elections were fraudulent, but that there was *prima facie* more evidence of fraud on that side than the other; but when we argued and tried to come to a conclusion as to the right of either party upon the ground that either one could come in without fraud, we found that to be a fallacy, because the evidence clearly shows and was exhibited to every one there that many of these returns, at least six of them, were absolute forgeries."

Mr. Thurman: "This is the first time I ever heard of the fact. I am obliged to my friend for mentioning it."

Mr. Logan: "I merely stated it so that we may have it before us in this discussion."

Mr. Thurman: "It was very pertinent for my friend to call my attention to it. It is a very pertinent matter, indeed, and if rejecting those forged returns McEnery has not a majority of the votes, then I cannot vote to recognize him as Governor, but I understood the fact to be acknowledged that upon the legal returns, those about which there could be no controversy, he had the majority. If I am in error about that, the Senator will correct me. I will yield the floor. I have said all that I desire to say."

Mr. Trumbull: "I shall only occupy it a moment."

Mr. Thurman: "I do not wish it to be considered that the Senator is occupying my time. I yield the floor; I have said all that I desire to say now."

Mr. Trumbull: "The De Feriet board in counting the returns of the Legislature said:

We, the undersigned returning officers, pursuant to authority vested in us by act No. 98, of 1872, approved November 20, 1872, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct compilation of the statements of votes cast at an election for representatives to the General Assembly, held in the several parishes of the State of Louisiana on the 4th day of November, 1872, as made by the supervisors of registration of the said parishes, and we hereby declare that the following-named persons were duly and lawfully elected to represent their respective districts, to wit:

"They go on then and name the persons elected from the different districts."

There being no returns from the parishes of St. Tammany and Terrebonne, and only meagre, informal, and illegal returns from the parishes of Iberville and St. James, we do not take the responsibility to declare the result of the election in the same, but postpone action to await the determination of the General Assembly.

Mr. Thurman: "How is the majority according to the legal returns?"

Mr. Trumbull: "On the Legislature?"

Mr. Thurman: "No; on the Governor."

Mr. Trumbull: "The Legislature counts the vote for Governor. The board make up a statement of it, and then it goes to the Legislature, which under the constitution is required to declare the vote for Governor. The majority on the Governor's vote, I think, is about seven thousand for McEnery; I have not the figures before me."

Mr. Thurman: "Is it seven thousand after rejecting the returns of which the Senator from Illinois on my right (Mr. Logan) has spoken?"

Mr. Morton: "Those returns are not rejected."

Mr. Trumbull: "I will turn to the exact figures. I can give them in a moment."

Mr. Thurman: "Let us have them."

Mr. Trumbull: "The vote for Governor, according to the Mitchell board—that was the board that succeeded the De Feriet board—is 66,403 for McEnery and 59,760 for Kellogg. That is a majority of between six and seven thousand. The Mitchell board succeeded the De Feriet board; the Senator understands, I suppose, how that is?"

Mr. Thurman: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Trumbull: "The Mitchell board made this computation of the votes for Governor, and that is the result at which they arrived. If the Senator from Ohio will turn to the last page of this volume of testimony, he will find what was said by Mr. Ray in regard to forged returns:

John Ray recalled.

The Witness: I desire to call the attention of the committee to a statement, at a suggestion made by one member of the committee yesterday. I examined and found, and if the committee will act as experts they will find, that the commissioners of elections in several cases in the parishes have their names forged to the affidavits. For instance, there is one from Madison parish (exhibiting the papers), and so in the parish of Grant also, and in the parish of Point Coupee, and in the parish of East Baton Rouge, which if the committee will examine as experts they will find it very evident in some cases that they were forged.

"That was the evidence about it, the statement of Mr. Ray. We had no other evidence of their being forged at all, and I was never satisfied myself that there were any forged returns."

Mr. Morton: "This whole matter arises under the constitution and laws of a State. It is a State question. Whether Governor Kellogg was elected is a question arising entirely under the constitution and laws of Louisiana, and as to who compose the Legis-

lature of Louisiana is a question arising entirely under the laws of that State, to be determined by the Legislature itself; and now the broad proposition is that Congress shall come in and determine the question of an election arising exclusively under the laws of a State. I say it is not competent for it to do it under any circumstances, that the question of a fraud under State laws is to be determined by the State tribunals. We must recognize the authority of the State tribunal in a case of that kind; we must recognize the authority of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; we must recognize the authority of the returning board; we must recognize the authority of each House of that Legislature to determine who were entitled to seats and who were not. That is a right that belongs to every legislative body in the world. They are the judges of the elections and qualifications of their own members. We can determine whether a Senator was lawfully elected to this body; but we cannot go into that Legislature and inquire whether A B or C D received a majority of the votes at the polls. That is a question first to be determined in Louisiana by the returning board, and next by the House of which those persons were members; and when they have settled that it is not for us to go behind it.

"There is not a question in this case that does not arise under the constitution and laws of Louisiana. They are all State questions, and their State tribunals have settled them. First, the returning board held by the Supreme Court to be the lawful board determined who were elected members of the Legislature, and we are bound to give that credit. You may say they decided wrongfully; you may say they acted without returns and all that; but, sir, it is the tribunal created by the laws of the State to settle that very question, and we must give due credit to its finding. If we can go behind the finding of that board and say they acted upon false information or had not the returns, we do it in every other State of the Union. The next time when we are asked to do it the case need not be quite so glaring; a smaller fraud will answer; and the third time a still weaker case will answer, until the Congress of the United States shall have the organization of every State Legislature in its hand.

"Sir, we dare not adopt that doctrine. It would result in the absorption and destruction of the State governments. The States have a right to organize their Legislatures in their own way. That is a right reserved to them under the Constitution. I do not believe in State sovereignty, but I believe in State rights, and the Constitution of the United States has guaranteed to every State the right to organize its Legislature in its own way, and to determine by its own tribunals whether it has a lawful quorum, or whether its members are entitled to seats, and when they have made that determination we are bound by it. If we

say they acted wrongfully or decided fraudulently, that principle gives us the right in every case to go and inquire into the organization of the State government; and after all the Congress of the United States is thus made the returning board for every Legislature, the final board to inquire whether a Legislature in West Virginia, or in any other State, has been properly organized.

"Whether that was the legal returning board was a question to be decided by the Supreme Court of that State; not by us. They have solemnly decided that what was known as the Lynch board was the legal returning board, but the Senator from Wisconsin says they had not jurisdiction. He knows better than the Supreme Court of Louisiana whether they had jurisdiction. He gives it a cursory glance, and disposes of it in a few brilliant sentences. I say they had jurisdiction, but, whether they had or not, they were the judges of their own jurisdiction, and we are bound by their decision upon a point arising exclusively under the laws of the State. The Supreme Court has decided that the Legislature was a lawful Legislature; they were called upon to do it, and could not avoid it. How? A law was passed with regard to contested elections, and that question came before the Supreme Court in the case of Morgan, who claimed to have been elected supreme judge, and the Supreme Court was compelled to pass upon it, and they said that that law was passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, that it was valid and binding; but the Senator from Wisconsin says that we understand all that much better than they do, that it was not a lawful Legislature, and that the Supreme Court of the State had no jurisdiction to examine and decide the question at all.

"It is proposed to overturn that government, and either have a new election in the month of May next, Governor Warmoth in the mean time being placed back, or if we cannot do that, says the Senator from Wisconsin, we must take the McEnery government—the McEnery government, a mere supplement to the government of Warmoth, and McEnery must be put in there, installed over the colored people of Louisiana, elected by defrauding thousands of them out of their votes, elected as the enemy of the colored people, as the acknowledged foe of their race, running on what was called the white man's ticket in the State of Louisiana, and every white man was urged to vote for McEnery upon the ground that he represented the white people. I say he was running as the white man's candidate. It is now proposed that he shall be inducted into power in Louisiana, when there is an acknowledged majority of the people of that State who are colored people. The proposition to put McEnery there is to put a minority candidate in as Governor of Louisiana. I do not believe the Congress of the United States will do it."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "I have

been very much impressed with what the Senator from Indiana has just said on the subject of our power. I do not myself doubt the power of the Government of the United States, when the supreme occasion shall arise for it, of determining for itself that there is no government in a State; but as the Senator from Indiana has said, and as the Senator from New York, I believe, stated with great force, it must be a time that brings you to where you can say in a moral sense, as the Senator from New York did, that it is the last resort of kings. So that I agree with the Senator from Indiana that we have not here the occasion when this last power of ours, although we possess it, should be exercised. Going so far with him, I am sorry to feel compelled, from the best consideration I have been able to give to this case, to separate.

"I think we are obliged upon the evidence that we have to determine, as he agrees, either that we must allow the Kellogg government to go on, and stand by it as the final and lawful government of that State, so far as the United States are concerned, or we must determine that it has been set up by us and not by the people of that State, and give to the other party, who on the face of the returns appears to have been elected, the office, until, by the proper process of law in that State, if he is not really entitled to it, it shall be determined that some other person is. I think that the more we look at it the better we shall be satisfied that there are less evils and less dangers in declaring one way or the other that the people of that State having had an election according to the forms of their law, must have *prima facie* elected somebody to be their chief magistrate. If we say that, as it appears to me we must, then the question is who *prima facie* has been elected?"

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "The proof shows that as to the McEnery government the election was so managed as to defeat the will of the majority and prevent a fair election. and in the other case that the actual majority of the votes returned according to law were not in favor of the government set up by Kellogg. Those two facts it seems to me are reasonably established.

"Now, what shall we do? Shall we set the example for all time to come of allowing a government to be established permanently that was not elected by the majority of those who voted? Shall we on the other hand allow a government to be perpetuated that was organized, engineered, conceived, and founded in fraud? Why, sir, to establish either of these two propositions is to subvert the republican principle. Therefore, I am disposed to acquiesce in the decision of the committee that we ought to set them both aside, under the powers given to us by the Constitution of the United States to guarantee to the State of Louisiana a republican form of government.

"Now, one question arises, and it is the only

question upon which I have had any doubt. The machinery of reorganization is amply provided and very carefully provided in this bill in a manner that is fair and just to all parties. A judge of unquestioned character is to preside over it and manage it. One of each party, having equal powers and functions, is to organize and prepare for an election, conduct it, control it, examine it, and return its result. That is the best agency and means that we can provide. But, in the mean time, who should perform the ordinary executive functions of the State government of Louisiana while this machinery is going on? There is the question, and the only question I have had any trouble about. Shall we restore the powers of a Governor to Warmoth, who, according to the statements that have been made here, has been the source and origin of the confusion and trouble in Louisiana? I felt the force of the objection made by the Senator from Indiana when he said that the very first result of this bill was to restore to power, to the collection of taxes, the discharge of executive functions, of pardoning convicts, and all the other powers and influence of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, a gentleman who, according to the testimony of the author of this bill, has been the source and origin of this trouble."

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said: "It seems to me that we are placed in this predicament: that by our action we must do one of three things. Non-action keeps a government in place that did not have a majority of the votes; was not elected by the people. Non-action does that because the President tells us that in that event he will continue to recognize the Kellogg government. Action to recognize the McEnery government recognizes and indorses a conspiracy that has been repudiated by the action of the Administration, by various judicial decisions, and by the action of both Houses of Congress in counting the votes for President of the United States.

"Then, what is the other alternative? The other alternative is to order a new election, and the committee have very sensibly proposed to allow the people of Louisiana to have the right that other citizens of the United States have, to elect their own officers. I think that is less arbitrary, a less violation of the Constitution, than either of the other proceedings would be."

Mr. Trumbull said: "The statement that the election in Louisiana was an organized fraud is without a basis to rest upon. There was a board of canvassers appointed under a law approved the 20th of November, 1872. That law required the canvassers to be of different political parties. It was made up of Mr. Archibald Mitchell and F. R. Southmayd, Democrats; B. R. Forman, a Republican; and S. M. Todd and O. F. Hunsacker, Republicans. Mr. Thomas was origi-

nally a member of the board, 'and he with the rest of us canvassed the vote for the State officers and Legislature, when he went home and resigned his place, and Mr. Southmayd was chosen and qualified to fill it.' Mr. Forman, as candid and fair a man as you will find anywhere, was before the committee and testified in regard to the canvass. The Senator from Indiana has said, and I have no doubt it has been taken as if it were true, that there had been no canvass of the votes, that it was only a couple of clerks without any authority who counted them. That is not so. The majority of the committee say they were canvassed under color of law. In my judgment they were legally canvassed. Four parishes were left out of the canvass, and the number of votes in those parishes, Republican and Democratic, taking the election of 1870, is only about eight thousand, and the Republican majority in those parishes was less than half that.

"Mr. Packard is the United States Marshal in the State of Louisiana; he is the chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee; a very active politician, as he admitted. He was before the committee, and testified that in the larger portion of the State the election was as fair as elections held in any of the States usually are. Then he was asked as to how many parishes there were where he believed there were gross frauds. He stated seven, and that there had been reports of unfairness in ten or fifteen more. Now let me say to my friend from Ohio, who starts out with the assumption that this election was all a fraud, that this Mr. Packard (and this is shown by his testimony) had more than six hundred special deputies in the city of New Orleans supervising the election on the day it occurred. He had from two to four in every parish in the State. Some of his deputies served for seventy days, supervising the registration and the election.

"Let me state another fact. The official returns show that the vote at the last election was twenty thousand larger than ever before polled in the State. This is official. And yet the declaration is constantly made here that the whole thing was an organized fraud. Such declarations may be made, but the testimony does not warrant them. The Senator from Ohio said it was agreed by all the committee except myself that the election was an organized fraud. It is not so. The Senator from Georgia has never agreed to that statement."

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said: "I believe that Mr. Kellogg's government is not entitled to remain as the government of the State of Louisiana, and I want to remit the question to an election by the people. I should prefer to have the bill passed as it came from the committee; I think it is more rigidly logical than the bill as amended; but here I find half a dozen Senators who are willing to support the bill amended in its recital, and in

nothing else, who would oppose it if the recital be not amended. Now, what is a practical man under those circumstances to do? Is he to stand on the outer wall of his own peculiar views and imperil the end he would attain, or shall he yield these views, so far as he may do so without violating principle, to harmonize with other gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to his profoundest respect, and when he finds those of his friends differing from him on a particular question, he is fairly justified in thinking he must be wrong, and they must be right on that question?

"It is, practically, a question simply of this kind: whether the people of Louisiana shall be under the government of Mr. Kellogg, if you choose to put it in that form, four weeks or four years; that is all. The President of the United States has told Congress that if we adjourn without passing any law on the subject he will recognize Mr. Kellogg's government, and it will stand there supported by Federal authority for four years. I think that is all wrong. For the purpose of getting rid of that, for the purpose of remitting the question to the people again, for the purpose of having an election there conducted with perfect honesty to all parties, I am willing to throw over my views on this recital, and instead of reciting the fact which is plain enough from the enactment which follows, that that election is void, I am willing to recite another fact not at all inconsistent with it, from that election, which was held on the 4th of November, resulted in two organizations. That is true; the other was true. The one does not impeach the other."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the passage of the bill, and the yeas and nays have been ordered;" and, on being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Carpenter, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howe, Logan, Machen, Osborn, Ramsey, Sawyer, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, and Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Boreman, Casserly, Clayton, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Flanagan, Hamilton of Maryland, Harlan, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Morton, Norwood, Saulsbury, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, and West—29.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Blair, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Scott, Spencer, Stevenson, Sumner, Tipton, Vickers, Windom, and Wright—35.

So the bill was rejected.

A motion was subsequently made, on March 1st, to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected. This motion was laid on the table by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Carpenter, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Trumbull, and Vickers—28.

ABSENT—Messrs. Caldwell, Cameron, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamlin, Johnston, Lewis, Machen, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Scott, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, and Tipton—16.

In the Senate on February 7th, the bill was considered to create a commission to adjust the compensation of the several claimants for damages and for depredations by cruisers, to be discharged out of the indemnity fund awarded by the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, to be paid by Great Britain to the United States.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "Mr. President, I suppose it will be expected that acting for the committee I shall make a brief statement of the grounds upon which this bill rests.

"But still, Mr. President, this bill presents questions of very considerable importance, and questions about which men who are equally patriotic and equally desirous of maintaining the honor and performing the duties of the United States, differ widely; so that I shall be excused perhaps in a very few moments, not in making a speech, but in stating to such Senators as are kind enough to listen to me precisely the grounds upon which this bill rests. And to begin, it is necessary that we should understand precisely the state of circumstances out of which the bill grows; that is to say, we should know the history, condensed, or the critical points of the history which gave rise to these claims.

"In the first place we are to remember that the destruction of American commerce, for which we have received this sum of money, was a belligerent destruction. As the Supreme Court of the United States had decided, and as I think rightly, a state of war existed between the so-called Confederates and the United States. Of course, that did not necessarily imply that as to persons there may not also have been a state of treason which might subject individuals to punishment under the municipal laws of the United States; but that has no bearing on this question. As an aggregate question, if I may use such a term, a state of war existed. The destruction of the American commerce, therefore, followed from that state of war as a belligerent destruction occurring between belligerents, and hence, upon the principles of international law, a lawful destruction. That is to say, if the Confederates had been successful as they were unsuccessful, no citizen of the United States, no citizen or subject of any other country whose property was in an attitude where belligerent rights might arise against it would have any cause to complain that his ship was destroyed, his cargo sent to the bottom, his whole voyage

frustrated, because it is a well-understood principle of public law that prevails in all civilized nations that where a state of war exists between two parties, it is lawful, it is the very object of war, that each party shall be made to suffer in the persons and in the property of its respective subjects or citizens. So, then, the destruction of these ships and vessels of ours, in respect to which we have obtained this money in a greater or less degree, was a destruction, not by her Majesty's forces, not by the accidents of warfare, not by a warfare carried on by Great Britain against some other power, we occupying the attitude of a neutral, but it was accomplished by the belligerent exercise of the lawful forces of war, in the public sense in which I am now speaking, of a belligerent recognized by all the nations of the world.

"The result of that is, of course, that no citizen of the United States had any claim upon anybody, either his own Government or the Confederate government or the Government of Great Britain, in respect to any indemnity whatever, for the Government of her Majesty, so far as she was responsible at all, was responsible only as an accessory to an act which she did not commit, but which she aided another belligerent to commit by supplying that belligerent with munitions of war and with the augmentation of force occurring in her ports. The whole injury, therefore, that was committed by the Confederates through the accession and assistance of her Majesty's subjects was a national injury, because, as I have shown and as all people agree, between two belligerents every injury that is inflicted upon the people of the other side is a national injury in respect to which neither the citizen nor any person for him is entitled to any redress at all. He is like the soldier in the skirmish line, or leading the forlorn hope in a storming party; he happens to be merely the more exposed point of the national body proper that happens to receive the blow, and he only receives it as one component part of the whole nation, and the whole nation suffers accordingly.

"It is thus obvious, Mr. President, that her Majesty's Government committed no wrong in the personal sense against any citizen of the United States. She did not even issue any orders whatever for seizure or reprisal or capture. She only, by her negligence or by her sympathy with the rebellion—and it is not necessary to decide which—suffered her subjects to be accessories, in the way of furnishing aid and munitions to a belligerent to augment the power that that belligerent had to wage war upon us. I suppose nobody will dispute that proposition; and therefore it is that this case differs from the ordinary cases between neutral powers where undertaking to exercise rights on their own account the citizens of other neutral nations have suffered injury, an injury which from its very nature they would be entitled but for certain principles of

public policy to maintain an action for in the courts of the country that committed the injury. But in this case the injury, as it respected the Lairds if you please, who built some of the vessels for the depredations of which an award was made, is so very remote, so much more remote than the consequential injuries of ours which were disallowed, that no court, no statesman, no philosopher, no writer, would think of saying that an American citizen could have any claim upon the Lairds because they had built a vessel that augmented the force of the Confederacy, and that that force of the Confederacy was afterward exerted upon the property of the particular claimant. That would be out of the question.

"Then, as I say, Mr. President, the privity, as the lawyers would call it, the relation between the Government of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States whose property was destroyed by a Confederate cruiser, and that Confederate cruiser had been enabled to destroy that property from the fact that it had received a general augmentation of its force, not to prey upon that particular ship of our citizen, but to prey upon the commerce of the United States generally, is not such as either philosophy or law can recognize as creating a responsibility on the part of her Majesty's Government to any citizen of the United States, aside from any technical difficulties in the way of such a prosecution.

"The result of that reasoning, of course, is that whatever failure in the performance of duty her Majesty's Government committed was a national failure, and whatever wrong she committed upon us as having made herself through her subjects the accessory to the rebellion was a wrong which, as it respected her obligation and as it respected our rights, was purely an international one, and that neither the citizens of the United States nor the subjects of her Majesty could have any attitude in such a question other than as the mere elements (as in all national questions such elements must exist) which go to make up the cause of national grief.

"In this state of the case, the Government of the United States and its people complained of her Majesty's Government; not that she had destroyed our commerce, not that she had made an illegal destruction or seizure of our property, but that she had enabled a belligerent with whom we were at war to exercise a greater destructive power upon our property and upon our citizens than it would have been enabled to exercise but for this augmentation of its faculties and its functions and its powers that the subjects of her Majesty, having contributed to it, enabled it to do. That was our cause of complaint; and, of course in presenting that cause of complaint, it resolved itself in reaching a sum total, as all totals must resolve themselves into a variety of elements, into a variety of particulars, inasmuch as you never can have a total of any

kind except it be made up of an aggregate of particulars. And so it happened that in the presentation of these claims lists were made out showing that A and B and C and D had each had his ship and his cargo destroyed, showing that E and F and G and H had paid such and such insurance policies, showing that such and such expenses had been incurred in fitting out of cruisers to pursue these Confederate ships that had, through the aid of her Majesty's subjects, been able to augment their destructive power upon the high-seas. We presented these claims, and then we came to the making of the treaty under which this award has been made, and which, of course, must be the guide in determining what our rights are in respect to this money.

"The framers of the treaty of course were not ignorant of this state of history; and so you will find that the treaty itself looks carefully, not to the right of any citizen whatever, not to the payment of any citizen whatever; but it looks carefully and exclusively to the injury that has been done to the nation in the various respects and details which it has pointed out as a cause for redress. The eminent gentlemen upon both sides who framed this treaty were not ignorant of earlier history. They were skilled diplomatists. They were familiar, as we must assume, with the history of treaties in similar respects; and being familiar with the history of those treaties, as I shall show you, instead of following the course that treaties have always followed without exception, where it was intended that the parties should agree to pay any private persons anything whatever, they adopted an entirely different method of treating and an entirely different method in the treaty for the adjustment of these claims.

"Now, as I have said, going over a dry detail of history as to treaties, all these treaties we must assume were perfectly fresh in the minds of the high commission, as it was called, that made this Treaty of Washington, in the year 1871. They therefore understood that the unvarying course of historic precedent was that, where reclamations were to be allowed to citizens and not to nations, special and distinct provision was made for it in the treaty itself. With that before their eyes what did they do? Let us see.

"On the 8th of May, 1871, they made this treaty, which departed entirely from the precedents to which I have referred, where nations were undertaking to deal for the interest of the citizen, and were undertaking to make reclamation and compensation to the citizen for injuries that the other nation had committed, and set sail upon the broad sea of purely international obligation; and they did it for the obvious reason that flows from what I stated in the outset, that the injuries for which Great Britain was bound to make compensation, if she was bound to make it at all, were injuries to which she was not a direct

party, but an accessory only, and that the injuries themselves were belligerent injuries committed lawfully against our commerce and our citizens under the principles of public law by a belligerent with whom we were at war. And therefore, as they all understood, there was no ground whatever upon which we could assert in the name of any private citizen or in behalf of any private citizen, or for any private purpose whatever, any claim at all, because the destruction of a ship upon the high-seas by the Alabama, although Great Britain had augmented her force, had laid her keel, and supplied her guns, was, upon the principles of public law—and public law of course was the only law that could prevail between us and her Majesty's Government—a perfectly lawful procedure. In other words, upon the principles of public law, the destruction of an American vessel by the Alabama was a perfectly proper and lawful thing to do, because war existed. I am now only looking to the public side of the question; I am not saying whether an individual Southerner may or may not be tried for treason; that is entirely apart from this question. On the principles of public law, whatever injury one nation in a state of war or one belligerent, whether a nation or not, one party recognized by the nations of the earth as a belligerent, may commit upon the other, is perfectly fair play; and therefore the citizen, who as one part of the nation suffers, stands, as I have said, precisely as the soldier does who may suffer more than his fellow-soldier, because he happens to be in the skirmish-line, or in the forlorn hope, while his fellow-soldier is holding a position in the interior of the country.

"So that, as I say, Mr. President, these gentlemen, not unskilled in diplomacy, not ignorant of history, came to consider this question, as it must be considered, as solely an international question, in respect of which no right, no injury of a citizen had any place whatever, other than as the simple element which, with others, went to make up the national question, as a part goes to make up the whole. What did they do? They provided in the first article thus:

Whereas differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims.

"You will observe the wide departure in this language from that which had existed in other and prior treaties with her Majesty, where it was the intention that the claim of the citizen should be recognized, and that indemnity should be made to the citizen, and the wide departure that was taken from all this prior history of treaties, where the seizure or the destruction committed by the party who was to pay for it had been, not a belligerent seizure or destruction, but only the acci-

dental or incidental injury committed against a neutral nation by a belligerent, in her efforts to carry on war against a nation with which she was in a state of belligerency. So they say, not that 'whereas differences have arisen in respect to claims of citizens of the United States for illegal seizures or captures made under the authority or by the assistance of her Majesty's Government,' but, on the other hand, that differences have arisen between the two Governments in respect to the acts, not of her Majesty's cruisers, but in respect to the acts of belligerent Confederate cruisers carrying on war, lawful war, upon principles of public law, against the whole body of the United States. Then when we come to the seventh article, to condense this as much as possible, after having declared in article six what are the duties of neutral nations, we find this guide to the action of the tribunal:

The said tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel—

"not as to each citizen—

separately, whether Great Britain has by any act or omission failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of international law, not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels. In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross, to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, for all the claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the Government of Great Britain to the Government of the United States, at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award.

"That is the seventh article. There is no reference whatever to any claim of a citizen, no reference whatever to any right of a citizen, and, as I have said, for the obvious reason that the nature of the case was such that no citizen had any right, the nature of the case was such that as to a citizen her Majesty's Government had not committed any wrong whatever. No sailor of hers, no gun of hers, in the national sense, no ship of hers, had made a seizure, legal or illegal, right or wrong, of any vessel or any property of any citizen of the United States. She had only by a general contribution, and not for the purpose of making war upon us, strengthened the hands of the belligerent with whom we were at war, and thereby augmented the capacity for destruction that that belligerent had attained; and so it was necessary that we should look to her in the national sense alone; so it was necessary that she should respond to us, if she were bound to respond at all, in the national sense alone.

"Now we come to the tenth article, which provided that in case the tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfill her duties, and the tribunal does not award a sum in gross, a board of assessors shall be appointed who shall determine upon each head of the respective claims. It does not provide that that

board of assessors shall determine in favor of citizens and make awards to citizens; but, quite the reverse, it provides as follows upon that head: they shall 'ascertain and determine what claims are valid'—not what citizens are entitled—and 'what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability'—not on account of the citizen, as the other treaties had provided, but 'on account of the liability arising from such failure, as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the arbitrators.' Then it goes on to provide that the sum allowed finally shall be paid by one Government to the other, not, as is stated in the former treaties, for the benefit of the citizens whose particular property may have been destroyed, but simply paid from one Government to the other.

"Thus, Mr. President, it seems to me to be perfectly evident that by the treaty itself, in the light of the history that preceded it, or without that light upon the face of the treaty itself, the sum of money which has been awarded to us by the tribunal at Geneva, if that award was made in conformity to the treaty, was a sum awarded to the nation and not to individuals, and that it was awarded to the nation without any stint or limitation in respect to the uses to which the nation might apply it, and that these individual inquiries as to the classification of injuries were only the elements that went to make up the sum total that might be allowed.

"But, Mr. President, this tribunal did not undertake to decide beyond the treaty. It did not, as I construe its decision, undertake to say that any private claimant in any character was entitled to any standing at all in respect to a claim upon this fund. It only undertook to classify, as one of the articles of the treaty required it to classify, the vessels in respect to which it might be found that her Majesty's Government had been an accessory in the belligerence of the Confederate States, and having ascertained those vessels and decided that her Majesty's Government was liable for their acts to us as acts of belligerence accessory to the acts of a belligerent, and not for any illegal destruction of the private property of citizens of the United States, it then proceeds to decide that certain other claims that we make, as for prospective profits, as for the expense of chasing Confederate cruisers, as for unearned freights, as for a variety of things, are inadmissible as going to show that the sum we claim is more than we are entitled to have. It then goes on to say as a final conclusion:

The tribunal making use of the authority conferred upon it by article seven of the said treaty, by a majority of four voices to one, awards to the United States a sum of \$15,500,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to the consideration of the tribunal, conformably to the provisions contained in article seven of the aforesaid treaty; and in accordance with the terms of article

eleven of said treaty, the tribunal declares that all the claims referred to in the treaty, as submitted to the tribunal, are hereby fully, perfectly, and finally settled.

"Thus, Mr. President, you have in the decision of the tribunal itself, not a classification of the claims of citizens in an award for the indemnification of citizens, but an award following the treaty which gives to the United States, upon certain principles that it adopts in order to reach a sum that it may give, a certain sum of money as the indemnity that Great Britain owes to it for having been accessory to an act of belligerence committed in a state of public war by another belligerent against us, and not for any act or wrong that it had committed against any citizen of the United States, for it had not done it as such. So it appears to me that we have no difficulty in coming to the result that this money which has been awarded to us belongs to the people of the United States, and it is for them, through their Representatives in Congress, to determine what disposition ought to be made of it. There is no obligation, so far as I can understand it, of honor, or of law, or of public policy, which can constrain us in the slightest degree, in respect to this money, to do any other thing than that which we consider, looking to ourselves alone and to our citizens alone, to be right.

"Then we come to the question as to what is right. The Committee on the Judiciary, in reporting this bill, presented what they thought under the circumstances would be right. It must be remembered that the means of defending property upon the high-seas, the great highway of nations, is not so perfect as it is upon land; for, as all nations have a right to travel there, you can have no forts and no exclusive possession there. Therefore the duty of the Government to the protection of citizens' property upon the high-seas may be of a somewhat higher degree than its duty in respect to the protection of their property upon land for the reason that I have stated, that within their own territories they can exclude everybody else; they are not obliged to decide any questions as to neutrality or the want of it, because no nation under any circumstances has a right to infract its territory. Standing thus upon a different principle from that of making compensation to citizens who were loyal in the Southern States for losses on land, we thought we might, as an act of justice and propriety, pay to those who were the real sufferers by these Confederate cruisers, whose forces were augmented by the aid of her Majesty and for which this money was obtained, what they had lost. And, having done that, we provide that the sufferers directly, owners of ships and cargoes, officers, seamen, everybody whose property or whose person has suffered a direct loss by the acts of the vessels in respect of which the tribunal found her Majesty's Government to have been accessory,

shall be paid for their real losses, their actual losses. If they have received indemnity by having paid a premium in order that some one should insure them, then of course to that extent they ought not to be paid; they have been made good.

"Then we have taken the next step that appeared to us the perfectly logical one from that. If this be not a trust, if it be a matter of national right and of national recovery, the next step logically follows that the insurance companies who may have paid to the citizen who had thus received a direct loss the sum of his loss, is not entitled to make any claim either upon the generosity or the justice of the Government, if he himself, be he corporation or person, has not been the loser in that class of business that he undertook. If the insurer has taxed the people of the United States by his charges for insurance, which runs right down through freights and cargoes and sales until at last the consumer pays the burden, if he has made himself good for a given loss by this tax which he has spread over the whole country, in its commerce, in its industry, and in its consumption, there is no ground of equity that we can perceive upon which he is entitled to say, 'I will take from the Treasury of the United States a double compensation and will thereby realize a profit which out of the ordinary course of my business I had made good before, and thus gain by the loss of my fellow-citizens.' So we have introduced a provision into this bill, without enlarging upon it now, which excludes all insurance companies who have made profit out of their war risks; but those who did not make profit out of their war risks we provide to make good their losses, standing in the place of the insured to the extent that their war risks did not make them good.

"The scope of the bill, then, is based simply upon the theory that this sum of money which we have recovered is a sum of money that belongs to the nation and does not belong to any citizen; that it is the money of the people; that it is not charged with any trust whatever, and, therefore, it is only upon principles of public policy and natural justice that we provide for these direct sufferers of the class that I have named and upon the principles that I have thus briefly and imperfectly set forth. If after this there shall be a sum of money still left, it will be a question afterward for the United States to determine, if it shall be raised, what disposition might properly be made toward making good the losses of other citizens whose vessels were destroyed upon the high-seas by Confederate cruisers in respect of which the tribunal did not appear to think her Majesty's Government had been at fault; but that is a question perhaps entirely unnecessary to be argued here. This, I believe, covers the scope of the principle of the bill."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. Presi-

dent, nothing but what I consider to be the demands of justice and, to my apprehension, a regard for the national honor, would induce me to say one word on this subject. With the general scope of this bill I fully concur. If my amendment prevails, I can cheerfully vote for it. I prefer it to any other bill on the subject that I have seen, if this amendment of mine prevails. Indeed, I have no serious objection to any part of it except to that which I move to strike out.

"This bill proceeds upon the theory of paying precisely the claims in respect of which the award was made by the tribunal at Geneva, except such of those claims as are owned by insurance companies. It proceeds precisely upon the theory and principles upon which that tribunal proceeded in ascertaining the amount to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, excepting one singular particular; that is, it rejects claims in respect of which that tribunal made up its award, and says that those persons whose claims entered into the computation of that tribunal, and in respect of which they awarded millions of dollars, shall be utterly rejected and cast aside and the money given to some other persons, or to some other purpose, or retained by the United States.

"Now, sir, as I believe that the claims which this bill proposes to reject are as valid as any claims that were laid before that tribunal or will be laid before the board of commissioners that will be established by this bill, my sense of justice requires me to oppose the proposed exclusion of those claims, and what I regard as the national honor requires the same thing. With due respect to those who differ with me in opinion, I cannot consent to get money by the award of that tribunal of Geneva from Great Britain upon the ground that A B and C D and E F, citizens of the United States, had been injured, and that a sum of money ought to be awarded to the United States sufficient to indemnify them, and having thus obtained the money, through the virtue and the agency of their claims, say that they shall have not one dollar of it, but that we will appropriate it to some other purpose.

"I listened with the utmost attention to the very able and ingenious argument of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds), the chairman of the committee that reported this bill. It all rests upon one postulate which, in my judgment, is utterly unsound. It rests upon a theory unknown to public law. It rests upon a nomenclature that is known only in municipal criminal law. It rests upon the theory that the public law recognizes such a thing as a principal and an accessory; that in this case the Confederacy was the principal and Great Britain the accessory—a nomenclature, I repeat, wholly unknown to public law, and known only to municipal criminal law; and the principles therefore which the Senator has applied have no application whatsoever to a

case of public international law. The Confederacy was a belligerent, it is true, but Great Britain was not an accessory in the sense in which a private individual is an accessory to the principal who commits a crime. There is not one word in the negotiations between the parties, not one word in the treaty, not one word in the debates before the Geneva tribunal, not one word in its award, not one word in public international law that makes Great Britain any thing in the world in this whole transaction but a neutral nation that violated her obligations of neutrality. By this very treaty itself, she is declared to have been a neutral nation, and not an accessory to a belligerent principal.

"Why, sir, if you apply the doctrine of principal and accessory to a case like this, as the accessory before the fact is equally guilty with the principal, so Great Britain would have to be regarded as a belligerent. There is no principal belligerent and accessory belligerent. Great Britain was either a belligerent; or she was a neutral, one or the other. This treaty says that she was a neutral who disregarded the duties and obligations resting upon her in that capacity. The argument says she was not a neutral, but an accessory of a belligerent principal, which in public law means a belligerent too. If that be the case, if Great Britain were a belligerent, and in the language of the Senator from Vermont no citizen could have any claim upon her because what she did was a belligerent act, if she stands in precisely the same shoes as the Confederacy, and *quoad* her, as well as *quoad* the Confederacy, every capture was a lawful capture, in the language of the Senator from Vermont, then what follows? It follows that every contract made between a citizen of the United States and a subject of her Majesty during the four long years of the war was a void contract; not one of them could be enforced in a court of justice. It follows further that every citizen of the United States who traded with Great Britain during that time was guilty of a criminal offense under our statute, for which he is liable to conviction and punishment. Why, sir, that will not do at all.

"It will not do to say that Great Britain was a neutral nation and at peace with us, so that all the trade and intercourse that could take place between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of any other country could take place between our citizens and the subjects of her Majesty, and then turn around in the next breath and say that she was accessory to a belligerent, in other words, a belligerent herself, and that, therefore, no citizen of the United States could by any possibility have any claim upon her. And yet that is the argument. The argument is that the accessory can be no more guilty than the principal; that the Confederacy was the principal; and that as every capture by the Confederacy was lawful, which gave no individual and could

give no individual a private claim upon the Confederacy, *ergo* no such capture could give any private individual a claim upon Great Britain. And all that upon the sophism that Great Britain was accessory to a principal; all a mere play of words, by importing into public law a nomenclature that is known only to municipal criminal law, and saying that there is such a thing as a principal belligerent nation and an accessory, and that the same law applies to the one that applies to the other, as if this very treaty and every claim we have ever made upon it did not go upon the ground that there was a belligerent power, the Confederacy, and a neutral power, Great Britain, who violated the duties and responsibilities that belonged to her as a neutral.

"That sophism, as I most respectfully call it—and I say it without the slightest disrespect at all, but I can only speak of it as it seems to me—that sophism is the sole foundation upon which this bill proposes to take four or five million dollars, in respect of which the tribunal at Geneva made its award in favor of the United States, from those who are the legal owners of the claims in respect of which the award was made, and divert it to some other use, or keep it ourselves. Mr. President, I say that will not do. In the first place, it will not do, for the reason I have already stated. But it will not do for another reason. The argument of my friend, I repeat, is that no citizen of the United States had any claim upon Great Britain. He lays it down, in the broadest and most unqualified manner, that no citizen had any claim on Great Britain whatsoever, any more than he had a claim on the Confederacy. Is that true, in the light not simply of the public law of which I have spoken, but in the light of the history of these claims? Let us see whether it is right or not, in view of the history of these claims.

"Great Britain suffered certain cruisers to be built in her ports, and to escape from her ports, to go into the service of the Confederacy. They went into the service of the Confederacy. They made captures. Those captures commenced, I think, about the beginning of 1862, possibly a little earlier. The first capture took place off the coast of Portugal, and was reported by Mr. Harvey, then our minister to Portugal, to the Secretary of State. What did the Secretary of State do? Forthwith he sent an authentic statement of that capture, of the loss of two American ships, the *Brilliant* and the *Manchester*, to our minister at Great Britain. For what purpose did he send that statement there? To be laid before the British Government as claims of American citizens for reparation by that Government, on account of the want of fidelity to her neutral obligations that she had shown in suffering the *Alabama* to escape, as she did. From that time forward to the very sitting of the tribunal at Geneva the United States continued to present, and against the remon-

strance of the British Government to present and to file with that Government, these claims as the claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of Great Britain; and among them were the claims of these very insurance companies.

"The British Government refused to acknowledge its liability; and so matters went on until eventually what is known as the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was negotiated; and what was the Johnson-Clarendon treaty? The Johnson-Clarendon treaty in the most clear and unmistakable manner recognized these as claims of American citizens. Here is the first article of that convention:

The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty on the Government of the United States, and all claims on the part of citizens of the United States upon the Government of her Britannic Majesty which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other since the 26th day of July, 1858, the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, at London, on the 6th of February, 1858, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in article three of this convention, whether or not arising out of the late civil war in the United States, shall be referred to four commissioners.

"Observe the language: 'All claims on the part of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty on the Government of the United States, and all claims on the part of the citizens of the United States upon the Government of her Britannic Majesty.' Now, sir, what was the objection to that Johnson-Clarendon treaty? I am not speaking of any thing which took place in executive session, I wish to be understood; I am speaking of what is history. What was the objection to that treaty? That these were recognized as claims of citizens? Nobody ever heard of such an objection. The objection was that that treaty did not go far enough; that it did not include public claims of the United States. So far as claims of citizens were concerned it was confessedly ample and sufficient; but it was said that it left out the part of Hamlet from the play, that here were injuries done not simply to our citizens, but injuries done to the United States; that here was the cost of pursuing these cruisers; here was the increased rate of insurance all over the whole country; here was the prolongation of the war entailing great expense upon the country; and then, after all the demands the Government might lawfully make, that some atonement should be made to its wounded honor by the course Great Britain had pursued. We all remember very well the speech of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, then chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and which the Senate permitted to be printed, although it was delivered in executive session. We all know that not one single objection did he take to that treaty

on the ground that the claims of private citizens were recognized, but that the whole of his objections to the convention were because it did not recognize the claims of the United States over and above the claims of individual citizens, and combined no reparation for the wounded national honor and the dignity of this Government.

"That treaty was defeated; why defeated it is immaterial to say. Then came the treaty which is now under consideration; and the first article of that treaty being one upon which the Senator from Vermont has based a large part of his argument, I beg leave to call attention to it particularly. He says that this treaty is not like any other that ever was made upon the subject of claims due to citizens of the United States, and he bases a great deal of his argument upon the fact that in the treaties from which he has read there was a specific reference to the claims of citizens of the United States. Why, sir, the answer to that is in a word. It is because in the cases to which the articles of the treaties that he read referred, there was no question of national claims, there was nothing but the claim of the citizen, and that is the reason why nothing but the claim of the citizen is mentioned. Take the first case he read; the case of the treaty with Great Britain of 1794. That was a case which provided for paying certain amounts to subjects of Great Britain. What was the ground upon which they were to be paid? They were debts that had been due by citizens of the colonies to subjects of Great Britain, debts that had been due by one subject of Great Britain to another subject of Great Britain, but owing to the war the collection had been suspended, if the debts had not become absolutely void. Those subjects of Great Britain had no claim whatever upon the Government of the United States for the payment of those debts. Why, then, were they paid? It was simply an equivalent or one of the equivalents that the United States gave for the equivalent that she received by that treaty. It never was put upon the ground that those citizens had any claim upon the Government of the United States. It was simply one of the equivalents which we paid by that treaty for the equivalents which we received. So that that treaty has nothing to do with a case like this.

"Then take the treaty with France in which provision is made for paying citizens of the United States. What is the reason that nothing but private claims is mentioned in that treaty? Because in that committee we provided for nothing but private claims. We did not ask France to give us any thing to repair our wounded honor, or to pay us for any expense we had been at, or any national injury we had received. And so with every one of the rest of these treaties. Take the treaty with Spain. We were not there demanding money of Spain as a *salvo* to our national

honor or to indemnify us for national loss, but we were asking her that our citizens should be paid; and, that being the case, of course the treaty spoke of nothing else. The same is the case with the Algerian treaty, and in fact with every one of the treaties that have been mentioned. They are cases in which whatever may be in other articles of the treaty, in the article of the treaty that related to claims we made no claims but those of private citizens, and therefore we might well speak of their being the claims of citizens of the United States.

"But how was it when we made this treaty of Washington with Great Britain? You have seen that the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was defeated because it related to nothing but claims of citizens. Our Government, therefore, was determined that the treaty which should be formed here at Washington, if one should be made at all, should include something besides the claims of private citizens; and that is the reason why the language is not the same as it was in the old treaty. It is because we had determined to demand more than would repay our citizens for the losses they had sustained. Hence the language which is used in the first article of the treaty. But the contracting parties did not agree, perhaps they never could have agreed precisely, as to what the public claims should be; and therefore they resorted to a general term as to what they should be; and they said:

Whereas, Differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generically known as the "Alabama claims:"

And whereas her Britannic Majesty has authorized her high commissioners and plenipotentiaries to express in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels.

"That expression of regret was to cure our wounded honor. Then comes something more operative and practical:

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as the "Alabama claims," shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of five arbitrators.

"That is the reason why it is not said here, 'the claims of the citizens of the United States.' It is because we had public claims that we intended to assert. Under that general phraseology, 'the claims generically known as the Alabama claims.' It is because we did not intend to limit ourselves to the presentation of private claims that we did not make the language of this treaty as is that of the treaties that have been read from, simply a claim for the damages due to private citizens, individ-

nally; it is because we had public claims as well. Do we not know that this treaty nearly failed because there were public claims embraced in those words? When we came to present our case to the Geneva tribunal, we claimed not simply the claims of private citizens, but immense public claims known under the general designation of 'the indirect claims;' and we know that Great Britain refused to proceed one step. What were those indirect claims? They were the cost to this Government of the prolongation of the war, and various other matters. The prolongation of the war was the main one—the indirect losses. The enhanced rate of insurance all over the country was another. We presented those claims; we put them in our case. Great Britain said: 'I will not move one step until you withdraw them; I never submitted any such thing as that; I will not, therefore, agree to go before this tribunal, I will not submit to any five arbitrators on the face of this earth,' and no other Government, they said, that had any power or self-respect, would submit a question under which they might be mulcted in thousands of millions dollars damages.

"We got out of that. How we got out of it, it is not necessary to say particularly. We got out of it, however, first, by our Government writing to Mr. Schenck: 'We do not mean any thing by that; we do not ask any money for that at all; we have stuck it in there, but we do not ask any money for it; so just get out of it the best way you can. Well, sir, they met, and finally the tribunal decided that, whether they had jurisdiction of it or not, it was not a thing that came within the scope of the tribunal, either of the three rules laid down or the principles of international law; and therefore they would exclude it anyhow; and thereupon both parties had got exactly what they wanted. Both parties got out of the scrape, out of the snarl in which they were, and then the tribunal proceeded.

"But there were still left some public claims of which the tribunal could take cognizance, which both parties agreed were proper for the cognizance of the tribunal—claims not of private citizens, but claims that the Government alone could represent. What were they? One of the first of them was the enhanced rates of insurance caused by the existence and depredations of these cruisers. Great Britain did not deny that that might be considered by the tribunal. Another was the cost of pursuing cruisers and capturing them. That was another thing Great Britain did not deny might be considered by the tribunal; and the tribunal did consider both those things. They were public claims. Not one of these claims for increased insurance had been presented to Great Britain. They were not, therefore, the claims of private citizens. That was a matter that concerned a vast multitude of citizens, everybody engaged in commerce, and could only be represented by the Government. Of course no individual

had any right to indemnification for the cost of pursuing and capturing the Confederate cruisers. That was, therefore, a national thing also. They were then presented; they were argued; and the tribunal solemnly decided against the allowance of any thing on account of either of them. That is the reason why the language of this treaty is 'the claims generically known as the Alabama claims,' instead of being, as in the other treaties, 'the claims of citizens of the United States.'

"But, sir, the treaty does recognize that the citizens of the United States had claims on Great Britain. Let us see if the treaty does not recognize that."

Mr. Schurz: "There were some individual claims for insurance presented."

Mr. Thurman: "There may have been some few, but they were not many."

Mr. Edmunds: "If the Senator will pardon me, there were four hundred and fifty-five distinct claims presented."

Mr. Thurman: "I had overlooked that. It may be so; but it does not matter. There were still the public claims. There was the cost of pursuing and endeavoring to capture these Confederate cruisers. That was a public claim, and upon that the tribunal rendered a solemn award. In the award itself you will find it.

"Now, Mr. President, the tribunal did proceed, pursuant to that article of the treaty, and took up each vessel and decided in reference to it, and decided that Great Britain had been guilty of an omission to perform her duties as a neutral in respect to the Alabama, in respect to the Florida, and in respect to the Shenandoah from the time the Shenandoah left Melbourne, the date of which is fixed, and in regard to certain small vessels that were tenders to those cruisers, or to some of them; and decided that in respect to all the other vessels Great Britain did not fail in her duties as a neutral, and therefore was under no obligation to make any payment or reparation whatsoever; and decided in regard to the public claims of the United States, those which are distinct from individual claims, that Great Britain was not liable to the United States, and therefore was not bound to make any indemnity.

"You see from this that the tribunal had decided against us on every point except certain individual claims; that is in respect to certain vessels; and in respect to their acts, the only necessity or propriety of naming the vessels was owing to other provisions in the treaty as to the distribution of the fund. The claims, then, that were allowed by the tribunal, upon which it based its award, were wholly and entirely individual claims—claims of citizens of the United States who had suffered loss from these Confederate cruisers.

"What did the tribunal then do? Having determined that in respect to three vessels and their tenders Great Britain was liable, the tri-

bunal had either one of two things to do: it had to make an award either of a gross sum to the United States, or it had to leave the matter precisely there, and leave it to a board of assessors, to be afterward constituted, to find out the amount for which Great Britain should be liable according to the principles decided by the tribunal at Geneva. It saw fit to take the first course, to award a sum in gross.

"Then, I say, going further, that it is precisely on the foundation of these claims thus held by insurance companies, as well as those held by individuals, that the award of fifteen and a half million dollars was made, and I do therefore say that according to my poor sense of what is just, and according to my poor sense of what the honor of this Government requires, we cannot take that money to ourselves, but we are bound to give it to the men who, under the law of the land, at the time the award was made, were legal holders and owners of those claims in respect to which the award was made.

"That is the way it looks to me; and although I admit that the argument of the chairman was very ingenious, and I know the effect it has produced upon others and I know my own fallibility as much as any man can do, yet as I must act on my own convictions I feel it impossible for me to do otherwise than as I have expressed. I cannot by any special pleading take away from those people in whom the law vested this right the indemnity which justly belongs to them.

"One word further, however, I ought to say. This bill goes upon the principle of paying everybody but the insurance companies. Although the right of an insurance company was just as good as the right of an individual, this bill undertakes to exclude them unless they lost instead of made profit upon their insurance business. I say that to introduce such a principle as that is to destroy the doctrine of subrogation in favor of insurers altogether."

The bill was passed in the Senate by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Pool, Pratt, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Cass, Crary, Cooper, Davis, Hamlin, Johnston, Kelly, Machen, Rice, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—18.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Blair, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Howe, Lewis, Logan, Morton, Norwood, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Sumner, and West—25.

In the House the bill was passed—yeas 122, nays 56.

In the House, on December 2, 1872, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, offered resolutions relative

to the Credit Mobilier investigation (*see* page 138 of this volume.)

The committee subsequently reported, and, on February 25th, the report and resolutions were considered. (For the report, *see* PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.)

The Speaker: "The Clerk will now read the resolutions reported from the select committee of which the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Poland) is chairman."

The Clerk read as follows:

1. *Whereas*, Mr. Oakes Ames, a Representative in this House from the State of Massachusetts, has been guilty of selling to members of Congress shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, for prices much below the true value of such stock, with intent thereby to influence the votes and decisions of such members in matters to be brought before Congress for action: therefore—

Resolved, That Mr. Oakes Ames be, and he is hereby, expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

2. *Whereas*, Mr. James Brooks, a Representative in this House from the State of New York, did procure the Credit Mobilier Company to issue and deliver to Charles H. Neilson, for the use and benefit of said Brooks, fifty shares of the stock of said company, at a price much below its real value, well knowing that the same was so issued and delivered with intent to influence the votes and decisions of said Brooks as a member of the House in matters to be brought before Congress for action, and also to influence the action of said Brooks as a Government director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company: therefore—

Resolved, That Mr. James Brooks be, and he is hereby, expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: "I desire to move as a substitute for those resolutions the following, in order that all matters may be brought before the House."

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas, A select committee of this House has, after investigation, reported to the House testimony which is deemed by them sufficient to show criminal action in one or more members of this House; and whereas, the testimony shows that similar acts have been done by other persons not now members of this House; and whereas, it clearly appears, whatever acts were done, or offenses committed by members of this House, or by any civil officer of the United States now in office, or others, were done and committed more than five years ago, within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and whereas, in the judgment of this House the House of Representatives has no legal or constitutional right to use its power of expulsion of its members as punishments for crimes done and committed by a member before his election thereto, and that the punishment of all crimes and offenses against the laws should be after trial by jury and judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction: therefore—

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House, as it appears there is probable cause to believe, from the report of the testimony submitted by the select committee of investigation of the matter of the Credit Mobilier, that grave offenses, punishable by the statutes of the United States as well as at common law, such as giving or receiving bribes, or false swearing, may have been committed, as shown in said testimony, within the District of Columbia, that therefore the Clerk of the House be, and is hereby, ordered to cause a copy of the testimony so taken to be forwarded to the District Attorney, the prosecuting officer of the United States for said District, with the recommendation of this House that the same, and other testimony which he may deem material, he

shall cause to be presented to the grand-jury sitting in and for said District at the next session thereof; that he may take such action in the premises as to law and justice shall appertain.

The Speaker: "The gentleman from Vermont being entitled to the floor, the Chair presumed he had yielded to the gentleman from Massachusetts. Since he has not done so, the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts is not before the House, and the Chair reserves his ruling till it be before the House."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: "I propose, whenever I can get the floor in the course of the discussion, to offer in substance the resolution which I have sent to the Chair."

The Speaker: "The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Poland) is entitled to the floor."

Mr. Poland: "In rising to support the resolutions which have been reported by the special committee of which I have the honor to be the chairman, I do not design to go very elaborately into a discussion of the facts that have been reported by the committee to the House, or into a very extensive exposition of the law upon which the committee claim their report to be supported."

"I am aware that we are very near the end of the session, and of this Congress, and that there is a very great pressure of public business that ought to be done."

"Another reason that induces me not to go so extensively into this matter as otherwise I might do is, that the report of the committee discusses the questions of fact and law involved in this case to a considerable extent, and that report has for several days been in the possession of the members of the House, and has been discussed in the public press."

"Another reason, sir, why I do not design to discuss this matter at very great length is, in consequence of the peculiar position of our report, because we do not, as yet, and in advance, precisely know all the questions that we may be called upon to discuss."

"And just here I may be allowed to say a word in explanation of this report, which I think will absolve it somewhat from some of the criticisms that have been made upon it. The resolution of the House under which the committee was constituted, and by which it was directed in the performance of its duties, directed the committee to inquire whether any members of this House had been bribed by Mr. Oakes Ames or any other person or corporation. That was all in accordance with what we understood to be our duty under that resolution. We examined all the evidence that was produced before us, and all that we could find in relation to any dealings between Mr. Ames or any other person or corporations, in the language of the resolution, in relation to stock in this company called the Credit Mobilier of America."

"After having taken all the testimony we could find in relation to any person then a member of Congress, we reported that testi-

mony at length, and upon that testimony the committee came to the conclusion that Mr. Oakes Ames was guilty of the crime of bribery, and that Mr. James Brooks was guilty of receiving bribes, and we therefore find those cases to come within the terms, and scope, and jurisdiction of that resolution, as we understand it, and hence we report resolutions with reference to those two gentlemen, proposing to expel them from their seats in this House."

"In relation to the other gentlemen connected with this matter, those who are now members of this House, the committee was unable to find from any evidence produced before them, or that came within their reach, that any of the other persons named in the report, who are now members of the House, had been guilty of the offense of bribery, either in giving or receiving bribes, and therefore, as to the offense we were charged to inquire into in reference to any member of this House, we said that we did not find it established as against any of those gentlemen."

"We consider, therefore, that under the resolution we have fully performed our duty in reporting as to those gentlemen. But, the House might differ from us; the House might say that, as to those gentlemen, if they were not guilty of this offense, they were guilty of something else, and we came to this conclusion, to find a special verdict with reference to every one of these gentlemen, excepting those whom we found within the terms and language of the resolution, and submit to the judgment of the House whether, upon the facts reported, any action is proper in reference to them. That is the position of our report; that is what the committee intended. We did not understand it to be our duty to report upon any conduct of any member of this House except in respect of and in view of the resolution submitted to us."

"The facts reported by the committee stand before the House, and if any member of the House desires to ask the judgment of the House upon the special verdict we have returned as to the other members named in the report, he will have opportunity to ask such judgment, and therefore, at the proper time, the committee, so far as they have control of the matter, will yield for the offering of any resolution that any gentleman may choose to offer on his own responsibility as a member, founded on the facts contained in our report."

"So much, Mr. Speaker, by way of preliminary. And now, sir, I desire the attention of the House for a few moments to the evidence laid before them to sustain the action of the committee in relation to the two members against whom they have reported resolutions of expulsion."

"And, in the first place, in regard to Mr. Ames: there is no question upon the testimony; it is conceded by Mr. Ames himself, it has been proved by various other witnesses, that in December, 1867, and in January, 1868,

Mr. Ames, here in Washington, attending the session of Congress as a member of the House of Representatives, made contracts with and made sales to various members of the Senate, and to various members of the House, of a certain number of shares of stock in a company called the Credit Mobilier of America; that such sales were made by him, and that in every instance those sales were made at the par value of the stock and the interest upon that par value from the previous July. All that is unquestioned upon the testimony before your committee.

"Now, an important and material inquiry is in reference to the value of that stock. I shall not here go into any history of the matter, because it is set forth somewhat at length in the report that was made by the committee of which I had the honor to be the chairman, and more at length in the report of the committee of which the honorable gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Wilson) was the chairman. That history sets forth the proceedings and relations between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and this Credit Mobilier of America.

"I have now no occasion to speak as to whether this connection between the two companies was honest and honorable, or whether it was otherwise, something or other had been done, either right or wrong, by which, as early as December, 1867, the stock of the Credit Mobilier Company was understood by its owners to be worth at least double its par value; that is, a share of \$100 was worth at least \$200. It was so understood by the owners of the stock; it was so understood by Mr. Ames himself. The only sale of stock that we were able to ascertain was one made by Mr. Durant, one of the leading men in this transaction, to Mr. Alley, another leading man. It was true that, on the 20th of December, 1867, Mr. Durant sold a certain number of shares of stock to Mr. Alley for \$160 per share, its par value being but \$100 a share. But there was proof in relation to that transaction that they got into a controversy about whether one of these dividends should be made. Mr. Alley opposed it; Mr. Durant wanted the dividend made, and, for the purpose of inducing Mr. Alley to consent to the dividend, Mr. Durant sold to Mr. Alley a quantity of stock for less than he himself understood it was worth at the time. Mr. Durant testified that, in his judgment, every share of that stock was worth \$200.

"More than that; we have, in the evidence that has been submitted, that of Mr. Ames himself. On page 7 of the volume of evidence taken by the committee there is a letter dated February 22, 1868, from Mr. Ames to Mr. Henry S. McComb. In the course of that letter Mr. Ames says:

You ask me if I will sell some of my Union Pacific Railroad stock. I will sell some of it at par. Credit Mobilier of America I do not care to sell at all. I hear that Mr. Bates offered his at \$200, but I do not want Bates to sell out. I think Grimes may sell a part of his at \$350.

"This shows the judgment and opinion of Mr. Ames himself in relation to the value of that stock. At the very lowest calculation, Mr. Ames considered that stock worth, and it would have sold for, double its face; that is, that every share of \$100 would have sold for \$200, if he had chosen to sell it.

"Now, this brings me to the question, Why was it that Mr. Ames was here about Congress, during those months of December and January, peddling out his ten shares of stock in a place to some dozen leading members of Congress? Was Mr. Ames utterly insensible to this additional \$100 in money that he might have obtained for each share of that stock, had he chosen to sell it to somebody else? How came his charitable disposition all at once to be so expanded in favor of members of Congress? The evidence in the case in reference to that inquiry, and out of Mr. Ames's own mouth, is incontrovertible.

"In his letters to Mr. McComb, as set forth in the testimony—there are three letters from Mr. Ames, written to Mr. McComb, the earliest of which is dated January 25, 1868; that letter was written from Washington—Mr. Ames was here professedly attending to his duty as a member of Congress from the State of Massachusetts. He was here to assist in making laws for the Government of this nation. But his actual business was the peddling out ten shares of stock in a place to members of Congress.

"In this letter of Mr. Ames to Mr. McComb, dated January 25, 1868, he goes into a detail of his transactions in Washington. He says:

I have assigned, so far as I have gone, four from Massachusetts, one from New Hampshire, one Delaware, one Tennessee, one Ohio, two Pennsylvania, one Indiana, one Maine; and I have three to place, which I wish to put where they will do most good to us. I am here on the spot, and can better judge where they shall go.

"Further on he says:

The fifty per cent. increase on the old stock I want for distribution here, and soon.

"In another letter, two days after that, a letter dated January 30, 1868, after speaking about his distribution of stock, he says:

I have used this where it will do most good to us, I think. In view of King's letter and Washburne's move here, I go in for making our bond dividend in full.

"In another letter, written nearly a month later, February 22, 1868, the same letter in which he speaks about the value of the Credit Mobilier stock as three hundred and eighty or four hundred dollars per share, he says:

I want that \$14,000 increase of the Credit Mobilier to sell here. We want more friends in Congress; and if a man will look into the law (and it is difficult to get them to do it unless they have an interest to do so) he cannot help being convinced that we should not be interfered with.

"It might very naturally be supposed that a man who has some knowledge about the value of money, who is not at all averse to getting and having his share of it, would not sell stock

for \$100 a share when he could just as easily have obtained \$200, or \$300, or \$400 a share for it. There must have been in the mind of Mr. Ames some balancing motive which made him choose to let certain men have this stock at \$100 a share, when he could have obtained from others twice or three times that amount. But we are not left in the dark upon this point. The language of Mr. Ames in these letters and in his testimony explains it.

"It should be borne in mind that, when Mr. Ames first came before the committee, he came with a statement prepared by his counsel. It was not testimony given off-hand, without knowing the questions that were to be put. It was a carefully-prepared and elaborate statement, written out by his lawyer in his closet.

"On the twenty-second page of the testimony, as printed, Mr. Ames goes fully into the condition of things; and we learn from it precisely the peril which Mr. Ames feared for himself and his company. It appears in the evidence, that some of these men made some question as to whether it would be proper for them to be holders of this stock, whether it would in any way interfere with the proper exercise of their legislative duties as members of Congress. 'No,' said Mr. Ames, 'we have got from Congress all we want; we are not coming to Congress to ask any favors from them; it will not interfere with your duty at all.' But, in point of fact, although Mr. Ames told the truth so far as he went, although the company did not come to Congress asking any further legislation, having obtained all they wanted, yet he tells himself in a very graphic way, or his counsel tells for him (and Mr. Ames swears to the statement), precisely the perils that he feared might encompass them. Says Mr. Ames:

It has become tolerably well known to all the world that the road was likely to be a success, and those of us who have risked the chance had won a prize. There appeared to be a disposition then to complain of the grant that had been offered without opposition. There was first a complaint made by Mr. Washburne of the value of the land grants. In view of this, I desired we should put it out of the power of any one to take from us what we had in my view paid the Government for. It was to get the land grants as private property, I wanted them sold, and the bonds divided. Mr. Alley thought we could not afford to do this; and the event proved he was right.

It was also complained we were excessive in our charges for freight and transportation—not that we exceeded our legal rights, but it was proposed to trammel that right. Being a mere private right, I had always found it difficult to induce any one to take the trouble to look at the case. I did not want any assistance or privilege that our legal vested rights should not be taken from us. I thought we had fairly bought or earned them, and I knew if any one would examine he would see this. For this reason I wanted more shares to be used, for I have found there is no difficulty in inducing men to look after their own property, but no one seemed to think this was necessary, and it was never done.

"That is, he refers to the fourteen thousand extra shares he wanted issued. It was done

to a certain extent, as he himself admits. But further on in the testimony of Mr. Ames he repeats in substance the assertion made in this carefully-prepared statement."

"Now, does anybody doubt—is there any possible doubt about the motive of Mr. Ames; that he designed to get this stock into the hands of members not merely to rely on a feeling of gratitude they may have had because he had given them something which was worth twice as much as they paid for it, or three or four times as much, but he relied on something stronger than that? Mr. Ames has lived long enough in this world to know men sometimes forget kindnesses—that a man's gratitude for a kindly act done him does not last always; and it is supposed he knew enough of Scripture to know that 'where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also.' He avows his whole philosophy on that subject. He says:

The difficulty is, you cannot get these men to look into a thing, to give attention to it, to understand it, unless they have an interest to do so; and therefore I must contrive some means or other by which I can make the interest of these leading men in Congress identical with my own, that they shall be as watchful in relation to all this matter as I myself would be.

"I take it, Mr. Speaker, there is no occasion, there could be no excuse even for dealing longer in relation to the motive of Mr. Ames doing this: that he let these men have stock for one-half, or one-third, or one-quarter, of its value, and did it for the very purpose to create an interest which would make them watchful and attentive, and careful and vigilant in the defense of the rights which had been given by Congress to this road.

"But more than that, Mr. Speaker, they had started on a voyage under this Oakes Ames contract which sooner or later Mr. Ames knew would be exposed, and that the time would come when Congress and everybody else in this nation would know the nation had by that performance been defrauded out of millions. He understood it would be a good thing when that time came he should have, if possible, some strong backers. He intended by his course of conduct to provide himself with them. That Mr. Ames practically made a gift to each one of these men of the value of that stock above what they paid, and he did it for the very purpose—with intent, in the language of the statute—to influence their action as members of Congress on matters which were to come before them.

"Mr. Ames not only desired to influence them generally, but he had in view a specific measure, against which he wanted their aid. On the 9th day of December, I think, during the very first week of that Congress, Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill into Congress to have Congress provide by law for a regulation of the fares and freights upon the Union Pacific Railroad. That is the only measure Mr. Washburne had introduced on that subject prior to the date of this letter,

when he refers to 'the Washburne move.' 'The Washburne move,' Mr. Ames admits himself, and when that came to a vote, Mr. Ames and all his friends were found voting in opposition to it. There was an express measure, there was a measure actually pending before Congress where he wanted the aid and defense of these men. But, as he says in his statement, there were a variety of other matters that he wanted also.

"Was this an offense? Was this conduct of Mr. Ames a crime? Was it bribery in law? If any gentleman will take the trouble to turn to the act of 1853, which is quoted in our report, he will see that this conduct of Mr. Ames was bribery; that it was an act of bribery for which he might have been convicted and sent to the penitentiary, although every one of the men who received this stock from him received it in entire innocence and with no knowledge but that it was an honest investment. The law does not require that the intent shall be known to the person to whom the present is made. It is the insidious attempt to undertake to bind over by ties of gratitude the man whose official action you wish to influence by it. It stands upon the same principle of law as that which relates to making presents to jurors or judges, or to treating a juror. You shall not use any of those influences that ordinarily affect the human mind and the human judgment. Although the man you are practising upon may be entirely ignorant of your intent and your purpose, the law declares that you are guilty.

"I am not arguing now in reference to the question as to whether these men were one and all innocent, or whether they were guilty. I merely say that it is utterly immaterial, so far as Mr. Ames is concerned, whether they received this money with perfect innocence and with no knowledge of wrong intent on his part, or whether they received it upon a corrupt contract that they would do what he wanted them to do. The crime is the same in Mr. Ames in either case. It may be said, I have heard it said, and it may be said here, that Mr. Ames did not know that this was a criminal act, and I presume he did not. But, Mr. Speaker, in all the tribunals of this land, the meanest and most ignorant criminal is never allowed to say, 'I did not know what the law was, and did not know I was violating it.' It is, I say, a principle of law that the vilest and most debased and ignorant of men, who is brought up for the commission of an offense, is never allowed to say, 'I did not know that the law provided a penalty against this.' Are we to apply a more liberal rule to a millionaire or a member of Congress? Is he to stand up here in our presence, or anybody for him, and say he did not know what the law was, and did not know he was violating it?

"More than this, Mr. Speaker, I have heard it argued that Mr. Ames, in doing what he did,

had no sense that he was doing an immoral act, or that he was even doing an indelicate act; that he regarded it as the same thing as going into a business community and interesting the leading business-men, by giving them shares; that he did not suppose that the act he was doing was in any way different from that. It may be, Mr. Speaker—I do not take it upon myself to say whether it is or is not so—it may be that the moral sense of Mr. Ames did not rise high enough to see that this act was itself immoral and wrong. I understand that he claims now it was not. Mr. Speaker and members of this House, who are to judge of this matter, if a man's moral sense sees no wrong in that which our predecessors declared a penitentiary offense, and which would by law forever disqualify a man from holding the meanest office, I ask is he fit to sit here as one of the law-makers of this great nation? I submit it to your judgment in the most charitable view of Mr. Ames's conduct, whether he be a man that ought to be tolerated as a member of this House?

"Mr. Speaker, I now desire to ask the attention of the House for a few moments to the facts in relation to the member from New York, against whom we have also reported a resolution of expulsion. There was no connection between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Ames. The committee find that Mr. Brooks received the stock and received it corruptly, with a knowledge that he was receiving it because he was a member of Congress and a Government director, and he received it knowing that it was given him to placate his official action. But he did not receive it from Mr. Ames. Mr. Brooks, a leading man in his profession, a leading man in Congress, a leading man in his party, had also been a leading friend of the Pacific Railroad. And after the connection between it and this company, the Credit Mobilier of America, was established, after their relations were formed, Mr. Brooks was the friend and associate of Dr. Durant, who was at that time a leading man in this enterprise, and was endeavoring to get stock in the Credit Mobilier Company, taken for the purpose of urging and carrying on the work of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Brooks was employed, as he himself testified before us, as an agent of Dr. Durant to go about among the capitalists of New York and urge upon them to become stockholders in the Credit Mobilier Company, and he did so.

"On the 1st of October, 1867, Mr. Brooks was appointed by President Johnson a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; and this was before the contract with Oakes Ames was perfected. True, a contract had been previously drawn; but it was discovered by some learned counselor that it contained great frauds and could not be successful unless covered by a further contract, and that was made. I say that while this thing was in progress, and before the assign-

ment of the contract to Mr. Oakes Ames, Mr. Brooks took his position as a Government director."

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said: "That is not correct; it is not a true statement of the facts on record. The record is that I was nominated for that office on the 1st of October, 1867; that I accepted it on the 2d of January, 1868; that the Oakes Ames contract was made on August 16, 1867, and that the transfer was made on October 5, 1867, long before January 2, 1868, when I first acted as a Government director. That is the record."

Mr. Poland: "I would not for my right hand misrepresent the smallest fact in reference to the gentleman's case. All he has said is not in the slightest degree in conflict with what I have stated. The Oakes Ames contract was executed in August, but it was found that that trap was not properly set, and the new machinery necessary in order to run it successfully, so as to cheat the United States and the Union Pacific Railroad, was not entirely completed until about the middle of October."

"Mr. Brooks had become on the 1st of October a Government director. There is not the slightest evidence that Mr. Brooks ever considered himself any thing but a full-fledged Government director. We had no evidence of any official act of his in the meetings of the company until the 2d of January, 1868. But, if you look into the evidence of Mr. Brooks himself, and of Dr. Durant, you will see that in December, when the first one hundred shares were purchased from Durant, the reason Mr. Brooks could not take them in his own name was, that he was a Government director of the road. He never on any occasion signified to anybody in the slightest manner that he had not accepted that office, and that all its duties were not incumbent upon him. I would not insinuate that Mr. Brooks said any thing that was not true, but he first said that he had never acted as a director until the spring following, but it turned out that a long time previous, in December, at the time of this transaction between him and Durant by which he became the owner of the first one hundred shares, he said he could not hold the stock because he was a Government director."

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, said: "I wish to call the attention of the gentleman from Vermont to a question on which I would like to hear his comments. Whether he expects the House to act differently in regard to Mr. Brooks's case because he was a Government director? Whether what he did as a Government director is a proper reason for his expulsion? Whether that is not a matter that is to be tried by another tribunal than that of this House? If he did wrong, or if he obtained bribes in consequence of being a Government director, is not that a matter for impeachment rather than for expulsion?"

Mr. Poland: "I have no doubt that it

would be a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the House, both in point of time and in point of essence, as a proper subject for his expulsion. In relation to the time when it was done, if done at all, I shall have something to say before I get through. I say that Mr. Brooks must have been perfectly familiar with the value of this stock, in consequence of his connection with Dr. Durant, and in consequence of his official duty as a director of the Government, set there to guard and watch and to look after the interests of the Government in connection with that railroad company. We cannot suppose that, when he was employed by Dr. Durant as an agent to go out for the purpose of promoting the sale of that stock among the capitalists of New York, he was not well informed of the condition of it and of its value, and of the reasons why it was valuable or not valuable. And when he became a Government director, set there for the purpose of watching the interests of the Government, we cannot suppose that he did not perform that duty at least far enough to inform himself of the important and material facts in reference to it.

"Mr. Brooks then knew of this Oakes Ames contract, and, when in November and December that stock began to go up in value like a kite, he knew the reason of it; he knew why it was so. There had been some negotiations between him and Dr. Durant in reference to his taking some of this stock when it was not so valuable. But Mr. Brooks did not choose to take it then. The committee find from the evidence, from his own evidence, that there was no contract or agreement between him and Durant that could have been enforced. About the middle of December he applied to Durant and claimed that he was entitled to have two hundred shares (the very maximum that he ever had talked about taking), and to have it at par.

"Dr. Durant said that he had parted with the stock, and that it was then in such demand that it was very difficult indeed for him to let Mr. Brooks have that amount of stock, or to let him have any. After a long negotiation between them, it finally resulted in Durant agreeing to let Mr. Brooks have a hundred shares of that stock at par. In reference to the other hundred shares which he claimed, Durant bought him off by giving him \$5,000 of Union Pacific Railroad bonds, which were then worth very nearly if not quite par, and \$20,000 of Union Pacific Railroad stock, the value of which was probably somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty dollars per share. The committee have not reported, we did not feel ourselves justified, or rather compelled, to find that in this transaction between him and Durant Mr. Brooks stood upon his official position. The committee thought that it possibly might be that in consequence of the friendship Brooks had manifested for him, in consequence of the aid he attempted to render

him, although it never seemed to amount to any thing, yet Dr. Durant might entertain such feelings of gratitude and friendship toward Mr. Brooks as to give him those hundred shares. But it was somewhat extraordinary that he should have rewarded Mr. Brooks's friendship and Mr. Brooks's services, which seemed to have no value at all, with quite so munificent a present as was made by the sale of that hundred shares of this stock at par.

"The son-in-law of Mr. Brooks, Mr. Charles H. Neilson, first makes his appearance when it became necessary to have that hundred shares transferred. Mr. Brooks says: 'I am a Government director, and the law forbids Government directors from being stockholders in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and although being a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier Company, which is a stock corporation, does not come within the letter of the law, yet from my relations with this company, I know that being a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier Company makes me equally interested in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and it will not look well for me, a Government director, to hold this stock, and therefore I transfer it to Mr. Charles H. Neilson, my son-in-law.' That was done. Mr. Charles H. Neilson walks up to the office and takes the certificate of transfer of those one hundred shares.

"But there was a more important act to be performed in that ceremony than taking the transfer of the shares; and that was paying the \$10,000 that was to be paid for the stock. That little act Mr. Brooks did himself. The \$10,000 that had to be advanced to pay for those one hundred shares came out of Mr. Brooks's pocket. It is now said that this was a loan of that amount from Mr. Brooks to his son-in-law, Mr. Neilson. But not the slightest evidence was ever preserved by either of them of any loan. No note, or obligation, or security, of any sort was given, except that Mr. Brooks kept as security for the \$10,000 he had advanced the \$5,000 in Union Pacific bonds that came with the stock and was thrown in as a bonus. If Mr. Brooks required security at all, if he wanted security from his son-in-law, why did he not have security to the full extent of the loan? He took just what came; whether greater or less does not seem to have made any difference—just what was the natural course of events. What was brought to Mr. Brooks with the stock he took; but that was all he required. In that way these one hundred shares of stock were paid for.

"I allude to this in view of its effect upon what afterward took place, because the committee have not reported that they find there was any thing wrong in the reception of those one hundred shares. There was something exceedingly suspicious in it. It would be very difficult for any man hearing the testimony of Mr. Brooks, the testimony of his son-in-law, the testimony of Dr. Durant, and looking at the relative position of all those men, to be-

lieve that Dr. Durant yielded to the demand of Mr. Brooks except upon the ground that Mr. Brooks held such a position that it would not do to refuse what he asked.

"At one time, as members who are familiar with the report doubtless know, there was an increase of the stock of the Credit Mobilier of fifty per cent. It was raised from two and a half million dollars up to three and three-quarter millions; and the original holders of the two and a half millions were entitled to take this fifty per cent. themselves; and with it they were entitled to take an equal amount of Union Pacific bonds. That is, a man bought a Union Pacific bond at par, and the stock was given to him.

"After those one hundred shares had been thus obtained from Dr. Durant, Mr. Brooks asserted that he was entitled to fifty per cent. more, although he had forced Durant to give him one hundred shares at par, when, according to the statement of Durant himself, it was worth, not \$10,000, but \$20,000; and with those shares Durant had also given Mr. Brooks Union Pacific securities which he called worth \$9,000. After that Mr. Brooks set up a claim that he was entitled to fifty per cent. additional on the ground of this old increase of stock. Durant himself testified before us that this additional stock had all been issued, this very stock that Mr. Brooks received being a part of that increase. The claim was utterly and wholly unfounded; and from Mr. Brooks's familiarity with the proceedings of that company, its business, and the connection between the two, Mr. Brooks must have known perfectly well that his claim was unfounded. But he went to Mr. Sidney Dillon, who had recently become president of that company, and asserted to him this claim for fifty additional shares. Mr. Dillon said: 'I do not know about that; I am recently in this office; and whether your claim is a good one I do not know.' Thereupon the stockholders had to be consulted; and all the principal stockholders were required to sign a paper.

"If Mr. Brooks had been entitled to his shares, they would have been issued to him as a matter of course; it would not have been necessary to institute any of this machinery. He would have gone to the proper officer of the company, who would have transferred the stock to him. But no, the consent of all the principal shareholders in the company had to be obtained to a written instrument authorizing the issue of those fifty shares to Mr. Brooks. That instrument in its terms authorized the issue of fifty additional shares to Mr. James Brooks, not to Charles H. Neilson. The whole dealing, the whole information to the whole body of stockholders was that they were yielding to the demand, the imperative demand of Mr. Brooks, and not to any demand of Charles H. Neilson. So far as they were concerned (and I desire to say nothing in disparagement of Charles H. Neilson), so far as

related to the Credit Mobilier and its stockholders, Mr. Charles H. Neilson was an insignificant man. They would not for any influence he had have yielded a single farthing. It was the name, and, as the committee believe, the official position and strength and power of Mr. Brooks which enabled him to force out of that company and its stockholders fifty shares of stock, which at that time were worth four times the amount he paid for them.

"The whole evidence, Mr. Speaker, on this subject shows that Mr. Charles H. Neilson was a mere figure-head; he never appeared anywhere. He appeared merely to receive the transfer. After Mr. Brooks had carried this whole business through, after the stockholders had been procured to sign a paper to give these additional fifty shares of stock to Mr. Brooks, after it had all been brought about, then Mr. Brooks informed Mr. Charles H. Neilson there were fifty shares of stock in that company for him, and to go and get his certificate. These fifty shares of stock were not issued until the date of the certificate, 29th of February, 1868, in fact were not issued until the 8d of March, 1868. These shares went back and had an eighty per cent. dividend paid on the 4th day of January previously, eighty per cent. in bonds, and one hundred per cent. in Union Pacific Railroad stock—all went with the subsequent sale and transfer of the fifty shares made to Mr. Brooks or Mr. Neilson. Indeed, so little did they know about Charles H. Neilson that when that stock was entered on the books it was doubtless entered in the name of Mr. Brooks.

"In two places on the stock ledger it was so entered, and the name of Mr. Brooks in both places has been erased on the ledger and the name of Mr. Neilson written over it. So it was undoubtedly they knew so little of there being a man named Mr. Neilson that his name never entered into the transaction until he got the certificate. The stock was paid for by turning over the portion of the dividend which came at the same time. These past dividends were paid and received by Mr. Neilson with the certificate when he went to receive it. Four thousand dollars of bonds in fifty shares of stock were left with Mr. Dillon as collateral security for \$5,000 and a little interest paid upon it, for fifty shares of stock. Mr. Neilson when first before the committee testified he never paid this money to Mr. Dillon, that he supposed Mr. Brooks had paid the money for it; that he had never paid for it. When we get to Mr. Brooks, he says he never paid for it; Dillon says that he had his pay, and as he cannot find these collaterals left with him he supposes he sold them and paid himself out of the proceeds. So the result is that the fifty shares paid for themselves with the dividends which came with them—more than paid for the stock when it was received.

"But I must hasten on with this history. It ran on until June, where there was a dividend

of sixty per cent. in money on the stock of the Credit Mobilier. Nine thousand dollars was received in cash, the only money dividend upon this stock. It was drawn by Mr. Neilson, as the stock was in his name, but that very day that \$9,000 went into the till of Mr. Brooks. It paid this loan he had made in paying for these shares of stock, excepting \$1,000. Neilson said Mr. Brooks then had \$16,000 in Union Pacific bonds, which he held as collateral security for the payment of that \$1,000 which was left of the loan. Mr. Brooks continued to hold \$16,000 of bonds as security for the payment of it subsequently.

"Neilson within the last year has borrowed \$14,000 of Mr. Brooks; so that he owes him now pretty nearly the amount of the collateral. But for four years, from 1868 to 1872, Mr. Brooks, according to his story and the testimony of his son-in-law, Neilson, was holding as against him \$16,000 of collateral security to secure a debt of \$1,000.

"Mr. Speaker, it was claimed by Mr. Neilson, and it was also testified to by Mr. Brooks, that the Union Pacific stock that was received in dividends upon these shares had gone into the hands of the son-in-law, Mr. Neilson. We had no evidence upon the subject except the testimony of these two men; and therefore we do not feel that we should be justified in believing that it is not as they state. But this son-in-law of Mr. Brooks is not, as we heard here upon a former occasion, a regular stock-dealer. That is not his business. He is a kind of amateur stock-dealer. He deals a little in some kinds of stock. That Mr. Brooks should allow him to try his hand to practise upon this Union Pacific stock which nobody seems to have treated as of very high value, does not seem to be very remarkable, considering the relations between them. But the cash, the money that was received, the Union Pacific Railroad bonds that were received, anything that had a solid and firm value that came from this stock, went into Mr. Brooks's own pocket. That was the case with this Union Pacific stock, and they issued it in quantities to suit purchasers and takers. Almost everybody who wanted any had as much as he wanted; and Mr. Brooks allowed that to be turned over and dealt with and speculated upon by this son-in-law; and that seemed to have been about all the real connection Mr. Neilson had with it.

"Without taking any more time, Mr. Speaker, in reference to the history of this matter in relation to Mr. Brooks, I ask, are the committee justified in finding that these fifty shares of stock were yielded to Mr. Brooks in consequence of his official position as a member of Congress and as a Government director? All claim that he had upon anybody was on Durant. Whatever that was, either legal or moral, Durant had settled with him, paying him liberally. What power was Mr. Brooks able to bring upon Mr. Dillon and all the stockholders of this committee, in consequence

of which they gave him for \$5,000 fifty shares of stock that were then worth \$20,000.

"I will say in reference to Mr. Brooks as I say in reference to Mr. Ames, and as I say in reference to all these men, they are not men that are careless about their dollars; they know a dollar when they see it. They are none of them men who want to throw away any thing without receiving something for it. They are none of them men who would want to throw away ten or fifteen thousand dollars. None of them felt that kind of generosity to Mr. Brooks that induced them to give him stock for \$5,000 that was worth \$20,000. What was the motive? What was the motive, Mr. Speaker? They were not more than other people acting without motive.

"We had a witness before the committee who testified, who swore expressly that he heard a conversation between Mr. Brooks and Mr. John B. Alley, wherein Mr. Brooks declared, and declared more than once, that he either was or would procure himself to be made a Government director; and that as he was a member of Congress he would take care of the Democratic side of this House. Now, sir, I know that Mr. Brooks and Mr. Alley both denied this. Upon this naked proposition, if there was nothing else about it, we should not feel justified in believing McComb against Alley and Brooks both. But that that was said to somebody—it may have been that Mr. McComb may have been mistaken as to whether this conversation was between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Alley—but that there was such conversation between Mr. Brooks and somebody I just as firmly believe as that I stand here in your presence. It is utterly incomprehensible—the thing cannot be explained, upon any of those grounds or motions that govern the actions of men, upon any other hypothesis.

"The action of Mr. Brooks was all correspondent with that, so that the committee, upon this evidence, upon the evidence of Mr. Alley and this evidence of Mr. McComb in reference to what he heard Mr. Brooks say—and it may be that it was not said to Mr. Alley—and upon all this train of circumstances travel on at an even pace to the plain and irresistible conclusion that these men yielded to this demand of Mr. Brooks because they feared to offend against his official power. If it was so, Mr. Brooks knew that it was so. It is utterly impossible under the circumstances that the fact could have existed without Mr. Brooks's knowing it.

"The act of 1863, punishing offenses of this kind, punishes every man who gives or promises with intent to influence the action of a member of Congress or a Government officer, and punishes also every man who receives; it does not say with what intent he receives it, but of course it must be an unlawful intent. What is the fair meaning of that statute? Does it mean that the receiver must make a corrupt agreement or promise that he will carry

it out? That, I apprehend, is not a correct understanding of the law.

"But, sir, if a man receives a gift or present for the purpose of influencing his official conduct as a member, knowing that that is the intent of the giver, it is an unlawful act. The evidence in this case is abundantly sufficient to establish that intent on Mr. Brooks's part. Every member of the committee believed so, and I think every member of the House ought to do so.

"A word more in relation to the Government directorship. The committee believed that, if Mr. Brooks was guilty, as a Government director of this corporation, of corruption in office, it was a good cause for his expulsion from this House, and before I get through I will have a word to say in reference to the question raised in the argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) in this case yesterday, in relation to the time when the act was committed. Was he guilty of any corruption in office? On the 1st of October he received his appointment as Government director, and there is no evidence that he ever intended or signified to anybody, in the slightest degree, that he did not intend to accept and hold that office, and as early as January we find him acting officially in the meetings of the company. Here was a contract entered into after he became a Government director; that was completed, and the unlawful machinery was set up after he became a Government director.

"He said in his testimony that he never looked at that contract, and did not regard it as his duty to do so. The committee say that it was his business; that he ought to have looked at it; that it was official negligence if he failed to look at it; and we believe he did look at it and understood it just as well as the other men concerned in this business. We say that it was in consequence of the completion of that machinery that there was a sudden increase in the value of Credit Mobilier stock. We believe he did know it, and that knowing it he put himself in a position to share in the spoils of that which he was set by law and by the Government to protect and care for. The committee hold that the facts abundantly prove this official misconduct on the part of Mr. Brooks; and we hold that as a matter of law it is good and sufficient ground for his expulsion as a member of Congress.

"But, Mr. Speaker, these transactions took place five years ago; they took place in the Fortieth Congress. It has been said elsewhere and said here, and it was urged at great length in something called a report of the Judiciary Committee, yesterday, that Congress had no jurisdiction over a matter of this kind, or to punish a member for something done prior to the commencement of his official term as a member.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the committee differ entirely with that gentleman and with the few

indorsers he has got whom he called members of the Judiciary Committee. We differ *totally* on these points in relation to the law of this subject. That never was the law, and I trust in God it never will be, that it is ever to be held in this country that the vilest criminal, a murderer even, who has concealed his crime from the public until he has got himself elected a member of this House, can come in here and sit by the side of such Christian gentlemen as come here from Massachusetts, that we have no power to expel such a man, but must associate with him and take him to our bosoms as an associate lawmaker of this nation. I believe no such absurdity. And no ingenuity of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) or of anybody else can ever make the honest, intelligent people of this country believe that that is the law. Why, sir, it needed the man who was the inventor of the Credit Mobilier machinery to have devised such a doctrine."

The Speaker: "The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames) affected by this report desires to be heard. The gentleman is entitled to the floor, and sends his remarks to the Clerk's desk to be read. They will be read by the Clerk."

Mr. Ames (read by the Clerk): "Before the House proceeds to the consideration of the resolution reported on Tuesday last, by the special committee charged with the investigation of alleged transactions with certain members of this body, in the disposition of shares of the capital stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, I desire to submit the following statement:

"The charges on which said resolution is based relate to events so intimately connected with a portion of the history of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, that I shall ask the indulgence of the House while I proceed to trace such history in greater detail than would otherwise be necessary.

"On the 1st day of July, 1863, was passed and approved an act of Congress, authorizing and providing for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. The practicability and importance of such a measure had long been urged by our most sagacious public men, but it failed to receive the sanction of the Government until a great civil war threatened to result in the withdrawal of the States and Territories of the Pacific coast from the authority of the Federal Government. For a variety of reasons, then long before the public, but chiefly to avert the calamity indicated, this act was passed. It was universally esteemed not only a measure of sound policy, but a scheme appealing to the patriotism and loyalty of the capitalists of the United States, as the instrument whereby a future separation of the Pacific from the Atlantic States would be rendered forever impossible.

"The meeting of commissioners named in

the act to carry the same into effect, by the organization of the corporation, was held pursuant to act of Congress, on the first Tuesday of September, 1862. Though composed of a great number of the leading capitalists of the country, and in addition to the ordinary inducement of pecuniary advantage, acting under the stimulus of patriotic ardor, the meeting failed to accomplish any thing beyond the opening of books of subscription. Not a dollar of stock was subscribed or promised, and it was not until about the 27th of October, 1863—and then only with the explicit understanding on the part of the subscribers that, in case of failure to secure future legislation, the project must be abandoned—that a sufficient subscription was obtained to authorize the election of a board of directors. On this subscription was the name of no recognized capitalist. Parties known to the country as wielding large capital in railroad enterprises had studiously avoided all apparent association with the enterprise, and in their place appeared a class of comparatively unknown men, whose names, when rising to the surface, had been chiefly connected with enterprises involving speculative and extra-hazardous risks. Until the passage of the law heretofore mentioned, nothing was done under this organization beyond such acts as were necessary to preserve the existence of the corporation.

"Then came the act of July 2, 1864. Its principal features were as follows: It authorized a reduction of the par value of the shares from \$1,000 to \$100, with a corresponding increase in number; it enlarged the land grant from a ten to a twenty mile limit; it authorized the company to issue first-mortgage bonds on its railroad and telegraph, to an amount per mile equal to the amount of United States bonds authorized to be issued to the company in aid of the construction of the road, and made the mortgage securing the same a lien prior to that of the United States; it declared that only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government should be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of construction.

"While thus strengthening the company by these changes, Congress at the same time, and in the same act, dealt it two wellnigh fatal blows, from the effect of which complete recovery is impossible. It authorized the Kansas Pacific, which was required to effect a junction with the Union Pacific, not farther west than the one-hundredth meridian of longitude—a distance of about two hundred and forty-seven miles west of the Missouri River—to make such connection at any point, westward of such initial point, deemed practicable or desirable. The result is a rival parallel road connecting with the Union Pacific, at a point five hundred and sixteen miles west of the Missouri River—being one-half the length of that road—and claiming equal advantages

and facilities in all running connections and interchange of business. It likewise provided that in case the Central Pacific should reach the eastern boundary of California before the Union Pacific should be built to that point, the former company should have the right to extend its road one hundred and fifty miles eastward, and this power was afterward enlarged by Congress, by act of July 2, 1866, so as to authorize such extension indefinitely, until the two roads should meet. Thus by act of Congress these two corporations were sent forth upon a race across the continent, which finally culminated in the construction of five hundred miles of road by each company in a single season, through a desert country, upon a route beset by unparalleled obstacles, and at a necessary cost largely in excess of the most extravagant estimates.

"It is in testimony before a committee of the House, that after the impracticability of building the road under the first act had been demonstrated, when it had become apparent that additional aid was necessary to induce capitalists to embark in the enterprise, the late President Lincoln was urgent that Congress should not withhold the additional assistance asked, and that he personally advised the officers of the company to go to Congress for such legislation as would assure the success of the enterprise, declaring it a national necessity, and recommending them to apply for additional concessions, ample to place the construction of the road beyond a peradventure.

"Notwithstanding this favorable legislation, no capital was attracted, no additional stock subscribed. On the 8th of August, 1864, a contract, for building one hundred miles west from the Missouri River, was let to H. M. Hoxie, the only contractor offering to undertake so hazardous a venture. Six months demonstrated his inability to perform his contract, and, with the experience of the company in dealing with individual contractors, no course seemed open unless to seek a consolidation of personal means into a corporate body, whereby the pecuniary ability of a large number of persons might be made available to the task of constructing the road, while at the same time enjoying the shelter of corporate liability only. Accordingly, by a contract made March 15, 1865, the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation created by and organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, in substance, assumed the obligations of the Hoxie contract, and entered upon its performance. It was soon manifest that even this organization, as then constituted, would be unable to accomplish the work for which it was created. The state of the country and the peculiar local conditions surrounding the enterprise were exceedingly unfavorable to a successful prosecution of the work. Gold was 150; there was no market for the first-mortgage bonds; and the Government bonds, payable in currency, were of uncertain value, and of difficult

sale. No Eastern railroad connection existed whereby the vast amount of material essential to construction could find reasonable and rapid transportation to the line of the road; it was compelled, instead, to follow the long and tedious route of the Missouri River, at an extraordinary cost for transportation, and without insurance against the perils of the hazardous navigation of that treacherous stream. All materials were high, and all classes of labor scarce, and only to be obtained in limited quantities at extravagant prices. Add to this the universal distrust in financial circles of the ultimate completion of the road, and the general conviction that when completed it would fail to prove remunerative or profitable, and it is easy to anticipate the result which speedily followed, namely, the practical failure of the new organization to carry forward the work until reinforced by a new class of capitalists, bringing with them larger means, and a more powerful influence in the financial world.

"Early in September, 1865, it became manifest that the contract could not be performed, and that the work must stop unless additional strength could be imparted to the corporation. Accordingly, after urgent solicitation and long consideration, myself and others associated with me for the first time took an interest in the organization. Its capital stock was increased, additional money was raised, and the work went forward. Under this arrangement two hundred and forty-seven miles of road were built, when, on the 16th day of August, 1867, it was superseded by the Oakes Ames contract, so called, and this contract was on the 15th day of October, 1867, assigned to seven persons as trustees, and under it six hundred and sixty-seven miles of road were built.

"The alleged corrupt transactions imputed to me are all charged to have been initiated in December, 1867. Glance for a moment at the situation of the Union Pacific Company and my connection with it at that time. After a long and nearly ineffectual struggle, the final construction of the road had been assured by my intervention in its affairs. No one doubted that it would be rapidly pushed to completion. Congress had long before, and not at my instance, enacted the laws tendering inducements to the capitalists of the country to embark in the construction of the road, and I and my associates accepted its offers and undertook the work. The company had no reason to apprehend unfriendly or hostile legislation, for every department of the Government manifested a friendly attitude, and the whole country was loud in demonstrations of approval of the energy and activity which we had infused into the enterprise. Heads of departments and Government officials of every grade, whose duties brought them in contact with the affairs of the company, were clamorous for increased speed of construction, and never lost an opportunity of expressing approval of the

work and urging it forward. It had never entered my mind that the company would ask for or need additional legislation, and it would have been difficult to find a man so reckless of popular opinion as to have lent himself to a crusade against an organization whose praises everywhere filled the press, and were on the lips of the people.

"As a matter of history, no legislation at all affecting the pecuniary interests of the company was asked for for three years and a half after the date of the alleged sales by me of Credit Mobilier stock, and then only in settlement of a purely judicial question suddenly and without warning sprung upon it in a critical period of its fortunes, and in relation to which no controversy had ever before been made. Under no other state of affairs, and in no other attitude of the Government, could I for a moment have been induced to assume the enormous responsibility entailed by a contract involving a liability of \$47,000,000. To undertake the construction of a railroad at any price for a distance of nearly seven hundred miles, in a desert and unexplored country, its line crossing three mountain-ranges at the highest elevations yet attempted on this continent, extending through a country swarming with hostile Indians, by whom locating engineers and conductors of construction-trains were frequently killed and scalped at their work—upon a route destitute of water, except as supplied by water-trains hauled from one to one hundred and fifty miles to thousands of men and animals engaged in construction—the immense mass of material, iron, ties, lumber, timber, provisions, and supplies necessary, to be transported from five hundred to fifteen hundred miles—I admit might well, in the light of subsequent history and the mutations of opinion, be regarded as the freak of a madman, if it did not challenge the recognition of a higher motive, namely, the desire to connect my name conspicuously with the greatest public work of the present century. It is by no means strange that my credit with conservative financiers like Governor Washburn should have been shaken, and that he should have hastened to call in loans which, in his judgment, this contract proved to be in unsafe hands.

"Under these circumstances, with all legislation sought granted, and no future action of Congress to be asked for or feared, it is charged that I 'have been guilty of selling to members of Congress shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for prices below the true value of such stock, with intent to influence the votes and decisions of such members in matters to be brought before Congress for action.'

"If this charge is true, it is predicated upon three facts, all of which should be shown to the satisfaction of this body in order to justify the extreme measures recommended by the committee:

"1. The shares must have been sold at prices

so manifestly and palpably below the true value as to conclusively presume the expectation of some other pecuniary advantage in addition to the price paid.

"2. The shares must have been of such a nature as that their ownership would create in the holder a corrupt purpose to shape legislation in the interest of the seller.

"3. Some distinct and specific matter or thing to be brought before Congress, and on which the votes or decisions of members are sought to be influenced, should be alleged and proved.

"It is by no means clear from the testimony that the stock was sold at a price less than its true value. It was not on the market; it had no market value. Unlike an ordinary marketable commodity, it had no current price, and the amount for which it could be sold depended upon the temperament of the buyer, and his inclination to assume extraordinary risks on the one hand, or his tendency to conservative and strictly solid investments on the other. It is in proof before a committee of this House, by witnesses largely interested in railroad construction and operation, and of great financial ability and strength, that when this stock was offered to them at par it was instantly declined by reason of the enormous risks involved in the enterprise on which its value depended.

"These capitalists believed that all the capital invested in the stock was jeopardized, and the venture was declined on the rule that no promise of profit justifies a prudent man in embarking in any enterprise in which all the capital invested is liable to be sunk. Apart from some proof that a small amount of this stock changed hands between persons addicted to speculation at about one hundred and fifty, nothing is shown in reference to its value except that it was not on the market, and had no ascertained price. To overturn the presumption of innocence, and substitute the conclusive imputation of guilt from the simple fact of such a transaction occurring between men who had long maintained the most friendly personal relations—of whom nothing was asked, and by whom nothing was promised—is to overturn all the safeguards afforded person and property by the common law, and in lieu thereof establish an inquisitorial code, under which no man's reputation is safe.

"It has been assumed that the ownership of Credit Mobilier stock necessarily created in the holder a personal and pecuniary interest in procuring congressional legislation favorable to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or preventing legislation adverse to it. At the date of the alleged distribution of Credit Mobilier stock, the Oakes Ames contract had been made and was in progress of execution. It was completed, and the road covered by the contract turned over to the company about the close of the year 1868. Not until two years after was any legislation asked for by

the company, and then it was such as arose out of exigencies presented by the action of the Government in reversing a long-continued and uniform previous policy, which could not by any possibility have been foreseen or anticipated.

"The stock depended for its value upon the connection of the Credit Mobilier with the Oakes Ames contract, which was simply in the capacity of a guarantor of its execution, whereby a certain class of its stockholders became entitled to participate in the profits of that contract in money. There is no provision of the Oakes Ames contract, the assignment thereof, or of the triplicate agreement, whereby a stockholder became entitled to any of the securities of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or in any way interested in their value. The profits derived, if any, were to be, and were, in cash. When the Oakes Ames contract was completed, and the consideration thereof divided in cash to the several parties entitled, in due proportion, the interest of a holder of Credit Mobilier stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and every thing pertaining to it, was at an end. In other words, the stipulations of that contract, and the cash profits derivable therefrom, were the end and the beginning—the centre and circumference—the absolute measure of the pecuniary interest of a holder of Credit Mobilier stock in 1868. To say that the Washburn bill, which professed to deal exclusively with the operation of the road in the hands of the company after it had been built and turned over by the contractors, was a measure feared, and to protect the railroad company, against which the stock in question was sold to members of Congress, seems to me to invoke the last degree of credulity.

"It is impossible to impute to me the purpose to corruptly influence members of Congress by conferring upon them pecuniary benefit without adequate consideration, unless the benefit conferred is of such a character as to necessarily create an inclination to aid the donor to the detriment of the public. There is but one escape from this position, and that leads to a lower deep. It may be said that the giving by any person and the receiving by a member of Congress of any gratuity whatever, or, what is identical therewith, selling and buying at an inadequate price, imports corruption in both the giver and receiver, the buyer and seller. Whoever proclaims this doctrine should instantly set on foot the inquiry how many railroad presidents and superintendents have presented to members of Congress the value of transportation over their respective railroad lines, and by whom the same have been received, to the end that justice may be done, and the one presented for indictment and the other for expulsion. The dimensions and value of the gratuity have nothing to do with the question. There is no middle ground on which to stand.

"For the first time in the history of any tribunal, this body has before it an alleged offender without an offense. Any person accused in the courts of the country, under like circumstances, might well, when called upon to plead to the indictment, insist that it failed to charge a crime. I am charged by the committee with the purpose of corrupting certain members of Congress, while it, at the same time, declares said members to have been unconscious of my purpose, and fails to indicate the subject of the corruption. In other words, the purpose to corrupt is inferred, where the effect of corrupting could not by possibility be produced, and where no subject for corruption existed.

"No lawyer who values his reputation will assert that an indictment for bribery could stand for an instant in a common-law court without specifically alleging who was the briber, who was bribed, and what precise measure, matter, or thing, was the subject of bribery. There can be no attempt to bribe without the hope and purpose of corruptly influencing some person or persons in respect to some particular act. Until, therefore, it is alleged and shown not only who tendered a bribe, but who accepted or refused it, and what was the specific subject-matter of the bribery, any conviction which may follow the alleged offense must rest upon the shifting and unstable foundation of individual caprice, and not upon the solid rock of justice administered under the restraints of law.

"I shall not enter upon a discussion of the jurisdiction of this body over offenses alleged to have been committed during a previous Congress, leaving that question for such additional comment as the lawyers of the House choose to make. The position, however, that the fault—if such exists—is a continuing offense, is so extraordinary and fruitful of such fatal consequences that I cannot forbear a reference to it. Since the Credit Mobilier stock sold by me passed into the hands of the several members of Congress referred to in the report, I have been in the judgment of the committee a perpetual and chronic offender against the dignity and honor of the House, and so far as my own volition is concerned must so continue to the end of the world.

"So long as a single share of this stock shall not be restored, but shall remain in the hands of the several receivers, or either or any of them, my offense goes on, and I am bereft of the power to stop it. And yet, notwithstanding the world is now apprised of my alleged corrupt intentions—and no member of Congress can be ignorant of them—the parties who alone have the power but fail to release me from the necessity of continuing my offenses by return of the stock, are themselves without blame, and in no way obnoxious to the sins laid upon me. The committee declare that want of knowledge alone of the corrupt intention of the seller excused the buyer while

holding and owning the proceeds of the sale. Now that such knowledge is everywhere and among all men, how can this, in the absence of a restoration of the stock or its proceeds, be a living, continuing, perpetual crime in the seller and not in the buyer?

"I beg to be correctly understood. I allege nothing against those members of the House who purchased Credit Mobilier stock. I am simply following the reasoning of the committee to its logical results. I make no assault upon any man or class of men, but I most earnestly protest against being chosen the victim of a line of reasoning and assertion, in my judgment, unjust, partial, unsound, inconsistent, and inconclusive, calculated, if indorsed, to bring this body into disrepute, and repugnant to the sense of justice and fair-play embedded in the hearts of the American people.

"Reference is made by the committee to the act of February 26, 1863, and, after setting out the same, the following language is used:

In the judgment of the committee, the facts reported in regard to Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks would have justified their conviction under the above-recited statute, and subjected them to the penalties therein provided.

"I beg gentlemen to note the entire section carefully and critically, and verify the assertion I now make that every penalty denounced upon him who shall 'promise, offer, or give, or cause or procure to be promised, offered or given,' 'any valuable thing' 'to any member of Congress' 'with intent to influence his vote on any matter pending, or to be brought before him,' is alike launched with impartial severity against any member, officer, or person who shall in any wise accept or receive the same, not knowingly, willfully, or feloniously receive the same, but in any wise accept or receive the same. Mark the language:

And the member, officer, or person who shall in any wise accept or receive the same, or any part thereof, shall be liable to an indictment as for a high crime and misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding ten times the amount so offered, promised, or given, and imprisoned in a penitentiary not exceeding ten years.

"Again I protest against the conclusion of the committee, which makes this unequal, partial, and discriminating allotment of the penalties of a statute designed by its framers impartially to strike or shelter all to whom it applies. Whatever result may be reached here, none can doubt that in the courts of the country there will be one law for all.

"Aside, then, from the letters addressed to Mr. McComb, it is impossible to infer the motives attributed to me by the committee. A perfect understanding of the circumstances under which these letters were written, and a candid consideration of their object and purpose, must, I think, carry to any unbiased mind the conviction that my motives were very far from those ascribed to me. Mr. Du-

rant, Mr. McComb, and myself, were each anxious to secure as large a portion as possible of the shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and professedly for the same purpose, namely, for disposition to those persons with whom, for past favors or personal friendship, we were willing to share opportunities of profitable investment. I had no desire or expectation to further enrich myself, for my sole object was to get and retain as much of this stock as possible to be used in redeeming obligations of the character named. These obligations had been incurred not only to members of Congress, but to many private citizens in no way connected with official life: they had been contracted early in the year 1867, when the stock could not be sold above par, and it was to meet these contracts that I made special efforts to obtain the stock. In doing so, I took it, not for my individual use, but as trustee, for the sole purpose of conveying it to the parties entitled, and it would have been a breach of faith in me to have asked or taken a price in excess of the par value, notwithstanding it may have in the mean time advanced. No distinction was made between members of Congress and unofficial friends, and, in performing the obligations I had incurred, I sold to both alike stock at its par value, in accordance with my agreement. When, therefore, Mr. McComb objected to my receiving so large an amount, and entered upon a struggle to prevent it, I naturally addressed to him such arguments and considerations as in my judgment would make the deepest impression upon his mind. It so happened that in the prosperity and success of the Union Pacific Railroad Company Mr. McComb and myself had a common and identical interest, and I therefore urged upon him that I had so disposed of the stock as to enhance the general strength and influence of the company, for whose welfare his solicitude was not less than my own. It is no sufficient answer to this to say that the statement contained in the letters on which I most relied to influence his mind I now concede contained expressions liable to be construed against the purity of my motives. Tried by the test of casual and confidential letters, often written hastily and under circumstances and surroundings entirely different from those in the light of which they are interpreted—framed for a specific purpose, and to accomplish a particular end—their collateral and incidental bearings not reflected upon and deliberately weighed, but flung off hastily in the instant press of business and the freedom of that personal confidence ordinarily existing between parties jointly concerned in financial schemes or enterprises of public improvement, he would, indeed, be a cautious, a prudent, a wise, and almost perfect man, who could emerge from such an ordeal completely free from the suspicion of fault.

"I wish, therefore, to declare, in the broadest sense of which language is capable, that

in writing the McComb letters I had alone in view the objects above enumerated; that I never for an instant imagined that from them could be extracted proof of the motive and purpose of corrupting members of Congress—motives and purposes which I solemnly declare I never entertained. The insignificant amounts of stock sold to each member with whom I had dealings, the proven fact that I never urged its purchase, and the entire lack of secrecy—ordinarily the badge of evil purposes—in these transactions, ought, in my judgment, to stand as a conclusive refutation of the offenses charged. And above and beyond this, I submit that a long and busy life spent in the prosecution of business pursuits, honorable to myself and useful to mankind, and a reputation hitherto without stain, should of its own weight overcome and outweigh charges solely upheld by the unconsidered and unguarded utterances of confidential business communications.

"A vast amount of error has been disseminated and prejudice aroused in the minds of many by incorrect and extravagant statements of the profits accruing from the different contracts for the construction of the road, and especially that commonly known as the Onkes Ames contract. The risk, the state of the country, the natural obstacles, the inflation of the currency, and consequent exorbitant prices of labor and material, the Indian perils, the unparalleled speed of construction, and the clamorous demands of the country for speedy completion, seem to be forgotten, and the parties connected with the Credit Mobilier, and the construction of the road, are now to be tried by a standard foreign to the time and circumstances under which the work was done.

"It is said that when the failure to secure the necessary amount of cash subscriptions to the stock was proved, and it became manifest that the only medium through which the work could go on was by a constructing company, which would undertake to build the road and take the securities and stock of the company in payment, when the whole enterprise had come to a complete halt and was set in motion by my individual credit and means and that of my associates, the enterprise should have been abandoned. Were it possible to present that question to the same public sentiment, the same state of national opinion, which existed at the time the exigency arose, I would willingly and gladly go to Congress and the country on that issue. But I am denied that justice, and the motives and transactions of one period are to be judged by the prejudices of another, at an hour when the fluctuations of opinion are extreme and violent, beyond the experience of former times.

"The actual cost of money of building the road was about \$70,000,000, and all statements of a less cost are based upon mere estimates of engineers who never saw the work, and

utterly fail to grasp the conditions under which it was prosecuted. The actual profit on this expenditure, estimating the securities and stock at their market value when received in payment, was less than \$10,000,000, as can be demonstrably established in any court. It is in testimony before a committee of the House by witnesses who have spent their lives as contractors, as well as those who have been builders, owners, and operators of some of the great trunk-lines of the country, that for twenty years past the ordinary method of building railroads has been through the medium of constructing companies; that few, if any, roads involving a large outlay of capital are built in any other way; that a profit of from twenty to thirty per cent. is not unreasonable in any case, and that upon the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, estimating it with reference to the magnitude of the work and the risk incurred, no man could reasonably object to a profit of fifty per cent. The like evidence is given by a Government director long intimately acquainted with the manifold difficulties and embarrassments encountered, and who has not yet outlived the recollection and realization of them.

"So far as I am pecuniarily concerned, it would have been better that I had never heard of the Union Pacific Railroad. At its completion the company found itself in debt about \$6,000,000, the burden of which fell upon individuals, myself among others. The assumption of the large portion of this liability allotted to me, followed by others necessary to keep the road in operation until there should be developed, in the inhospitable region through which it runs, a business affording revenue sufficient to meet running expenses and interest, finally culminated in events familiar to the public, whereby losses were incurred greatly in excess of all profit derived by me from the construction of the road.

"What, then, has the Government received as the fruits of the connection of the Credit Mobilier with the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the transactions now under consideration? By the terms of its charter it agreed, among other things, to loan the company for thirty years its bonds to certain amounts per mile, and until their maturity one-half the earnings on account of Government transportation should be retained, to be applied in repayment to the Government of whatever interest might in the mean time be paid on the bonds by the United States. The company in turn, by acceptance of the charter, agreed to pay the United States the amount due on the bonds at their maturity, and to perform certain services. Without asking additional legislation, or being called upon to resist obnoxious legislation, except wherein this contract had been disregarded and ignored by the Government, the road has been completed, and successfully operated throughout its entire line now nearly four years.

"No complaint has ever come up from any quarter of any failure to faithfully perform its obligations to the Government, both in respect to transportation services and its pecuniary obligations. In the only instance in which it has differed from any Department of the Government, the variance has been upon a purely judicial question, upon which the courts have been open to the United States, but closed to us. The Government made itself the creditor of the Union Pacific Company, tying its debtor hand and foot with a multiplicity of stipulations, and then refused to submit their interpretation to its own courts. That it has so far reaped the principal benefit of the bargain cannot be denied. Official statements of the Postmaster-General are before the House, which show that for the six years ending June 30, 1872, the saving to the Government upon the transportation of postal matter alone by reason of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, assuming the amount carried to be equal to that transported previous to its construction, has been \$643,579.55.

"But the amount of postal matter has been over six times greater by rail than by stage, so that the real saving is not less than \$3,861,477.30. Even this result fails to represent the increased speed of carriage and convenience of handling and distribution afforded by postal cars to the employees of the Department accompanying the mails, thus insuring safety and regularity in delivery. A like statement from the War Department shows the saving upon military transportation for the same time to have been \$6,507,282.85. No official estimates are before the House for the saving upon transportation of Indian goods, for the Navy Department, or of coin or currency, but they may be safely aggregated at not less than \$2,500,000. This gives a total saving for the six years ending June 30, 1872, of the sum of \$12,868,760.15.

"The Secretary of the Treasury in a communication to the House, bearing date May 20, 1872, in answer to a resolution calling for such information, estimates the amount of interest and principal which will be due from the Union Pacific Railroad Company at the maturity of the Government bonds, at the present rate of payment, at \$58,156,746.98. Assuming that the saving to the Government of all the different classes of transportation in the future will be the same as the past (a supposition entirely on the side of the United States, for it will, in fact, increase in almost geometrical progression), and the result is a total saving at the date of the maturity of the bonds of \$64,343,880.75, a sum in excess of the principal and interest due at that time to the amount of \$6,187,058.77. In other words, if at the maturity of the bonds not one cent of interest or principal were paid, but on the other hand were entirely lost, the Government would be the gainer in money to the amount of \$6,187,058.77.

"All this is solid gain, involving no consequential element, and susceptible of exact computation. To attempt to grasp the national benefits which lie outside the domain of figures, but are embodied in the increased prosperity, wealth, population, and power of the nation, overtakes the most vivid imagination. When the rails were joined on Promontory Summit, May 10, 1869, the Pacific and the Atlantic, Europe and Asia, the East and the West, pledged themselves to that perpetual amity out of which should spring an interchange of the most precious and costly commodities known to traffic, thus assuring a commerce whose tide should ebb to and fro across the continent by this route for ages to come. Utah was then an isolated community, with no industry but agriculture, and those manufactures necessary to a poor and frugal people.

"In 1872 it shipped ten millions of silver to the money centres of the world, and is now demonstrated to be the richest mineral storehouse on the continent. An institution repugnant to the moral sense of the Christian world is fast yielding to the civilizing contact of the outer travel made possible by the construction of the railway. Many believe it has already substantially solved the perplexing problem of polygamy. A vast foreign immigration, bringing with it from Europe an immense aggregate sum of money, has already been distributed far out on the line of the road, and its means and muscle are fast subjecting the lately sparsely-peopled Territories of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, to the uses of an enterprising and rapidly-increasing population. A steady and copious flow of British capital is pouring into the mines of Colorado and Utah. The Indians have been pacified; fruitless and costly hostile military expenditures, frequent elsewhere, have ceased in the vicinity of its line, and the facility and speed of connection afforded by the railroad enable the Government to offer adequate protection to the frontier with a handful of troops, and, at the same time, dispense with large garrisons and fortified posts, hitherto maintained at fabulous cost. The countless herds of Texas are moving up to occupy the grazing-grounds of the buffalo in the valleys and cañons shadowed by the Rocky Mountains. A region of boundless natural resources, lately unknown, unexplored, and uninhabited, dominated by savages, has been reclaimed, hundreds of millions added to the wealth of the nation, and the bonds of fraternal and commercial union between the East and West strengthened beyond the power of civil discord to sever.

"Does any one, yearning with solicitude lest the United States, which has made this fortunate bargain, should fail to receive each cent due at the precise moment it may be demanded by its officers, doubt the ability of the company to perform its obligations and pay the last dollar due long before the matu-

city of the bonds? Four years ago the road was opened, without local business, with no considerable through traffic, and in the dawn of the friendly relations between the United States and those Asiatic nations which now bid fair to prove the source of its largest and most lucrative business. The conservative capitalists of the country believed it would bankrupt any organization which undertook to operate it. Four years have reversed that opinion, and now the same men are putting forth their best efforts to secure the benefit of a close traffic connection, and perhaps ultimate ownership. Twenty-four years ago there was scarcely a mile of railroad west of Lake Erie, and no connecting line west of Buffalo. Let him who would rightly estimate the future of this company go back to the year 1848, and, thenceforward to the present time, trace the growth and development of that portion of the United States lying west of the great lakes, and he will be able to approximate the coming history of the region through which this road stretches for a thousand miles, and of the trade and products and commodities of which it is to be the great commercial artery. There is but one power that can destroy its ability to perform all its obligations to the Government; there is but one agency that can render it incapable of paying all its indebtedness to the last dollar, namely, the Congress of the United States. It alone can so cripple, weaken, or destroy the company as to make the loan of the Government to it a total loss.

"These, then, are my offenses: that I have risked reputation, fortune, every thing, in an enterprise of incalculable benefit to the Government, from which the capital of the world shrink; that I have sought to strengthen the work, thus rashly undertaken, by invoking the charitable judgment of the public upon its obstacles and embarrassments; that I have had friends, some of them in official life, with whom I have been willing to share advantageous opportunities of investment; that I have kept to the truth through good and evil report, denying nothing, concealing nothing, reserving nothing. Who will say that I alone am to be offered up a sacrifice to appease a public clamor or expiate the sins of others? Not until such an offering is made will I believe it possible. But if this body shall so order that it can best be purified by the choice of a single victim, I shall accept its mandate, appealing with unflinching confidence to the impartial verdict of history for that vindication which it is proposed to deny me here."

[Mr. Brooks, of New York, made no remarks during this debate. But on a previous occasion, on December 17th, he obtained the privilege of the floor. The speech then delivered is inserted here, although it was spoken previous to the report of the committee and is not a part of this debate, that the statements of Mr. Brooks may appear.—EDITOR.]

Mr. Brooks: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege, and, in order to make myself understood, I must say that I hold in my hand several newspapers, among them the *New York Herald* and the *New York World*, which state that, before a committee of investigation created by this House, a person by the name of Henry McComb, of Delaware, has sworn that the company of Credit Mobilier gave me fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, in order that I might control or influence the Democratic side of this House to sustain the Union Pacific Railroad Company in whatever demands it might make upon Congress, and that I accepted this gift of the Credit Mobilier thus to control the Democratic side of the House. This is the substance of many statements which are circulated in the press as the testimony of Henry McComb with reference to myself. It is upon this ground that I claim the attention of the House as a matter of personal privilege.

"Mr. Speaker, I have been in public life now more or less for a quarter of a century, and this is the second time in all that long public life in which I have felt it a matter of public duty to reply to a personal charge of this nature. But as a member of Congress, and as a member of one of the most important committees of the House, in which millions of dollars are directly or indirectly pending, if what Mr. McComb says of me is true, I am unfit to be a member of this House, and ought to be expelled, not only from this House but from all association with decent men here or elsewhere. It will be recollected that in August last, during the presidential campaign, and when it was uncertain in the public mind whether Greeley or Grant would prevail, there appeared in the *New York Sun* a certain charge or record in which it was affirmed that a member of this House connected with the Union Pacific Railroad had made out a list including many of the most distinguished members of the Republican party here and elsewhere, including not only the honorable Speaker of this House but the Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and many other distinguished men on the Republican side who had been long in public life and had hitherto borne good characters; and the allegation furnished directly or indirectly to the *New York Sun* by Mr. McComb was, that these gentlemen had been guilty of fraud in the acceptance of bribes of certain shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier, to be used in this House and elsewhere, and even to influence such a high officer of the Government as the Secretary of the Treasury. The publication, as furnished by Mr. McComb, stated positively that Oakes Ames made up and furnished the list of Republicans to be bribed, whereas when confronted in committee he swears, as I understand, that he himself (McComb) made up the list at the suggestion, however, I hear, he adds, of Ames. The public were thus made to credit for months that Oakes Ames himself furnished the list of

members he was bribing, whereas it now turns out that McComb was the man.

"In that publication were used certain private letters, whether true or untrue will be developed in the course of this investigation, but which nevertheless were private letters, and which were intended to influence and control the public mind pending the presidential election, and to prejudice a large portion of the country, not so much against the Republican party as against the purity and character of many of the most eminent men in that party. Sir, the public never think well of any man who, for pelf or passion, ushers private letters into print, and they are likely to think the less of that man who, claiming to be a Republican, attacks or suffers to be attacked leading men of his own party, in a lawsuit where money only is what he is after. The use made of these private letters develops in part the character of McComb; but I propose by-and-by, more at length, to develop the character of this calumniator. I availed myself at that time of all opportunities, public and private (though I was not in good health and seldom appeared in public), to say that so far as I knew there was nothing of truth in that publication; and I spoke with some knowledge, because I was and am a director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and have been for many years.

"And now, before I go further, in order to answer this charge properly, it becomes necessary for me to say that some six or seven years ago I was appointed by the then President of the United States a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad. Two great interests, the one located in Boston and the other in New York, were struggling in the executive department and in the Department of the Interior to secure the Government director for the benefit either of the Boston or New York interest, so that they could so far influence and control the government of the road. Boston presented its distinguished candidates, among them eminent men; I believe Governor Andrews, an ex-Governor of the State of Massachusetts, was one; and New York presented candidates also.

"The then President of the United States, Mr. Johnson, unable to decide among all these gentlemen who had been preferred by their friends for the place, none of them claiming it personally, I believe, for it was a place of no profit, no pay, no salary, except five dollars per day while actually serving—the then President of the United States, as I was informed, said to both the New York and the Boston interests, 'I do not know personally these men you recommend; but I do know Mr. Brooks; I have sat beside him or in close contiguity with him in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives for four years, and I am willing to make him one of the Government directors.' The commission was made out and sent to me, without the least personal solicitation on my

part, to the then great regret of the Boston interests, and with a complimentary and explanatory letter, which I should have brought here but for the recent destruction of this with other documents in the conflagration of my printing and editorial offices in New York.

"I happened, then, to be a Government director, without salary, without pay, except five dollars a day, I think, while on actual service, and so much for travel per mile, the usual congressional mileage, which amounted in my case to little or nothing, because the board generally sat in the city of New York, which was my residence.

"When General Grant came into power, naturally enough so prominent an assailant as I was, and one so offensive politically, I trust not personally, to him and to his party, was turned out of office, and a distinguished ex-member of Congress, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, was substituted in my place. The stockholders of that road, not supposed to be a political road, having invested millions of dollars in that great trunk-line of the continent, indisposed to have the least suspicion go to the country that it was a political road, immediately elected me as one of the stockholders' directors. And since that time I have been elected and reelected as one of the stockholders' directors by the stockholders themselves. Three-fourths of the stock was then held in Boston, and by men whom I have been opposing in political life for the last eight or ten years. I valued the compliment all the more for this, and I accepted the post, in part for that, but the more to gratify an honorable ambition of having my name identified with the greatest achievement of the age.

"Over thirty years ago, in the newspaper with which I am connected, one of the original projectors of that road, Mr. Whitney, then well known, published to the world a series of articles which greatly aroused the attention, and which even gave me a lively interest in what seemed then to be a wonderful if not impossible scheme. And whatever political honors in this House and elsewhere I may have received from my countrymen, yet the highest ambition I have ever had was to be connected with that great trunk-road from the Pacific to the Atlantic. If there is to be hereafter, I said to myself, any monument of any value to my memory, the proudest both for me and my children will be the association and the connection of my humble name with that link of rail from ocean to ocean—the band of a continent, and the bond of my country in a union, one and indivisible.

"Another, a lesser, but yet a significant reason for my acceptance of this post of stockholders' director, when President Grant removed me as Government director, was what I then deemed a matter of justice and importance to the Democratic party and my Democratic friends. I felt it my duty to see that the road should not be in any manner

controlled politically against them; that it should never become a partisan road. I felt it my duty to stand there as a sentinel and watch that road to see that it was not so used. In justice to the majority of the directors who are opposed to me in politics, I feel it my duty now to say that the road has never been used that way in any manner, at least within my knowledge.

"Of course it was to be expected that a road upon which the Government had lavished millions in the form of bonds, and which was to have such great power over the commerce and trade of the country, would be besieged upon all sides by ambitious and mercenary men desirous to control it financially, if not politically. Hence, when this road was beginning to shadow itself before the public, and while it was still in the infancy of its construction, there came from the country to New York two men—men attractive in personal appearance; men of agreeable manners; men not without talent; but men of audacity, who, upon the great theatre of Wall Street and its surroundings, desired to figure largely, as political men desire to figure here. One came from the pure air and green hills of Vermont. Amid its Christian surroundings, its captivating scenery, and its frugal population, he had been trained in virtue and in virtuous associations. But when he entered New York he abjured his home and its associations, and put on the livery of Satan, the better to serve the devil in Wall Street. That man was James Fisk, Jr., whose career is well known to you all.

"Another man came to New York about the same time from the streets and alleys of the little city of Wilmington, Delaware. He came as a saint, though not wearing sandal, cowl, or crozier. He was a member of the Church, and traded on his sanctity. The saint worked himself in as a director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and also as a director of the Credit Mobilier of America, while the Satan attempted by storm what the saint worked for under the cowl. But together they struggled to insinuate themselves into the Union Pacific Railroad. Fisk bought six shares, and strove to fight his way in by the courts of law. McComb was in, and aided Jim Fisk to the best of his ability. McComb was all gentleness, goodness, and charity, while Fisk, like a roaring lion, ran rampant in Wall Street, or in the Central Park, emblazoning his courtesans and cyprians to the fashionable population of a great city. Their tracks were both alike, save in this, that the cowl protected the one, while the livery of Satan was always exposing the other.

"Mr. Speaker, these two gentlemen about the same time instituted suits against the Union Pacific Railroad; the one by Fisk on his part, July 2, 1868, the report of which I hold before me, and the other by McComb in the January term, 1868, of a court in Pennsylvania; the one in the city of New York before

Judge Barnard, a man of some renown, who appointed as receiver of the road a Mr. Tweed, a name of not less renown. Fisk swore in that Barnard court what McComb swears also, that members of Congress are all, or almost all, corrupt; in substance, that there is no virtue in public life, all that is left being in the bosom of the Fisks and McCombs. When greedily to grasp the Union Pacific Railroad, Fisk swore:

I am also informed, and believe, that a number of members of Congress have a direct or indirect interest in securing the said Credit Mobilier a continuance of its present control over the Union Pacific Railroad; that over \$500,000 of the funds of the said Union Pacific Railroad Company were expended by its directors within a single year in bribes to members of Congress and officers of the United States Government, and that millions of dollars have been given to such members and officers as bribes, in an indirect manner, by giving to them shares in the profits of the said Credit Mobilier.

"Now, McComb is of the same opinion, and has insinuated if not sworn to the like in the court of Pennsylvania; of my case it was an after-thought that I was given fifty shares of the Credit Mobilier only to corrupt Democratic members of Congress, for it was not proffered in the Pennsylvania suit or in the publication that McComb first caused to be made in the *New York Sun*.

"It turns out, as I understand, that McComb is suffering about as much in the court of Pennsylvania as Fisk has suffered in the court of New York, and hence it became advisable to change the issue or the venue. The Speaker of the House, the Vice-President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury were therefore involved, with other eminent Republicans in Congress, in the August publication, in order either to compel them to compel Oakes Ames to pay McComb black-mail, or in order to fish for additional testimony before a committee of the House, which he knew the Speaker or some other member must demand as soon as the House assembled in December. In other words, he was transferring his black-mail suit from a court in Pennsylvania to a court in Congress, where he supposed he could create a public opinion which would make Ames pay up or drive him from Congress. McComb and Fisk both operated in the same way.

"And here, if I am not misinformed, an effort has recently been made in Washington on the part of McComb—and since this investigating committee was started—to settle this whole suit here, when McComb, if he was compelled to appear at all as a witness before the committee, would so appear as to do no harm to anybody.

"As I have already said, these two suits, instituted by these two copartners, Fisk and McComb—not copartners in business, but copartners in general devilry—were instituted about the same time; one was ended by the impeachment of Judge Barnard for his action

in reference to this very road, while the other was practically ended in the courts of Pennsylvania, and then forced into this House.

"Now, when it was found that no damage could be done to the dominant majority of this House, as the men assailed were men of sufficient character to sustain themselves before the country, or if not men of sufficient character, their party was triumphant in power and could sustain them, then, long after this publication in the *New York Sun*, for the first time now McComb turns up here before the committee, selects me, a Democratic member of Congress, and swears that Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, ex-member of this House, offered me fifty shares—nay, gave me fifty shares—of this Credit Mobilier stock on condition that I would control the Democratic side of the House. Sir, he was very late in promulgating to the world that the Democracy were corrupt, only after Grant's reelection, when the Republicans were triumphant and the Democracy were down under foot; and he selected me as a victim because, upon the discovery of what manner of a man he was three years ago, I was largely instrumental in having him turned out of the directorship of the road, of which he is now no longer a member.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, what charge could be more ludicrous than this, that I, with only fifty shares of Credit Mobilier worth only \$5,000 at par, was invested with the mission of bribing all the Democratic members of Congress? I was first, I suppose, to buy up the New York City members, all of whom are men of property, who would laugh at a \$5,000 bribe; certainly laugh at what would be the trivial share of it among a hundred other Democratic members. I had therewith to influence such men as my honorable friend from Indiana (Mr. Holman), who not only always resists wrong, but often resists right, and cannot be induced by any kind of argument to go for the right in matters of appropriation, or, that I might influence the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Morgan), now in my eye, or the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Kerr), or the honorable gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), all of whom I was to influence and control by the gift of fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, worth \$5,000; in a word, that I should control the whole Democratic side of the House.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not remember ever to have spoken on matters of business connected with the Union Pacific Railroad to any Democratic member of the House. I refrained, from delicacy as a director of that road. I do not remember, certainly I never attempted to influence a member in any way in his vote in this House.

"Mr. Speaker, when a man thus undertakes to assail a public man or public men, he should look to his own character; and McComb has not any character, and has not had any for some years past, as I shall proceed to

show. He was a mere adventurer, reckless, audacious, and devoted only to Mammon. There is in the War Department at the other end of the avenue, or was deposited there December 28, 1864, the result of an examination of a military commission investigating frauds of army contractors, of which there were a great number at that time, as unfortunately there always are in great civil wars. Among those mentioned by the Secretary of War, and referred to Judge-Advocate-General Holt, at the head of the list indeed as a criminal and as a swindling contractor, was this Henry S. McComb; and this is a matter of record now on file at the War Department.

"The papers were referred to Judge Holt on the 28d of December, 1864, in order that he might propose some course of action, and he made his report to the War Department, a report which I suppose in the excitement of the civil war, or in the absorption of matters of vastly more importance to the country, was forgotten, so that it lies and sleeps there yet. He is charged by a military commission with being a swindling contractor and a criminal too; and beyond that, if the report be true, he was no better than a robber—a bandit among the soldiers of his country—in time of civil war.

"I hold now in my hand, Mr. Speaker, the testimony of the select committee appointed to investigate the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana, of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scofield) was chairman, associated with many other gentlemen known to this House. In that testimony there are developed facts very damaging to the character of McComb. Without reading the testimony, I will refer the House to the pages where they are set forth. The document is No. 211 of last session, and I refer the House to pages 475 to 490. It will be seen that McComb employed one Kimball, of Pennsylvania, to put through the Louisiana Legislature the Jackson Railroad, and according to the testimony given in this action he succeeded in the purchase of the Legislature. For it is said—I quote the testimony of S. W. Scott, who was on the staff of General Augur in the latter part of 1862—

Question. What was the price of a Senator; what did they range at?

Answer. The amount set opposite the names of the Senators, with the exception of three or four, was, I think, \$600.

Question. Who commanded a higher price?

Answer. As I remember, Senator Campbell and Senator Pinchback had \$2,000 each set opposite their names.

Question. Can you name others on the list?

Answer. No, sir; I didn't read the list. I thought it was a disgraceful transaction, and I put it in an envelope, so that no one should see it.

Question. Did the list compose about the members who voted for the bill?

Answer. Nearly; I think there were about fifty-odd names on the list of members of the House.

Question. How many members voted for the bill who were not on that list?

Answer. I don't know; I wasn't there when the vote was taken.

Question. Did Mr. Kimball say it cost him more to get the bill approved than to get a member to vote for the bill?

Answer. I don't say that. He stated to me that it cost \$80,000 to get it through.

"That is, through the Louisiana Legislature."

(Here the hammer fell.)

The Speaker: "The House directed that at two o'clock to-day, to the exclusion of all other orders, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Wilson), who has charge of the resolution upon the two per cent. fund of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, should be entitled to the floor."

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, said: "I hope that by general consent the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) will be permitted to conclude."

The Speaker: "That may be allowed by unanimous consent. It was the duty of the Chair to call attention to the fact that that was the special order for this day at two o'clock, and that hour has now arrived. The Chair will also remark that when a gentleman receives the consent of the House to make a personal explanation, he is entitled to one hour. Half of that time has now expired."

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, said: "I would ask the Chair if extending the time of the gentleman from New York will interfere with the time allowed for the two per cent. resolution?"

The Speaker: "It will not. That resolution will come up *proprio motu* as soon as the gentleman from New York has finished his remarks."

There being no objection, the extension of time was granted.

Mr. Brooks: "Testimony is given on page 490, by the same man, with regard to a municipal bill where the charter had been defeated. I quote:

Question. You spoke of the Senate passing a municipal bill when you refused to pay up. Had you defeated a municipal bill the year before?

Answer. A charter had been defeated.

Question. Did they have to use money to defeat it then?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. You stated that Mr. Kimball told you his principal had gone back on him; who was his principal?

Answer. Henry S. McComb.

Question. Is he the purchaser of the Jackson Railroad?

Answer. Yes; he has purchased the interest in that road held by the State and by the city.

"On page 498 of this testimony it will be found that, in order to influence the Louisiana Legislature in the control of this Jackson Railroad, McComb employed the Speaker of the House as his counsel. Here is his letter as it appears in this testimony:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
NEW ORLEANS, March 11, 1871. }

DEAR SIR: I hereby appoint you my special attorney and counselor to look after my affairs in connection

with my railroad interests in this State. I bespeak your vigilant attention in all matters affecting my interests.

Respectfully yours, H. S. McComb.

G. W. CARTER, Esq., attorney-at-law.

P. S.—Salary to be fixed by me hereafter.

"I ask now the Clerk of the House to read part of the letter addressed by the Mayor of New Orleans to McComb, which I found among the proceedings of the New Orleans City Council. Let me state here, in order to have that letter understood, that McComb obtained, directly or indirectly, for his Jackson City Railroad, the control of certain streets, or alleys, in New Orleans, the control of which seemed to be very offensive to the mayor and other authorities of the city. I now ask the Clerk to read the part of the letter which I have marked."

The Clerk read as follows:

I might, perhaps, have thought your memory on this point better than my own, and that all happened as you say; but I recall the fact that a few weeks after the election of the Jackson Railroad directory ticket, which was made up by you and myself at two separate interviews, and which gave you the control of the railroad, your memory proved so defective that you testified, under oath, you had never had any consultation with me in regard to the ticket.

I must, therefore, insist that I did not make the promise you state, and must decline to receive any such alleged consent or permission as a justification of the company's closing the streets of the city or taking possession of any part of the levee or other public grounds. BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

Mr. Brooks: "I have caused that letter to be read in order to show that in this matter of oath-taking Mr. McComb was no more particular in New Orleans than he has been before this investigating committee.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, all these are matters of entire unimportance provided what Mr. McComb has alleged against me is true. No matter what is his character, no matter what is his infamy; if he succeeds in convicting me of having received a bribe of fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, to control the Democratic side of this House, corruptly as he alleges, no matter what his indecent associations may have been and character, I am not less amenable to the justice and punishment of the House.

"Mr. Speaker, I do not know that there is any law, constitutional, statute, moral, religious, or financial, which forbids me or any other member of this House from holding property. If it be an absolute prerequisite that every member of this House shall own nothing except the clothes upon his back, and shall receive nothing but his daily pay, the honor would not pay for the sacrifice he would be obliged to make in order to become a member of Congress. I hold and shall continue to hold that when Congress is not in session I have as much right to buy and sell ships, stock, houses, lands, and bank stock, as any other individual in the community.

"There is no reason why I should not hold fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, or why

any other member of the House should not hold fifty shares of that stock or any other kind of property, although there would be a good reason why, if a member held an interest in stock or property of this kind, he should very carefully exercise his influence with this House in all matters pertaining to that property. I have refrained generally from giving a vote at all in this House upon any question in which I was personally interested. I do not remember that I ever cast a vote upon any question affecting the Union Pacific Railroad since I was a director of the road or had any pecuniary interest in its welfare. I believe I have refrained from voting, though I have not examined the record, for whatever measures may have come up here connected with that railroad; not because I had not a right to vote, a moral, religious, and constitutional right to vote, but because, as a matter of perhaps over-delicacy, I preferred not to do it.

"It is generally said, and I expect upon pretty well-informed authority, that there are over eighty members of Congress directly or indirectly connected with the banking institutions of the country. I cannot, for one, see that it is any thing to their discredit that they are so connected. I know of nothing calculated to damage or destroy their individual character or influence in the fact that they have received honors at the hands of their fellow-citizens at the same time that they were engaged in the management of the property institutions of the country.

"Sir, during the darkest hour of the civil war, the firm with which I am connected invested from thirty to one hundred thousand dollars in United States stocks. That money was the result of twenty or thirty years' hard labor on my part and on the part of my brother, during which we often worked from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. We made this investment at a time when the prospects of peace were uncertain and doubtful, when the foundations of all property seemed to be fluctuating under our feet. It was at a time when gold was 280 and United States stocks only of the value of thirty-two cents on the dollar in gold. I then mustered all the resources of my office and invested them in United States stocks.

"But you all know how boldly and vigorously I denounced the war. I believed it was unwise. I thought it ought to have been closed much sooner by conciliation and compromise. I do not believe now that it has resulted in any benefit to the country. But I had such confidence in my country and my countrymen that I believed that, although there might be a temporary separation, yet the South must and would come back to the Union, and I knew that, if it did never come back, in the great North and greater Northwest there was ample security for the \$100,000 which, in that darkest hour of the war, we invested in United States stocks.

"I make this preface in order to remark, that when an honorable member from Pennsylvania, from the Lancaster district, now dead and gone, proposed something very like repudiation, who certainly proposed to pay in paper what the country had promised to pay in gold—many members on the other side of the House will recollect it—I denounced it as repudiation. And when an honorable member from Ohio, not now in this Congress, proposed a like or similar repudiation, I attacked it, and associated a large majority of the Democratic members of this House together, and invoked them to act with me, and they did act with me, and resolved that we would never let the stamp of repudiation rest on the Democratic party. My honorable friend from the Brooklyn district of New York (General Slocum), whom I see before me, and who voted with me, remembers our consultation, and he urged on the instant that we must repudiate all repudiation.

"What was I to do? Because I held United States bonds, was I to sit silent here and see the debt of my country repudiated, its promise and faith broken? No; I did right to exercise whatever influence I had with my Democratic associates, to put the stamp of disapprobation upon that proposition, whether it came from that side of the House or from this, and I thank God that a large majority, a very large majority, of the Democratic members of this body voted with me.

"I have laid down this general chart of my action to say that, while claiming the right to own Credit Mobilier or any other stock, I have never owned directly or indirectly a single dollar or share of the Credit Mobilier, and the records of the company will show that fact, despite the testimony of this perjurer before a committee of this House, and will prove that his story is made out of whole cloth, and is as a figment, a fiction of his own villainous imagination.

"The reason why I did not own it, associated as I was with those gentlemen connected with it, was because, as Government director, I could not own any stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and I did not feel it right or proper, when the laws of the country forbid me to own stock in the Pacific Railroad Company, to own indirectly, in another form, the stock of the Credit Mobilier. I supposed there was money in it, and I with others might have bought any number of shares in it, and made a most profitable investment. But, from an over-sense of delicacy respecting the law, and not because I was a member of Congress, I refrained from owning a sixpence in the stock of the Credit Mobilier.

"But this man will not rest content with this statement, and will wriggle in more insinuations, if not charges, respecting me, if I leave the issue here. I will leave him nothing to make a stand on. I have a daughter who is married. I am sorry to bring these family

affairs before this House, but I must do so. She married to please herself. She did not marry a planter, or a farmer, or a merchant, but she chose to marry a man doing business in Pine Street, closely connected with Wall Street, whose uncle was president of the board of brokers there, and who himself, from the connection, probably, was often more or less engaged in stock operations. I have asked of him to let me have the loan of his shares of the Credit Mobilier, and that he has done. He had purchased fifty shares, the very fifty shares out of which all this attack on me has grown. Here is his certificate of Credit Mobilier, made out to Charles H. Neilson, and dated February, 1868. (Mr. Brooks here exhibited to the House the certificate of fifty shares of the Credit Mobilier.) And here is the receipt of the president of the Credit Mobilier, Sidney Dillon, for the money he paid him on that day, \$5,233.33, or \$233.33 beyond the par value of the Credit Mobilier stock of that day. And now, out of this transaction of a person with whom I had this relationship, is made this whole story of fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock given away to a member of Congress, to buy up the whole Democratic side of this House. Why, sir, in the old slavery times an intelligent, good-looking slave, was worth more than that. And what estimate can this man, who purchased a Louisiana Legislature, who was engaged in robbing soldiers during the war, place upon a member of Congress, when he proposes not only to buy him with \$5,000, but with the same \$5,000 to buy up all the Democratic members of the House associated with him?

"Mr. Speaker, I think I have sufficiently discussed this transaction. I think I have sufficiently vindicated myself from any allegation of being bribed. I am ready to be examined inside and out—riddled from top to bottom; and in a friendly way, not by a lawless exercise of power, I am willing that by *lettres de cachet*, or by inquisition, my private papers here and in New York may be seized and examined. I am willing that every transaction of my life shall be scrutinized.

"I have felt it my duty in all the transactions of my public life, not only to walk straight, but to walk more than straight—to bend backward. But I have never felt it my duty to impoverish myself, to earn nothing, to trade in nothing, and to have nothing, because I am a member of Congress. What I have earned has been earned by hard and honest labor—severe and unremitting industry, often working as a journalist in New York from the break of day till midnight. My accumulations have all been fair, honest, and reputable, and such as will bear a thorough examination before the world. My newspaper has been profitable; it has yielded me at times large sums of money; and, in investing them wisely and judiciously, I have done no more than I had a right to do. In the presence of God, and in this

House, and before the whole country, I swear that on no occasion, at no time whatsoever, for no man, have I ever used my influence or power, in this body or elsewhere, to accumulate one cent of money, or to add one farthing to my fortune.

"Mr. Speaker, lest I may be censured for my connection with the Pacific Railroad as a director, and for many transactions in connection therewith, which would all bear investigation, if investigated at the time they took place, I have only to ask this House to recall the period when there were no railroads in Iowa, when that State, but a few years ago, was a wilderness or a prairie, and when, in order to build the Union Pacific Railroad, it became necessary, either to bring every thing through the mud and prairies of Iowa, or by the waters of the Missouri; so that the iron used upon that road, which was conveyed to the Platte River, or beyond, was often transported in wagons; and the timber (as little or none existed upon the prairies) was brought from the upper or lower waters of the Missouri, and burnettized to be prepared for that road.

"I make this remark without expanding upon it; simply saying, that of all the great achievements, not only of this age, but of all ages, the most wonderful achievement that human beings ever engaged in, was the construction of that railroad from the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. I have seen all or nearly all the wonders of the world; I have been on the Pyramids of Egypt; I have been on the promontory where was the Colossus of Rhodes; I have wandered up and down the Great Wall of China; and I declare in your presence that, in my judgment, no achievement of human industry, or human enterprise, or human capital, is to be compared with the construction of the Pacific Railroad, in view of the circumstances under which it was completed. There were, necessarily, great and often wasteful expenditures of money, and reckless audacity, apparently, in the making of contracts.

"On the Wasatch Mountains sixty dollars a bushel was at one time paid during the winter for corn; and for oats the price was correspondingly high. This road was built eight years earlier than the directors were required to finish it under their contract. I might dwell upon this subject—and I shall perhaps at some time hereafter take occasion to do so—but to-day I only want to do my duty to myself; and that duty I have discharged to the best of my ability. For myself, as my career is about ending, as I am about to be gathered to my fathers—for in the natural course of events I cannot much longer dwell on this earth—all I have to transmit to my children and to their children is my good name; and this I value above all price.

"For the vindication of this, and for no other purpose, I have addressed the House this day, and challenged investigation. To

the committee engaged in investigating this subject I say, search my life from beginning to end, riddle me through, and, if you find aught in me corrupt or rotten or suspicious, drive me from this Capitol; let my long career be disgraced, and bring reputation neither to myself nor my children."

[The regular proceedings of the House are here resumed.]

The Speaker: "The immediately pending question is upon the resolution reported from the select committee to expel Mr. Oakes Ames, which will be followed by the resolution to expel Mr. James Brooks. The gentleman from California (Mr. Sargent) introduced a substitute affecting the same two gentlemen, in separate resolutions, preceded by a preamble. The first vote will be as to whether the House will substitute what is moved by the gentleman from California for the two resolutions expelling the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames) and the member from New York (Mr. Brooks). Afterward, should the House make that substitution, the first vote will be on the first resolution in the series offered by the gentleman from California, in relation to Oakes Ames, and next in relation to James Brooks, and then in relation to the preamble.

"The question recurs on the substitute offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. Sargent), which will be again reported."

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas, By the report of the special committee herein, it appears that the acts charged as offenses against members of this House, in connection with the Credit Mobilier of America, occurred more than five years ago, and long before the election of such persons to this Congress, two elections by the people having intervened; and whereas grave doubts exist as to the rightful exercise by this House of its power to expel a member for offenses committed by such member long before his election thereto, and not connected with such election: therefore—

Resolved, That the special committee be discharged from the further consideration of this subject.

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Oakes Ames, a member of this House from Massachusetts, in seeking to procure congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interests directly depended upon the legislation of Congress, by inducing members of Congress to invest in the stocks of said corporation.

Resolved, That this House absolutely condemns the conduct of James Brooks, a member of this House from New York, for the use of his position of Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a member of this House, to procure the assignment to himself or family of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation having a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad, and whose interests depended directly upon the legislation of Congress.

The Speaker: "The first question will be whether the resolutions offered by the gentleman from California shall be substituted for the two resolutions of the committee. Should the House vote affirmatively upon that question, the House will then first vote upon the

resolution in relation to Oakes Ames, next upon the resolution relating to James Brooks, next upon the resolution discharging the committee from the further consideration of the subject; then upon the preamble."

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Barnum, Barry, James B. Beck, James G. Blair, Boorman, Bright, Burlington, Bunnell, Burdett, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderick R. Butler, Carroll, Cobb, Coghlan, Comingo, Conner, Cotton, Crocker, Crossland, Darrah, Dickey, Dodds, Donnan, DuBose, Dunnell, Eames, Eldredge, Elliott, Ely, Farusworth, Farwell, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Garrett, Gulladay, Halsey, Harner, Harper, George E. Harris, Havens, Hays, Gerry W. Hazelton, John W. Hazelton, Hill, Hooper, Houghton, Kellogg, Kendall, Ketchum, Killinger, Lamison, Lampert, Lansing, Leach, McIntyre, Maynard, Mellen, Melunkin, McKee, Mitchell, Morey, Leonard Meyers, Negley, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Perce, Perry, Peters, Platt, Potter, Prindle, Rainey, John M. Rice, John Rogers, Rusk, Sargent, Sawyer, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shober, Shoemaker, Slocum, Sloss, John A. Smith, Worthington C. Smith, Snyder, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Dwight Townsend, Washington Townsend, Turner, Tuthill, Twitchell, Tyner, Vaughan, Voorhees, Wakeman, Wallace, Warren, Wells, Whiteley, Williams of Indiana, Williams of New York, and Winchester—115.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Banks, Barber, Beatty, Erasmus W. Beck, Bell, Bigby, Biggs, Bird, Austin Blair, Boles, Braxton, Buckley, Burchard, Caldwell, Campbell, Clarke, Coburn, Conger, Cox, Crebs, Cletcher, Davis, Dox, Duell, Duke, Eddy, Finkelburg, Henry D. Foster, Frye, Getz, Giddings, Goodrich, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, John T. Harris, John B. Hawley, Joseph R. Hawley, Hay, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Hoar, Holman, Kissella, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McKinney, Merriam, Merrick, Benjamin F. Myers, Monroe, Moore, Morphis, Silas L. Niblack, William E. Niblack, Orr, Hosea W. Parker, Poland, Porter, Price, Randall, Read, Edward Y. Rice, Ritchie, Ellis H. Roberts, William R. Roberts, Robinson, Sion H. Rogers, Roosevelt, Shellabarger, Sherwood, Slater, H. Boardman Smith, Snapp, Speer, Sprague, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Swann, Terry, Thomas, Upson, Van Trump, Waddell, Walden, Waldron, Wheeler, Whitthorne, Willard, Jeremiah M. Wilson, John T. Wilson, Wood, and Young—110.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Ames, Bingham, Brooks, Cressy, Davies, Forker, Garfield, Kelley, Kerr, King, McNeeley, Morgan, Seafeld, Starkweather, and Taff—10.

So the substitute was agreed to.

The Speaker: "The Clerk will now read the first resolution on which the action of the House is asked."

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemn the conduct of Oakes Ames, a member of this House from Massachusetts, in seeking to procure congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interests directly depended upon legislation of Congress, by inducing members of Congress to invest in stock of said corporation.

The question was then taken; and there were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Banks, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Erasmus W. Beck,

Bell, Bigby, Biggs, Bird, Austin Blair, Boorman, Boles, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Bunnell, Burdett, Burdett, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Clarke, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Critcher, Crocker, Crossland, Darrall, Davis, Dodds, Donnan, Dox, DuBose, Duell, Duke, Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Finkelnburg, Charles Foster, Henry D. Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Goodrich, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Harmer, Harper, George E. Harris, John T. Harris, Havens, John B. Hawley, Joseph R. Hawley, Hay, Gerry W. Hazelton, John W. Hazelton, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Houghton, Kellogg, Kendall, Ketcham, Killinger, King, Kinsella, Lamison, Lampport, Lansing, Leach, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, MacIntyre, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, Merriam, Merrick, Mitchell, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Leonard Myers, Silas L. Niblack, William E. Niblack, Orr, Packard, Hosea W. Parker, Isaac C. Parker, Pendleton, Poland, Porter, Potter, Price, Prindle, Randall, Read, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, Ritchie, Ellis H. Roberts, William R. Roberts, Robinson, John Rogers, Sion H. Rogers, Roosevelt, Rusk, Sargent, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherwood, Shober, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Worthington C. Smith, Speer, Sprague, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stoughton, Swann, Terry, Thomas, Dwight Townsend, Washington Townsend, Turner, Tutthill, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Vaughan, Waddell, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Wells, Wheeler, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Wilson, John T. Wilson, Winchester, Wood, and Young—182.

YAYS—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Barry, James B. Beck, Brooks, Buffinton, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderrick R. Butler, Comingo, Conner, Dickey, Eldredge, Elliott, Esty, Farwell, Garrett, Hays, Hooper, Maynard, McHenry, Morphis, Negley, Packard, Peck, Perce, Perry, Rainey, Sawyer, Seeley, Sloss, Snapp, Snyder, St. John, Twichell, Voorhees, and Williams of New York—57.

Nor Voting—Messrs. Ames, Bingham, James G. Blair, Coghlan, Creely, Dawes, Farnsworth, Forker, Garfield, Hanks, Kelley, Kerr, McNeely, Morgan, Palmer, Peters, Platt, Scofield, Sheldon, Starkweather, Sypher, and Taffe—22.

So the resolution was adopted.

The question was upon adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House absolutely condemns the conduct of James Brooks, a member of this House from New York, for the use of his position of Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad and of member of this House to procure an assignment to himself or his family of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation having a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad, and whose interests depended directly upon the legislation of Congress.

The question was taken; and there were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Banks, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Erasmus W. Beck, Bell, Bigby, Biggs, Bird, Austin Blair, Boorman, Boles, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Bunnell, Burdett, Burdett, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Crebs, Critcher, Crocker, Crossland, Davis, Dodds, Donnan, Dox, DuBose, Duell, Duke, Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Finkelnburg, Charles Foster, Henry D. Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Getz, Giddings, Goodrich, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Harmer, Harper, George E. Harris, John T. Harris, Havens, John B.

Hawley, Joseph R. Hawley, Hay, Gerry W. Hazelton, John W. Hazelton, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Houghton, Kendall, Ketcham, Killinger, Kinsella, Lamison, Lampport, Lansing, Leach, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, MacIntyre, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, Merriam, Merrick, Mitchell, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Leonard Myers, Silas L. Niblack, William E. Niblack, Orr, Packard, Packer, Hosea W. Parker, Isaac C. Parker, Pendleton, Poland, Porter, Potter, Price, Prindle, Randall, Read, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, Ritchie, Ellis H. Roberts, Robinson, John Rogers, Sion H. Rogers, Roosevelt, Rusk, Sargent, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherwood, Shober, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Worthington C. Smith, Snyder, Speer, Sprague, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, Sutherland, Swann, Terry, Thomas, Dwight Townsend, Washington Townsend, Turner, Tutthill, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Vaughan, Waddell, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Wells, Wheeler, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Wilson, John T. Wilson, Winchester, and Wood—174.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Barry, James B. Beck, Buffinton, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderrick R. Butler, Clarke, Comingo, Conner, Dickey, Eldredge, Elliott, Farwell, Garrett, Golladay, Hays, Hooper, Maynard, McHenry, Morphis, Negley, Peck, Perce, Perry, Rainey, Seeley, Sloss, Snapp, St. John, Voorhees, and Williams of New York—32.

Nor Voting—Messrs. Ames, Bingham, James G. Blair, Brooks, Coghlan, Cox, Creely, Darrall, Dawes, Esty, Farnsworth, Forker, Garfield, Hanks, Kelley, Kellogg, Kerr, King, McNeely, Benjamin F. Meyers, Morgan, Palmer, Peters, Platt, William R. Roberts, Sawyer, Scofield, Sheldon, Starkweather, Sypher, Taffe, Twichell, Warren, and Young—84.

So the resolution was adopted.

The Speaker: "The Clerk will now report the next resolution."

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the special committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 104, nays 114, not voting 22.

So the House refused to discharge the committee.

The Clerk again read the preamble, as follows:

Whereas, By the report of the special committee, wherein it appears that the acts charged as offenses against members of this House in connection with the Credit Mobilier of America occurred more than five years ago, and long before the election of such persons to this Congress, two elections by the people having intervened; and whereas grave doubts exist as to the rightful exercise by this House of its power to expel a member for offenses committed by such member long before his election thereto and not connected with such elections: therefore—

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 98, nays 118, not voting 29.

So the preamble was not agreed to.

This session of Congress closed on March 4th, at noon. Among the numerous acts passed was one to abolish the grades of admiral and vice-admiral in the Navy of the United States; another abolished the franking privilege. By another act the pay of certain offi-

cers and members of Congress was fixed. This part of the act was as follows:

On and after the 4th day of March, 1873, the President of the United States shall receive in full, for his services during the term for which he shall have been elected, the sum of \$50,000 per annum, to be paid monthly; the Vice-President of the United States shall receive in full for his services, during the term for which he shall have been elected, the sum of \$10,000 per annum, to be paid monthly; and the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall receive the sum of \$10,500 per annum, and the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall receive the sum of \$10,000 per annum each, to be paid monthly; the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General, shall receive \$10,000 per annum, each, for their services, to be paid monthly; and each Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, State, and Interior Departments, shall receive as annual compensation, to be paid monthly, \$6,000; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall after the present Congress receive, in full for all his services, compensation at the rate of \$10,000 per annum, and Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in the Forty-second Congress holding such office at the passage of this act, and whose claim to a seat has not been adversely decided, shall receive \$7,500 per annum each, and this shall be in lieu of all pay and allowance, except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return, by the most direct route of usual travel, once for each session of the House to which such Senator, member, or Delegate belongs, to be certified to under his hand to the disbursing officer, and filed as a voucher: *Provided*, That, in settling the pay and allowances of Senators, members and Delegates in the Forty-second Congress, all mileage shall be deducted and no allowance made for expenses of travel.

CONNECTICUT. The Republicans of this State assembled in convention at New Haven, on February 5, 1873, for the purpose of nominating their candidates for Governor and the other State officers. The whole number of votes at the beginning was 466, and the nominations made were as follows: for Governor, Henry P. Haven, of New London; for Lieutenant-Governor, Charles S. Griswold, of Chester; for Secretary of State, John M. Hall, of Windham; for Treasurer, David P. Nichols, of Danbury; for Controller, John T. Rockwell, of Winsted. Messrs. Griswold and Nichols were nominated (the latter renominated) for their respective offices by acclamation.

The following platform was adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the Republican party of the State of Connecticut pledges itself to the maintenance of the principles of political faith by which it has been enabled under the providence of God to save the Constitution, restore the Union, and secure the blessings of republican liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Resolved, That, as the best guarantee of the permanency of these principles and the security of the rights of all men without distinction of race, birth-place, or color, we hail the reelection of the soldier statesman, Ulysses S. Grant, by a majority so unexampled as to have silenced the tongue of the slanderer, and made it evident to the world that neither republics nor republicans are ungrateful.

Resolved, We point with pride to the glorious record of the Administration: to the successful settlement of the Alabama difficulty; to the establishment of correct principles of international law; to the treaties with foreign powers by which the rights of naturalized citizens have been secured abroad and postal facilities increased; to the reduction of the debt and to the avoidance of a great commercial panic and disaster; to the firm and honorable efforts to procure the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies; to the inauguration of a wise and humane policy toward our Indian tribes; to the direction of means for the reform of the abuses in the civil service and the restriction of United States officials to the duties of their offices.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the steady disappearance of the spirit of violence at the South and passing away of the revolutionary necessity of any interference with the local affairs of the States. We denounce corruption of men of all parties in high places. We have no apology or excuse for those of our own, but desire the fullest investigation, and demand the punishment of the guilty, conscious that the Republican party is strong enough to purify its own ranks, that it cannot be strong if it neglects its duty in this respect, and that it can only continue to commend itself to the confidence of the country by purging itself of unworthy elements.

Resolved, That the Republican party confidently asks the judgment of the people upon the conduct of affairs of this State during the year past, to its economy and to the intelligent attention to its material, reformatory, charitable, and educational interests.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State to be vigilant in the protection of the rights and interests of the people, against the encroachments of powerful corporations, and especially in holding railroads strictly to the responsibilities and duties contemplated by their charters.

Resolved, That inasmuch as drunkenness still prevails to an alarming extent, in many parts of our State, we favor such further legislation as shall be required to remove this great evil, and promote sobriety, industry, and the happiness of the people in our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we confidently commend the candidates for State officers, this day nominated, to the approval of the people upon their merits and services and eminent fitness for their several offices, and pledge them and the principles they represent our undivided support.

The work of nominating candidates was progressing, when the president asked leave to lay before the convention three resolutions handed to him by a delegation of the Labor-Reformers, with the request that they might be referred to the Committee on Platform; the said resolutions relating, severally, to the usury laws, to a bureau of labor statistics, and to the working-hours of women and children in factories. By order of the convention, they were so referred. The chairman of that committee, after the reading of the platform, reported also on these resolutions, dissuading action on the bureau of labor statistics and the working-hours of women and children in factories; and offering a substitute for the resolution relating to the usury laws. A delegate offered the following preamble and resolution as a substitute for that reported, and moved to insert it in the regular platform:

Whereas, Advantage has been taken of the repeal of the usury law by the last Legislature, so as to op-

press borrowers of money by the charge of excessive rates of interest: therefore—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the next Legislature should enact a usury law that shall restrain the taking of excessive rates of interest, and provide proper penalties for the violation of such law.

Which amendment, after some opposition concerning the insertion of it in the platform, was adopted by the convention, and the platform was ratified as a whole.

A resolution was afterward offered by the same delegate and adopted by the convention, declaring that a law should be enacted by the State, limiting the time of work for women and children employed in factories, so as not to exceed ten hours a day.

A resolution, declaring in favor of a constitutional convention to revise the organic law of the State, was proposed for adoption, but strenuously opposed, and finally voted down.

Thereupon the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Democrats of the State held their convention at Hartford on the 29th of February, which was very numerous attended, not a few of the delegates present belonging to the Liberal Republican party who made common cause with the Democrats. All the candidates proposed for the several State offices were nominated by this convention unanimously, some of them by acclamation, as follows: for Governor, Charles B. Ingersoll, of New Haven; for Lieutenant-Governor, George E. Sill, of Hartford; for Secretary of State, Mervin H. Sanger, of Canterbury; for Treasurer, William E. Raymond, of New Canaan; for Controller, Alfred R. Goodrich, of Vernon. The above-named candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, respectively, were Liberal Republicans.

The following platform was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic and Liberal party is based upon the principles of the constitution declared at Cincinnati and Baltimore; it is firm in the conviction that its cause is just, and that its final success cannot be long delayed.

Resolved, That we arraign the President of the United States for using his pardoning power in the interest of the ballot-box stuffers and repeaters; for prostituting the high trusts committed to his hands, at a time of extraordinary demoralization and public wrongs, to the interests of those who make sport of the ballot, and debauch the elections; for striking down a faithful cabinet officer, to please a corrupt ring, and persisting in retaining another, who pays out to greedy cormorants vast sums of the people's taxes in violation of all law; for using the army to crush the civil power and the rights of States. We arraign the Vice-President and Vice-President-elect of the United States for their complicity in one of the greatest and most corrupt schemes of bribery ever known to influence the votes of Congressmen to take wrongfully millions of the public money, for the benefit of a corporation organized for the sole purpose of plunder. We arraign the leading men of the radical party, occupying high official positions, for the aid they have rendered to corrupt rings; for the waste of public money upon steamship subsidies, and for wickedly squandering the public lands upon combinations as corrupt as the

Credit Mobilier. We arraign the party that repudiates Senator Caldwell and places Senator Cameron at the head of the committee over which Charles Sumner so long presided to the satisfaction of all parties. We arraign that party for its manifold corruptions in the elections, in the appropriations, in the contracts, and in the legislative and executive departments of the Government.

Resolved, That the interference of Federal office-holders, from the President downward, in political affairs which are exclusively under State jurisdiction, has already led to results which should rouse thoughtful attention and prompt action on the part of voters. A Governor, receiving no votes from the people, foisted upon a State by presidential orders; the creation of a State Legislature by Executive decree; and the destruction by Congress of electoral votes of two States, and parts of the electoral vote of another State, are among the alarming results of centralization and usurpation practised by the Administration party.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this convention and of all who believe in national independence and republican government, are due to the indomitable patriots of Cuba, in the arduous struggle for freedom and just government which they have so long and so bravely maintained in the face of enormous odds and unprecedented difficulties. Though the Administration at Washington has been against them, the hearts of the American people have never ceased to feel for their sufferings, or to pray for their success.

Resolved, That we welcome Spain to the sisterhood of republics, and look forward to the freedom of Cuba as a necessary and early consequence.

Resolved, That in the death of Horace Greeley the country has lost one of its able and distinguished public men—one who showed himself capable of regarding country before party—who kept himself pure in a time of corruption, and who, earlier than most of his fellow-countrymen, saw and condemned the prevalent depravity of the Republican leaders, and warned the people in these forcible words: "I insist that the legislation of your country, national and State, needs purification, and that the leading men in our Government should be called to justice."

Resolved, That the repeal of the usury law, followed by an unusual stringency in the money market of this and other States, has resulted in evils that call for remedy—not the least of which is the tendency to change our savings institutions from depositories of the greatest safety to speculative institutions of a questionable character. Further action on the part of the Legislature is demanded.

Resolved, That since the adoption of the constitution of this State, over fifty years ago, new industries and vast public enterprises have come into existence. In every department a revision is necessary, and is demanded by the general interests of the State; and we recommend a call for a constitutional convention by the ensuing General Assembly.

Resolved, That the legislation of this State to protect labor and laboring children has been in the right direction, but something more is needed; and, to secure the equal and just advantages of education to the poor, as well as the wealthy, we deem the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics in this State to be important.

Immediately after the foregoing platform had been adopted, a delegate, in behalf the Labor-Reformers, offered the following resolutions, recommending their adoption as a whole:

Resolved, That we demand the reenactment of the usury laws of this State, which were repealed by the last Legislature, believing their repeal to be injurious to the interests of honest labor and legitimate business; its direct tendency being to increase a rate of interest already oppressive and to increase the taxes of the already over-taxed producing classes.

Resolved, That the interests of the people require the establishment of a State Bureau of Labor Statistics, similar to that existing in the State of Massachusetts, whereby the condition and interests of the producing classes may be fully understood. We also demand that our representatives in Congress use their influence and votes to establish a national commission for the purpose of gathering and preparing statistical and other information in reference to the condition of the producing classes.

Resolved, That eight hours' daily labor is sufficient for transacting the business of the country, and that the improvements in the arts and sciences should tend to lessen the hours of manual labor, and that women and children should not be employed in our manufacturing establishments more than ten hours a day.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned.

The members of the Temperance Association assembled in convention in January, 1878, when they declared their object, and set forth the means necessary for its realization, and adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That the great foe of modern Christian civilization is the dram-shop; that it violates the law of God, and is hostile to the best interests of men, and therefore is a thing to be destroyed; that to despair of the possibility of its destruction, is to lack faith in God and the moral power of good men. We therefore believe that it can be destroyed, and we are resolved, God helping us, that it shall be destroyed.

Resolved, That all experience shows that the only effective method of its destruction is by force of law, backed by the powers of moral sentiment, and sustained by unintermitted moral effort, and the only method of law that has been found to avail for this is that of prohibition, enforced by the authority and executed by the officers of the State. We therefore condemn the action of the Legislature in refusing to give effect to the prohibitory law of the State, by the establishment of a police force for its execution, and instead, repealing the law and substituting in its place the tried-out and broken-down experiment of license, and we demand the renunciation of that principle, and the reestablishment of a prohibitory law, by a force adequate to its execution.

Resolved, That such a law should make liquor, held for purposes of illegal sale, subject to seizure and confiscation, and this not only as stored, but in transit, and the illegal traffic responsible for all damages resulting therefrom, and the repute of such sale should be held valid ground of conviction and punishment.

Resolved, That the liquor law of the last session of the Legislature is a public fraud—first, in that it professes to leave the question of the sale of liquor to be drunk as a beverage to the free and unembarrassed decision of the citizens of the several towns, whereas it associates with such sale what is known as the legitimate sale, and refuses the supply of liquors for medical and mechanical purposes, unless, with this, the sale for common tipping purposes is also authorized, thus putting the towns under bonds of their legitimate needs to allow the illegitimate sale; second, in that, while professing to give the towns the option of prohibiting the traffic within their bounds, it furnishes them no effective means of enforcing their decision, thus leaving their vote an empty form; third, in that it virtually pledges licensed dealers protection against the unlicensed sale, which pledge it leaves unfulfilled, thus returning no equivalent for the license-money received; fourth, in that that it threatens the unlicensed dealers with penalties which it fails to visit on them. Thus everybody who trusts in it is cheated by it, and it is time that the course of this dishonesty were aban-

doned as unworthy of the State, and that a square and honest style of dealing with the traffic were inaugurated in its place.

Resolved, That we indorse the bill now before Congress prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes, within those parts of the country subject to the national control, and demand its enactment into law.

Resolved, That we believe in all the good things in which the other parties believe before election, and which the dominant party of the country shows such rare facility of forgetting as soon as the election is over, viz: civil service reform, integrity in the administration of public affairs, decentralization in the national Government, respect for the rights of the States, national reconciliation, labor reform, etc., and we pledge ourselves to enact them into law so fast and so far as we are intrusted with the power.

The State election in April, 1878, resulted in favor of the Democratic-Liberal Republican ticket. The whole number of votes then cast for Governor was 86,881; of which Mr. Ingersoll, the Democratic candidate, received 45,039; the Temperance candidate, about 2,000; which would leave less than 40,000 for Mr. Haven, the Republican candidate. Three Republicans and one Democrat were elected to Congress. The Legislature was Democratic by a considerable majority.

On May 7th the General Assembly met at Hartford, and opened their regular session. Both Houses met in joint convention, and the Governor-elect appeared before them in person and took the oath of office, as did also the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, and the Controller, successively. The Lieutenant-Governor had previously taken his oath in the Senate, which body he had also led into the Hall of Representatives for the joint convention, as its president.

The debt of the State was reduced in the course of the last fiscal year \$565,688.92, and bonds amounting to \$623,400 were purchased, which leaves outstanding, at the beginning of May, 1878, \$5,095,900; with \$738,078.06 on hand in the Treasury.

The revenue of the State on account of the civil list during the same year amounted, in the aggregate, to \$2,084,465.24; the sources which most contributed to make up that sum having been the two-mill tax on the towns, \$785,888.77; the tax on savings-banks, \$471,222.90; the tax on railroad companies, \$339,620.44; and the tax on mutual insurance companies, \$305,670.88.

The expenditures were \$1,175,567.88, divided as follows: salaries of executive officers for the year, \$5,700; of judicial officers, \$59,950; cost of the General Assembly of the last session, \$92,276.18; judicial expenses, \$185,873.74; contingent expenses, \$146,823.34; Board of Education, \$5,935.81; Director of State-prison, \$600; State Purveyors, \$3,426.50; families of volunteers, \$108,448.85; advance to quartermaster-general, \$5,000; to paymaster-general, \$43,000; to adjutant-general, \$8,000; public buildings, \$89,117.60; miscellaneous amounts, \$362,126.53.

The sum of \$333,402 was paid last year as interest on State bonds.

The total value of taxable property in Connecticut, which on the 31st of March, 1872, was less than \$340,000,000, advanced in the twelve following months above \$9,000,000, it being set down for the same date in 1873 at \$348,856,457. Nearly \$6,000,000 of this increase represents the value of new buildings in the mean time erected, or of improvements made in old ones.

The public-school fund continues to be in a prosperous condition. The total amount of this fund on September 2, 1872, was \$2,044,190.81, secured by contracts, bonds, and mortgages, mostly in Connecticut, or otherwise invested, as follows:

To individuals in the State.....	\$1,415,609 66
To individuals in New York.....	229,060 86
To individuals in Massachusetts.....	28,790 71
To individuals in Ohio.....	9,180 46
Amount of bank stock.....	204,812 61
Connecticut State bonds.....	130,000 00
Cash in Treasury.....	26,166 51
Total.....	\$2,044,190 81

In accordance with a law passed last year, all debtors residing in other States have been required to pay up in full. All new loans made from this fund since August 31, 1872, bear interest at seven per cent. per annum.

The receipts of the fund during the year ending April 1, 1873, were, of revenue, \$191,986.96, including cash on hand April 1, 1872.

The savings-banks in operation within the State, at the beginning of 1873, numbered 78, the total of their respective assets being \$71,271,395.10, and of their deposits, \$68,523,397.88. Nearly \$22,000,000 were deposited, and a little over \$16,000,000 withdrawn, in the course of 1872.

During the last year these banks raised their usual rate of interest on loans to seven and a half and eight per cent.; in some cases much higher. As the object of their establishment is trust and security, rather than speculation for profit, the Governor urges the Legislature to keep a watchful eye on the affairs of these institutions, and adopt measures calculated to hinder the continuance and prevent a repetition of such practices.

He further recommends, as his predecessor did to the preceding Legislature, that such portion of the deposits in the savings-banks as is loaned on real estate should, in justice, be declared exempt from taxation, which, in such cases, is in reality a double tax laid on the borrowers' property, and paid by them.

There are in Connecticut eight chartered trust companies, and three organized under the joint-stock laws; their capital being, in the aggregate, \$2,263,890, and the deposits held by them, \$2,869,406.19. The amount loaned by them on mortgage security is \$762,175, and in bills of discount and demand loans, \$3,861,656.93.

There are four State banks of discount, having, together, a capital of \$1,450,000.

The operations of life, fire, and marine insurance companies in Connecticut represent exceedingly large sums of money. The recent report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for the year 1872, fills up two volumes, the first being devoted to fire and marine, the second to life and accident insurance. The condition of life and accident insurance companies of other States doing business in Connecticut, the amount of premium notes held by them on December 31, 1872, and the amount of business transacted that year in Connecticut by outside and home companies, respectively, were briefly as follows: "The net decrease of new business of 1872 was \$1,413,158, against a net decrease the year previous of \$32,638,266. The amount of insurance terminated during the year was \$246,323,857, against \$300,523,174 the year before. The amount of premium notes held December 31, 1872, by nineteen companies of other States, was \$15,708,164.94, against \$14,881,171.21 held at the close of 1871. Thirteen companies show an increase of \$1,076,328.26, while six companies show a decrease of \$249,384.53; leaving a net increase of \$826,993.73, against a net increase of \$258,763.18 in 1871. The ratio of premium-notes to gross assets of the several companies ranges from .08 to 58.07; average ratio, 18.17. Ratio of notes to aggregate assets, 9.09. The net increase in the amount of notes held by twenty-five companies was \$707,145.59. The aggregate amount of notes received during the year was \$5,721,241.29, against \$8,069,391.47 received in 1871; a decrease of \$2,348,150.18. Only six companies show an excess of notes taken in 1872 as compared with 1871, aggregating \$253,257, while three of the remaining nineteen report none taken the past year.

"Connecticut companies issued 2,686 policies, insuring \$4,508,323, and received in new and renewal premiums \$1,466,147.99, and paid for losses \$352,676. The whole number of policies in home companies on lives of Connecticut citizens was 15,747, covering \$81,268,184 of insurance. The ratio of loss during the year to the mean amount at risk was 1.13. The whole number of policies issued by the twenty-three companies of other States was 1,567, covering \$3,326,111 of insurance. The whole amount received during the year for new and renewal premiums was \$699,801.44. Paid for losses, \$273,541. The whole number of policies reported in force by these companies was 9,336, insuring \$21,032,884. The ratio of loss to the mean amount at risk was 1.20. The aggregate of business in the State, of all the companies represented in this report, was 4,253 policies, insuring \$7,834,434. The whole number of policies in force, 25,113; whole amount insured thereby, \$52,801,068. Whole amount of premiums collected, \$2,165,949.43. Whole amount of losses paid during the year, \$626,217; ratio of aggregate loss to mean amount at risk, 1.20."

For the year 1873, thirty-four life and casualty insurance companies are authorized to transact business in Connecticut, their gross assets amounting, in the aggregate, to \$254,392,070.80.

The fire-insurance companies doing business in the State at the beginning of 1873 numbered ninety-eight; of which twenty-seven were Connecticut companies, sixty-three incorporated by other States, and eight foreign companies.

The gross premium receipts of these companies, on risks written in Connecticut during the year 1873, were \$1,682,449.68; the losses incurred within that period, \$535,433.84; showing the receipts to have been more than three times as large as the losses. About the same ratio was obtained in the previous year.

The aggregate amount of risks written in Connecticut during the year was \$147,717,429.

Of the companies chartered in other States and allowed to do business in Connecticut, twenty-eight were admitted in 1872, and the number of those suspended or withdrawn, during the same year, was seventeen.

An account of the condition of the various companies in operation at the time of the report is given by the commissioner, a summary of which is as follows: "The aggregate cash capital, December 31, 1872, of the stock companies transacting business in the State, was \$26,292,010, against \$26,021,010 the year before. The gross assets of the American and foreign companies were \$70,831,292.17, against \$66,428,218.27 the year before. The gross liabilities, exclusive of capital, are \$39,468,425.19, and inclusive of capital, \$65,760,435.19, leaving an aggregate net surplus of \$6,017,846.86, and surplus, as regards policy-holders, of \$31,429,019.58, which amply guarantees all outstanding risks under ordinary circumstances.

"The aggregate premium income was \$48,809,894.85; income from all other sources (except assessments on stockholders), \$4,763,831.52; total income, \$53,633,526.37. The aggregate loss payments were \$41,652,317.81; expenditures for all other purposes, \$15,652,518.70; total expenditures, \$57,304,829.51, an excess of expenditures over income of \$3,671,108.14, which represents the expense to net surplus accumulations and capital stock (not to speak of the loss of dividends) at which the business has been conducted during the year covered by the report.

"The fire risks in force at the close of the year are reported at \$4,029,021,051, against \$3,418,583,601, reported by companies represented in the last report, an increase of the amount at risk of \$610,438,050. The marine and inland risks in force aggregated \$36,480,701.15, against \$41,422,402.78 reported at the close of 1871, a decrease of \$4,941,241.63. The fire risks written during 1873 are reported at \$4,593,596,351, against \$3,486,465,743 reported for the preceding year, an increase of \$1,107,130,608. In the above summaries the

business of the home mutuals is not included. The gross cash assets of these companies aggregate \$620,694.39; premium notes and liens, in various forms, subject to assessment, \$4,893,629. The risks written during the year aggregate \$20,250,999. Cash premiums received thereon, \$151,078.68; average premium rate, .74. Whole amount at risk as reported, \$18,446,098.52. Ten of these companies report losses during the year aggregating \$65,043.43."

The expenditures for the public schools in 1872 amounted, in the aggregate, to \$1,528,440.07; of which \$1,127,717.67 was raised by town and district taxation. The school-fund contributed to this expense by paying \$182,924, the *per capita* dividend at the usual rate of one dollar for each child of school age in the State. Thirteen thousand five hundred and twelve children did not attend any school during the year 1872. The number of children between four and sixteen years of age in January, 1873, was 182,943.

In the General Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, there were 271 patients under treatment, their daily average during the year having been 264. The number of those admitted within that period was 74, and of the discharged, 65. The applications for admission were 190.

There were twenty deaths in the hospital during the year, several patients having died almost immediately after their admission.

Many among the male patients are made to work on the farm connected with the hospital, which labor is reported to prove beneficial to them, and help to hasten the recovery of their sanity.

The receipts of this institution during the year amounted to \$88,623.75; which was sufficient to cover all its current expenses, and leave a surplus on hand of \$1,811.82.

Of the insane under treatment in the hospital last year, they being classified as the law provides, there were 217 pauper patients, 98 indigent patients, 12 private patients, and 9 insane convicts.

In the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville there were last year 61 pupils; which number, by the beginning of May, 1873, had been reduced to 50. Twenty among these were State beneficiaries, 17 among them being orphans.

At the Hartford Hospital, 281 males and 89 females were admitted; 486 patients were under treatment. The daily average of patients was 69. There were 206 recoveries, and 55 deaths. Nine patients, all males, died of injuries received by accidents. The average stay of patients in the hospital was eight weeks, and the cost \$6.70 a week. The receipts were \$3.81 a week each.

The report intimates that the hospital is filling so fast that persons with no other infirmity but age must soon be excluded from it.

The American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb,

at Hartford, in the beginning of May, 1873, had 225 pupils, of whom 51 were from Connecticut. The last census of the United States, however, shows that there are in Connecticut many other deaf school mutes of proper age, who are not receiving the education intended for them by the establishment of this institution.

The whole number of children connected with the Hartford Orphan Asylum during the past year was 97; number provided with other homes, 40; number indentured in permanent homes, 11; number received, 88. Four have died.

It seems that persons of wealth, in disposing of their property by testament, remember this institution by bequeathing something to it; the report noting, as an unusual occurrence, that "for the first time in a long period of years, no legacy has been left to the Orphan Asylum during the last twelve months."

The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, at Middletown, has admitted 123 inmates during the three years of its existence. Thirty-four of them have been discharged. With the sum appropriated for it by the last General Assembly the institution has been freed from debt, and its building furnished with many conveniences required for its successful operation.

The State Reform School, on the 1st of March, 1873, had 301 boys under its care. The number of those received during the previous year was 147; of those discharged, 160.

The earnings of the boys for that year amounted to \$18,199.55, which sum exceeds their earnings at any preceding year. It has covered all the current expenses of the school, and left a surplus in its treasury. The institution is free from debt, and no appropriation of State money is asked for it.

In the State-prison there were 175 convicts confined on the 1st of April, 1873, of whom 69 were received into it during the year, one fourth of this number being from the County of Hartford. Forty among the convicts are colored persons. All of the convicts, except three, are males, thirty-nine of these, and one of the three women, being colored persons. Thirteen of the prisoners are less than twenty, and fourteen more than fifty years old. As to their respective nationalities, they are in the proportion of three Americans to one foreigner. One hundred and sixty of them have been sent to prison for their first offense, ten for their second, and two for their fourth. Eight were pardoned by the Legislature. Twenty-three of the convicts are under sentence for life.

The receipts of the prison, almost exclusively from the earnings of prisoners, and its expenditures, during the last year, were as follows: Receipts for the year—shoe-shop, \$14,695.01; wire-shop, \$3,080.40; burnishing shop, \$2,220.30; rule-shops, \$4,833.85; profit and loss, \$675.95; board of United States

convicts, \$880.81; interest, \$117.14; total, \$26,452.96. Expenses: expense account, \$11,245.74; provisions, \$8,662.76; clothing and bedding, \$2,195.71; hospital, \$543.59; female department, \$208; transportation of convicts, \$165.77; repairs and improvements, \$1,918.89; leaving a net gain of \$1,511.50.

There are ten county-jails in Connecticut, each of the eight counties into which the State is divided having one for its own prisoners; New London and Fairfield Counties, two each. To maintain the prisoners confined in these jails, the State pays three dollars a week for the board of each, which nearly covers all their current expenses. The inspector, who was extraordinarily appointed last year to visit all the prisons in the State, and examine into their condition in every respect, has recently presented a detailed report of his inspections, characterizing these county-jails as noteworthy for strength and safety. Those which have land and shops attached employ their prisoners in various works, and from their earnings pay no inconsiderable sums of money into their county treasuries respectively. The treasury of Norwich County received last year \$2,817 from that source; Windham, \$1,513; Hartford and New Haven, \$4,000 each.

One of the most important matters of general interest acted upon by the General Assembly at their session was, the proposition to submit to the people the question of calling a convention for the purpose of framing a new constitution for the State. The measure was strongly urged by Governor Ingersoll in his message, especially because the existing constitution, though good and adapted to the wants of the people for whom it was formed in 1818, is utterly inadequate to their requirements in 1873, the lapse of more than half a century having worked in their condition very material changes politically and socially, in all respects. A bill to that end was introduced in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to provide for the calling of a Constitutional Convention." It declares the objects of the act, etc., and determines the power of action of the delegates when in convention, by imposing on them certain restrictions in specified matters. The bill met with strong and decided opposition in both Houses, many of their members maintaining, among other reasons, that the deficiencies in the old constitution may be more easily supplied by particular amendments, than by engaging in the long and expensive work of forming a new one. The bill was put on its passage in the House of Representatives on July 9th, and defeated by a very large majority—141 nays to 62 yeas. The Senate had previously rejected it by a vote of 14 nays to 7 yeas.

Upon the declaration of the vote in the Lower House, one of its members moved "to reconsider, in order that he might make a motion to have this bill continued to the next session, and published with the laws." The House

adopted the motion, in which the Senate, to whom it was sent, concurred.

The following amendments to the constitution were proposed to the General Assembly at this session, and continued to the next:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
May Session, A. D. 1873.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of this State, which, when approved and adopted in the manner provided by the constitution, shall, to all intents and purposes, become a part thereof, viz.:

From and after the first Wednesday in May, in the year of our Lord 1876, the Senate of this State shall consist of not less than forty-one nor more than fifty-one members, and be chosen by districts. The General Assembly, which shall be holden on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1876, shall divide the State into districts for the choice of senators, which districts shall not be less than forty-one nor more than fifty-one in number, and shall always be composed of contiguous territory, and in forming them no town shall be divided—and in forming them neither the whole nor part of one county shall be joined to the whole or part of another county to form a district—regard being had to the population in said apportionment, and in forming said districts in such manner that no county shall have less than two senators. The districts, when established, shall continue the same until the session of the General Assembly next after the completion of the next census of the United States, which said General Assembly shall have power to alter the same, if found necessary, according to the principles above recited; after which said districts shall not be altered, nor the number of senators altered, except at any session of the General Assembly next after the completion of a census of the United States, and then only according to the principles above described.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution be continued to the next session of the General Assembly, and be published with the laws passed by the present session.

Passed in the House of Representatives, July 12, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
May Session, A. D. 1873.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of this State, which, when approved and adopted in the manner provided by the constitution, shall, to all intents and purposes, become a part thereof, viz.:

The House of Representatives shall consist of electors residing in towns from which they are elected. Every town which now contains, or hereafter shall contain a population of five thousand, shall be entitled to send two representatives, and every other town shall be entitled to its present representation in the General Assembly. The population of each town shall be determined by the enumeration made under the authority of the census of the United States next before the election of representatives is held.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution be continued to the next session of the General Assembly, and be published with the laws passed at the present session.

Passed in the House of Representatives, July 9, 1873.

Together with the two above recited, two other amendments to the constitution were proposed: the third, providing that the election of State officers, instead of being annual, as it now is, should take place biennially, was indefinitely postponed; the fourth, repealing the section of a former amendment, passed in

1856, electing judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts for eight years, was rejected.

The action of the General Assembly in 1873, concerning the rate of interest on money, was regarded to be of the greatest importance by its members and the people generally. By an act passed last year, the old law, fixing the amount of interest within certain limits, was repealed, and the parties concerned were left free to determine it by private agreement between themselves. This change, instead of proving beneficial to the borrower, as the promoters of the new system had anticipated, has rendered his condition worse, the money-lenders having demanded higher rates than previously. Complaints have been generally made in this respect, chiefly against the savings-banks. The Governor officially avers in his message: "Several of them have, during the last year, raised their usual rate of interest on loans to seven and a half and eight per cent.; and rates even considerably beyond this have, I am inclined to believe, been required in some instances." Public statements have also been made, even by those who advocated the continuance of free trade in money, that these institutions, "taking advantage of the repeal of the usury laws, notified their borrowers of an increase in their rates," and this, not only in regard to new loans, but also on loans "obtained in past years on real-estate security, with the understanding that the rate should remain as then fixed."

In order to remedy these evils, a bill was introduced abrogating the free-money statute enacted last year, and restoring the usury law; limiting the rate of interest to seven per cent.; prescribing also that three-fourths of the deposits in the savings-banks should be loaned upon real estate; requiring any such institution, having less than three-fourths of the deposits loaned on mortgage, to make no further loan of other kinds until the three-fourths requirement is complied with; and prohibiting them from investing in railroad stocks or bonds. After warm discussion, and some alterations made in it, the bill passed both Houses by large majorities. Its chief provisions are, that it fixes the legal rate of interest at seven per cent.; allows the savings-banks to take interest in advance for a period not exceeding six months; and allows private individuals to add taxes and insurance to the interest.

The question whether the State of Connecticut should continue to have two capitals was brought before the General Assembly at the present session also, a member of the Lower House having proposed the following resolution for its adoption:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of this State, which, when approved and adopted in the manner provided by the constitution, shall, to all intents and purposes, become a part thereof, to wit: All annual and special sessions of the General Assembly shall, on and after the first

Wednesday of May, A. D. 1875, be held at Hartford, but the person administering the office of governor may, in case of special emergency, convene said Assembly at any other place in the State.

In the Lower House the vote stood: For the resolution, 186, against the resolution, 52; the whole number of votes being 238. The proportion of the population represented by the affirmative and negative votes in either House, according to the number of inhabitants in the respective localities, as set down in the United States census of 1870, was as follows: In the House, for the resolution, 854,804; against the resolution, 170,021; absent, 18,173. Popular majority for the resolution, 174,610. In the Senate, the popular majority was 146,878.

At the general election of October 7, 1873, the popular vote resulted in the adoption of the constitutional amendment, establishing the city of Hartford the sole capital of Connecticut, by a majority of 6,107; the votes having been for the amendment, 86,861, against the amendment, 80,754. Of the negative votes, 12,290 belonged to New Haven County alone; 12,964 to the other seven counties reckoned together. The whole number of votes cast in the State at this election, as officially announced by the Board of Canvassers on October 20th, was 67,615, or nearly 20,000 less than the number polled at the election held in the preceding April for State officers.

On the 12th of July, as previously agreed upon by both Houses, the General Assembly closed its session of 1873 by final adjournment.

Among the most important public acts passed at this session besides those already noticed, the following seem worthy of mention: Reducing the State tax from two mills to one mill on a dollar; extending the exemption from taxation of all soldiers and sailors who served during the late civil war, relieving them of all poll and commutation taxes; placing private banking institutions under the same supervision as savings-banks; establishing a Board of State Charities, composed of three gentlemen and two ladies, who are to visit and inspect all institutions both public and private, in the State, where persons are detained by compulsion, for purposes either of punishment, or reform, or medical treatment; furnishing relief for defendants whose cases in court have been defaulted by accident, or other cause not imputable to them; punishing the placing of obstructions on railroad-tracks with imprisonment for thirty years, and providing heavy penalties for throwing stones at railroad-trains; guarding against the erection of unsafe buildings; providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Numerous changes were made this year in the State judiciary. Judge Origen S. Seymour was elected Chief-Justice, in place of the late Judge Butler, resigned; and Judge Park was elected as the successor of Judge Seymour, whose term will expire, by reason of his age, in February, 1874. Judge Carpenter was re-

elected to the Supreme bench; and Judges Phelps and Pardee were promoted from the Superior to the Supreme Court.

The population of Connecticut, which exceeds half a million, is very unequally distributed into 166 towns, the number of their respective inhabitants ranging from 500 to 50,000, without any proportion between them. New Haven (with more than 50,000), Hartford, and Bridgeport, contain alone about one-fifth of the whole.

The natural increase of population in 1872 amounted to 8,885, this having been the excess of births over deaths in the State during that year. The births numbered 18,805, or 691 more than in 1871, and 2,002 over those recorded in 1862. Of that number, 7,164 were males, 6,527 females; of 114 the sex was not stated. The town of Bridgeport, with scarcely one-half the population of Hartford, returned a larger number of births than the latter; which was the case in 1871 also. Among the births returned from Middlesex County one was characterized as a monster. The births reported illegitimate were 129.

Of the whole number of births, 278 were colored children, males 148, females 127; the sex of three was not stated.

The total number of deaths during the same year was 9,970, males 5,095, females 4,785; the sex of 140 not stated. The excess over the deaths in 1871 was 1,804. The largest proportion of this increase of mortality is made up of the deaths of children; there having been 1,275 more children of ten years of age and under who died in 1872 than in 1871.

The deaths among the colored population were 183, males 96, females 88; the sex of four having not been stated.

The marriages contracted in the State during 1872 numbered 5,203, or 141 more than in 1871. Of the marriages in which both parties were American born, there were 2,939; where both were foreigners, 1,824; and where one party was native and the other foreign, 674.

There were 121 marriages among the colored population, including one mixed marriage in Hartford County, and two in New London County.

The divorces granted within the same year were 464, a greater number than in 1871 or 1870; it being in the ratio of little less than one divorce in ten marriages. The complaining party, on whose petition the divorce was respectively granted, was, in 328 cases, the wife, in 141 the husband.

The artificial propagation of fish in the existing varieties and the introduction of new ones in the waters of Connecticut are successfully progressing. The last report of the State commissioner, to whom this interest is intrusted, shows that there are now thirty-seven lakes and ponds which they have stocked with black bass; so that almost every town in Connecticut has near it a supply of this wholesome fish. The law protects it for

three years, to allow its growth and natural multiplication. The increase of shad also, which has ever been a Connecticut fish, is helped by the commissioners by artificial propagation. Within three or four weeks in midsummer of 1873, about ninety millions of young shad were sufficiently hatched, and nearly all of them let loose in the Connecticut River. The catching of this fish during the last season is set down at 600,000, weighing at least two and a half pounds each. The number of those caught in the Connecticut River alone is estimated to have been between 400,000 and 450,000. The contemplated introduction of salmon into the waters of the State has been delayed by the circumstance that the Holyoke Water-Power Company has refused to build a fish-way necessary for that purpose, over their dam at South Hadley. A lawsuit has taken place on the subject; the matter is now settled, the Supreme Court having decided against the company. It was anticipated that the said fish-way would be built without further delay.

The railroad interest is one of the most important in Connecticut, of which the following is a summary: There are 23 railroad companies in the State, representing 1,268 miles of road, of which 1,163 are in operation, and 868 within the State. Since last year's report there have been added 25 miles to the Boston, Hartford & Erie road, and six miles to the Danbury & Norwalk road. The whole capital stock reported is \$44,844,550, and of this \$35,460,117.66 is paid up. The increase of paid-up stock during the year is \$4,468,673.40. About 35 per cent. of all the stock and 44 per cent. of the paid-up stock is held in the State. The floating and funded debt of all the roads is \$43,273,492.85, an increase of nearly \$24,500,000, mostly due to the inclusion of the Boston, Hartford & Erie road this year. The whole cost of all roads and equipments is \$74,074,037.40; of which about 42 per cent. is paid for, and 58 per cent. is still in indebtedness.

The average cost of construction and equipment per mile is \$58,404.12. The highest is the "Air Line" which, though only single track, cost \$106,401, and the next highest is the New York, New Haven & Hartford, \$105,393.95. The least is the Shepaug Valley road, \$25,417.32.

There has been a great increase in rolling-stock. These are 6,506 men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction. The miles traveled by all roads were 5,679,594, a gain of about 600,000. There were 10,134,633 passengers carried, and 3,162,473 tons of freight. The average cost per mile of operating the roads was about \$6,434.29. This ranges from \$18,000 on the New York, New Haven & Hartford road to \$500 on the Shepaug. The cost per mile run averages \$1.31, the same as in Massachusetts, and the highest cost was on the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, \$1.53.

The gross earnings for the year were 25 per cent. of the capital stock, and 11 per cent. of the whole cost of roads and equipment. The net income is 7 per cent. of the whole capital, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole cost of roads and equipment. Passengers yield about 50 per cent. of the total earnings. The average rate of fare on all roads is 2.61 cents per mile for passengers, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile for freight.

Concerning fixed rates of fare, the report says it would result in injury to the commuter, the person most frequently benefited by the road. The Massachusetts report is quoted to show that there is not only more profit to the road but also more advantage to the traveling community in the discriminating rates of Massachusetts than in the uniform mileage regulations of New York.

Eighty-five accidents are reported for the year; 54 fatal, 31 not fatal. Only one passenger was killed, and he by jumping from the cars. Walking on the track and trying to get on moving trains are the two prime causes of accidents. Boys are said to be particularly careless. The report says that the broken rail which in January, on the Canal road, wrecked a train near Ives's Station, was a new rail, and was broken by the same train that was thrown off.

The military force of the State consists of four thoroughly-appointed regiments. Under the system lately introduced, the commutation tax is sufficient to pay all military expenses.

COSTA RICA (REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA), an independent state of Central America, extending from latitude 8° to 11° 5' north, and from longitude 81° 20' to 85° 58' west, and bounded north by Nicaragua, east by the Caribbean Sea, southeast by the United States of Colombia, and south and west by the Pacific Ocean.

The area of the republic is estimated at 21,493 square miles; although Mr. Blair, late United States minister to Costa Rica, speaks of the latter (in a communication addressed by him to Mr. Fish) as "a country embracing an area of only 5,700 square miles," a statement which would be still far below reality, even granting the province of Guanacaste to belong to Nicaragua, as claimed by the latter.

In an official publication under date June 14, 1873, it was affirmed that the population of the republic "could not be less than 350,000;" which figure is evidently exaggerated by at least three-sevenths, according to the calculations of the most reliable authorities. About one-half of the inhabitants are whites; one-fourth are mestizos; there are some 4,000 Africans, and the remainder are Indians. The number of inhabitants of San José, the capital, may be set down at about 26,000.

The territory of the republic is divided into five provinces—Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Heredia, and San José; and two *comarcas*, or districts—Puntarenas and Limón.

The President of the republic is General

Tomás Guardia, reelected May 8, 1872, for the term of four years. The first *Designado* (first Vice-President) is Salvador Gonzales; and the second *Designado*, Rafael Barroeta.

The items of the national revenue, for the year ending May 31, 1873, are exhibited in the following table:

Proceeds of the National Bank.....	\$141,593
State lands.....	13,179
Import duties.....	755,374
Export duties.....	166,885
Spirits monopoly.....	645,299
Tobacco monopoly.....	328,835
Gunpowder monopoly.....	8,634
Sale of salt.....	11,323
Mint.....	26,471
Licenses.....	25,787
Stamp duties.....	23,351
Court of justice fees.....	21,928
Slaughter-house tax.....	16,445
Post-Office.....	23,200
Telegraphs.....	4,784
Proceeds of loans.....	139,492
Deposits.....	85,839
Sundries.....	3,127
Total.....	\$2,500,436

The expenditure for the same year amounted to \$1,988,527. According to official returns, the national income for the month of April, 1873, reached \$337,707.18, while the total expenditure was but \$237,839.44, which constituted a surplus of nearly \$100,000.

Another official document gives the estimated income of the country for 1873-'74 at \$2,850,000, and the expenditure at \$2,850,000, which would leave a surplus of \$500,000. It should be remarked that this estimate of the income exceeds that for last year by \$648,000, and that for the year 1871-'72 by \$1,084,000.

The public debt amounted in 1867 to \$104,500, of which \$4,500 are understood to have been paid; but since that year large loans have been contracted for railway and other purposes of a kindred nature, as follows: a loan of £1,000,000 in London in 1871, at 6 per cent.; and another in 1872 of £2,400,000, also in London, at 7 per cent. interest, and 82 per cent. exchange. There is, besides, a home debt estimated at \$6,000,000; so that the whole national indebtedness may be recapitulated thus: Debt to Peru, \$100,000; England, \$17,000,000; home debt, \$6,000,000—total, \$23,100,000.

The great staple of exportation is coffee, most of which is taken by Great Britain; besides that article, there is annually exported a small quantity of woods of different species, hides, India-rubber, sarsaparilla, etc.

The total value of the exports for the year ending May 31, 1873, and the value of each article shipped, were as follows:

By the Pacific Port of Puntarenas.

Coffee (23,974,374 pounds).....	\$5,600,000
Hides.....	137,000
India-rubber.....	21,000
Woods (cedar, mahogany, etc.).....	58,000
Minerals.....	50,000
Dye-stuffs, sarsaparilla, etc., etc.....	229,000
Total.....	\$6,095,000

By the Atlantic Port of Limon.

Dye-stuffs, India-rubber, sarsaparilla, etc., etc.....	25,000
Total.....	\$6,120,000

The annexed table shows the exports through Puntarenas during the year 1872:

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Value on board.
	Pounds.		
Indigo.....	315	\$1 00	\$315 00
Coffee.....	17,199,026	0 15	2,579,853 90
India-rubber.....	16,416	0 30	4,924 80
Hides.....	317,380	0 15	47,598 00
Deer-skins.....	20,518	0 34	6,974 42
Woods.....	2,644	8 00	21,152 00
Metals.....	28,428	0 08	2,274 24
Grindstones.....	4,825	0 03	144 75
Brazil-wood.....	99,970	0 03	2,999 10
Potatoes.....	1,400	0 02	28 00
Tropical plants.....	897	0 60	538 20
Cedar-wood.....	1,600	8 00	12,800 00
Sarsaparilla.....	2,448	0 06	146 88
Total.....			\$2,679,748 99

The crop of coffee, the cultivation of which constitutes the principal industry of the inhabitants, was comparatively small in 1872; but the unusually high price obtained in London amply compensated for the decrease in quantity. The crop of the previous year was 27,560,000 lbs.*

The export duty of 50 cents per quintal (100 lbs.) on coffee, which came into force in 1872, produced in the first ten months of that year no less than \$95,000.

The importation of tobacco and spirits, in both of which articles a large trade was formerly done, is now monopolized by the Government.

The total imports for the year ending May 31, 1873, amounted to \$4,500,000, according to the *Almanach de Gotha*, from which source we took also the above table of exports for the same year. It is most probable, however, that both these returns include the trade for two years, it being scarcely presumable that 33,887,374 lbs. of coffee could be produced in a single year. In effect, the second table of exports (for 1872) is from the Central Statistical Office of San José, and it shows only 17,199,026 lbs.; and the quantity shipped in 1871, a remarkably favorable year, was but 187,135 sacks, or 24,327,550 lbs.

Some notion of the great increase in the production of coffee, within the past fourteen years, may be obtained from the following figures: the crop of 1858 yielded but 11,500,000 pounds; that of 1859 only 6,500,000, or a little less than one-sixth of the crop of 1871.

The total exports for 1858 did not reach \$1,500,000, while the value of the imports was very nearly the same as at the present time.

At the port of Limon the number of vessels entered during the year 1872 was 79, with an aggregate of 16,000 tons; the number cleared was 80, with 16,243 tons.

The Government, convinced that the locomotive was necessary to the prosperity of the country, entered, June, 1872, into a contract with the American engineer, Henry Meiggs,

* In the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872 (page 234, top of second column), 2,756,000 lbs. was, by mistake, printed, instead of 27,576,000 lbs.

Eq., resident in Peru, for the construction of a railway from Puerto Limon, on the Atlantic, to Alajuela, some fifty miles from the Pacific, the line to pass through the cities of Cartago, San José, and Heredia. The sum of \$8,600,000 was to be paid for the road; and the latter be completed in December, 1874. It is now scarcely possible that the work will be finished at that time, although it has been carried on with an energy unusual in Central America.

The contract has since been transferred to Mr. Henry Meiggs Keith, a relative of Mr. Meiggs.

A Costa Rica journal of December gives a glowing description of the triumphal entry of the locomotive into Cartago, drawing the first passenger-train from San José, some of whose prominent citizens were in attendance to celebrate the important event with due civic pomp. A ball was given by the municipality of Cartago.

According to a prospectus under date December 15, 1873, the capital at the Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, Limited, will be \$2,000,000 in 2,000 shares at \$1,000 each.

Telegraphic communication has been established between the capital at Guanacaste, Liberia, and the central portions of the republic.

A line of telegraph was also to be laid during the summer from Cartago to Puerto Limon, thus placing the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in instantaneous communication.

Many important improvements were begun in San José and other cities of the republic; common roads were not thrown into the shade by railroads; and the Government shows itself ready to make liberal appropriations for the development of the material and intellectual interests of the country.

In the province of San José there are 26 schools, 7 of which are for females. The number of male scholars is 1,070, and of females, 430; and the total annual expenditure for salaries of teachers, etc., amounts to \$22,740.

In the other provinces the number of schools is still smaller than in San José; and in all the provinces there were several schools closed for want of teachers; notwithstanding, new buildings are now in process of erection for educational purposes.

Considerable progress is shown in some of the private academies, and especially in those for young ladies, as manifested by the favorable report of examination, at the end of the year.

A decree was issued toward the end of 1872, to the effect that dentists, oculists, etc., should not take the title of *doctor* unless they were incorporated with the Faculty of Medicine of San José.

The arrival of 654 coolies, in January, caused a great deal of excitement among employers, who were naturally enthusiastic on the subject in view of the interests at stake, as well with regard to the coffee-crop as to the works on

the railroad, the dearth in the labor market having begun to present itself in a serious shape.

As to the result of the competition between the coolies and native labor, nothing can be said beyond surmise; the means of judging of their relative merits is by observation. That the Costa Rican makes a good laborer, there is no doubt; but, being imbued with a spirit of independence to which his little property (the inheritance of this peasantry) gives him claim, his services are not as certainly to be counted upon as those of the enduring and patient, but poorer, Chinese, who are ever ready to comply with the necessities of employers in the absence of the same right to the position to which the Costa Rican aspires through his possession of more or less property.

The opening of Congress took place on May 1st, on which occasion the Secretary of Foreign Affairs read the President's message, the most important points of which are here noticed.

The nation is at peace with all foreign powers.

The boundary question between Colombia and Costa Rica has been amicably settled.

A like question, now pending with Nicaragua, does not seem to be so easily solved. The Executive would greatly prefer to arrive at a friendly settlement; but Costa Rica cannot, in justice to herself, cede any portion of her territory to a neighboring republic.

A minister arrived from Guatemala to obtain the ratification of the treaty of December, 1871; but, not having the necessary power to act in the premises, he was recalled.

It is hoped that Costa Rica will, at no far-distant day, take a distinguished place among the nations visited by the Executive during his late visit to Europe; and the day is looked forward to when the Central American states will be merged into one grand republic.

The national credit is firmly established abroad, owing to the punctuality with which the nation meets its obligations.

The revenue of the country has been doubled in direct proportion to the growth of commerce, and the population is fast increasing. The bank will be the treasurer-general and commercial agent of the Government, from whom it is to receive a loan of \$1,000,000 at 10 per cent. interest, which is the present capital of shares now in that bank belonging to the supreme Government. The net proceeds of the national revenue for 1869—say \$783,000—compared with those of the past year (1872)—\$1,664,000—corroborates that statement. The total revenue for 1870 was \$2,518,000, or \$850,000 in advance of that of the year immediately preceding; and it may fairly be expected that the revenue for 1873-'74 will reach if not exceed \$3,000,000. It is then asked, If the national income has so rapidly increased during the construction of the railroad, what will it be when that work is accomplished?

The so-called monetary panic recently talked

of in this country is to be attributed to the suspension of credits in a private banking-house, but it has been dispelled by the protective influence of the Government.

The construction of the railway to the Atlantic is in active prosecution, and will certainly be completed.

A commission, sent to explore the regions of Talamanca, in April, discovered some curious ancient ruins, especially those of three Spanish cities which existed a century ago among the mountains. They also met with the ruins of a fort, with the cannon, etc., all rusty and in great decay. The zoological collections were successful, especially in that of birds.

In December President Guardia handed over the reins of government to the first Designado, Señor Salvador Gonzales, alleging that the hostile attitude of Nicaragua was leveled at himself and not at Costa Rica. A short time afterward, however, he resumed the presidential functions.

Señor Salvador Gonzales, while in exercise of the executive power, issued a decree ordering political refugees at that time in Costa Rica to adopt a moderate and pacific conduct, not only with respect to the Government that protects them, but toward all foreign governments. Whoever acted contrary to that order, and left the republic on an expedition hostile to any other country or government, should, on his return to Costa Rica, be tried and punished according to the penal code.

COSTE, JEAN JACQUES MARIE CYPRIEN VICTOR, a French scientist and member of the Institute of France, born at Castries (Hérault), May 10, 1807; died in Paris, September 28, 1878. We are not aware where his early studies were prosecuted, but at the age of twenty-two or twenty-three he came to Paris, and devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences, and particularly to embryogeny, which was at that time becoming an important topic with the Swiss and German naturalists. In 1834 he published a quarto volume, copiously illustrated, entitled "Researches on the Generation of the Mammifera, and the Formation of Embryos," a work which brought him to the notice of the Academy of Sciences, who presented him with their gold medal for the work, in which he had been assisted by M. Delpsch. Soon after he was called to give lectures on Embryogeny at the Museum of Natural History, and somewhat later the chair of Embryogeny was created for him at the College of France. He continued to hold the professorship through all the changing administrations. In 1851 he was elected a member of the French Institute, as the successor of De Blainville. His published works on embryology have been: "Course of Comparative Embryogeny" (one vol., 8vo, with a quarto atlas of plates), 1837; "Ovology of the Kangaroo," 1838; "General and Particular History of the Development of Organized Bodies" (2 vols., 4to, and atlas, folio), 1847. Since 1851, M.

Coste had devoted himself almost exclusively to pisciculture or the multiplying of fish in rivers, lakes, streams, etc., by processes of artificial fecundation. This subject had previously received little attention in France, though MM. Gehin and Remy had, in 1842, established a series of ponds in the Vosges, for the multiplication of trout. On the application of MM. Coste and Milne-Edwards, the Government granted them the necessary advances, and they established at Huningue, in 1851, a model series of fish-ponds, from which, two years later, 600,000 salmon and trout were supplied to the Rhone. M. Coste next proceeded to the development of new and foreign genera and species of fish, in pools at the College of France, and in 1855 stocked the lake and the river in the Bois de Boulogne. He wrote much on this subject, his principal works being: "Practical Instructions on Pisciculture," 1853-1856; "A Voyage of Exploration on the Coasts of France and of Italy," undertaken in the interests of pisciculture, 1855; and numerous reports, memoirs, and papers on the subject, in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy. He was appointed in 1862 Inspector-General of Maritime and River Fisheries; and in 1866 was called to a seat in the Grand Council of Special Secondary Instruction.

CROSBY, DIXI, M. D., LL. D., an eminent surgeon and medical and surgical professor in Dartmouth College, born in Hanover, N. H., in 1800; died there, September 26, 1878. Dr. Crosby received a good and thorough classical education, but was not, we believe, a graduate of any college. He studied medicine in the Medical School of Dartmouth College, and received his medical degree in 1824. Fourteen years later, years which had been passed in active practice in Hanover and its vicinity, and had given him a high reputation as a surgeon, he was called to the chair of Anatomy and Surgical Anatomy in the Medical Department of Dartmouth. In 1841 he was promoted to the surgical professorship just vacant by the removal of Prof. Mussey to the West, and there was added to this important chair another quite as important, that of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Dr. Crosby was equal to these responsibilities, and for twenty-seven years he delivered both courses of lectures, with an ability, a thoroughness of knowledge, and a clearness of statement, which left nothing to be desired. In 1868 the burden of years rendered it desirable that he should lay aside a part of the duties he had so long borne, and he turned over the surgical lectures to his able associate, though the college did not appoint a full surgical professor till 1871. In 1870 he found himself unable to perform even the divided duty to his own satisfaction, and he was appointed Professor of Surgery *Emeritus*, and lectured when he pleased. Dartmouth College honored itself in conferring on him the degree of LL. D. in 1867.

CZERMAK, JOSEPH, Ph. D., a German

physiologist and pathologist; died in Leipzig, September 16, 1873. Prof. Czermak was one of the most eminent of modern physiologists, and a man of wide and generous culture in all departments of scientific investigation. Endowed with large wealth, he used it unsparingly for the promotion of science. He was the inventor of the laryngoscope, and his treatise upon it was published in English by the Sydenham Society. He was the founder, proprietor, and head of the Leipsic

Physiological Laboratory, and grudged no expense in the costly and admirable investigations constantly carried on there for the advancement of physiological research. He was one of the German committee to decide upon contributions to the International Scientific Series, and was intending to contribute a volume to it himself. Two of his lectures "On Hypnotism in Animals" were translated and published in the *POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY* in September and November, 1878.

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DELAFIELD, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General RICHARD, U. S. A., Chief of the Corps of Engineers, but on the retired list since August 8, 1866, born in New York City, in 1798; died in Washington, D. C., November 4, 1873. He was from an excellent and intellectual family, and one of five brothers all of whom have attained high distinction in various walks of life. After a very thorough preparatory training, Richard Delafield entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1814, and graduated thence in 1818, ranking first in his class. He was immediately commissioned second-lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and assigned to duty as astronomical and topographical draughtsman to the American Boundary Commission under the Treaty of Ghent. In 1819 he was ordered to duty as assistant engineer in the construction of the defenses of Hampton Roads, where he was employed for five years. In 1820 he was commissioned first-lieutenant of engineers, and in 1828 captain. From 1824 to 1832 he was employed as superintending engineer on the fortifications, improvements, and roads, in the vicinity of the Mississippi; and from 1832 to 1838 on the public works and fortifications on or near Delaware River and Delaware Bay. In July, 1838, he was commissioned major of engineers, and assigned to duty as superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, which post he filled for seven years. For the next ten years (1846-'55) he was superintending engineer of the defenses of New York Harbor and of the Hudson River improvements, serving, however, for seven months also as chief-engineer of the Department of Texas, and during the whole ten years as a member of various military and engineering boards and commissions. During the Crimean War (in 1855-'56), acting under orders from Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, he proceeded to Europe in company with Captain (afterward Major-General) George B. McClellan, and Major Mordecai, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the military service in general, and the changes which had been made in modern warfare. He made an elaborate report, accompanied by maps, giving an account of the siege operations at Sevastopol, and describing

several great fortresses of Continental Europe. This report, which made a large volume, was printed by order of Congress. In 1856 Major Delafield was reappointed superintendent at the Military Academy, and continued to hold that position until 1861. He was relieved of the command of the Military Academy, January 23, 1861, but, it being discovered that the officer appointed his successor (General Beauregard) was in sympathy with the Confederates, that officer was removed, and he reinstated, January 28, 1861. On March 1, 1861, he was at his own request relieved, and Major Bowman appointed his successor. In August, 1861, he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy of engineers, and during the civil war rendered valuable service to the Government, aiding Governor Morgan of New York in the reorganization and equipment of the New York State forces, and in supplying ordnance stores for the Atlantic and lake defenses; acting as superintending engineer of the defenses of New York Harbor, and as member of the consulting boards and commissions from 1861 to 1864. He was advanced to the rank of colonel of engineers in 1863, and to that of brigadier-general, and chief of engineers of the U. S. Army, in April, 1864, and from that time to August 8, 1866, was on duty at Washington as commander of the Corps of Engineers, and in charge of the Bureau of Engineers of the War Department. He was also a member of the commission on ocean encroachments at Sandy Hook, and of the Light-house Board. He received the brevet rank of major-general, U. S. A., May 18, 1865, and on August 8, 1866, was placed on the retired list as having been borne on the army register over forty-five years. He continued to reside in Washington, and performed service on the commissions of which he was a member.

DELAWARE. The Legislature of this State, which assembled on January 15, 1873, adjourned on April 12th, after a session of fourteen weeks. Some acts of public interest were passed. A more stringent liquor law was passed, making the cost of a license \$100, with such other provisions as would confine the sale of liquors chiefly to hotel-keepers. An act was adopted to so amend the State constitution as

to allow the passage of a general incorporation act. A provision of the constitution forbids the granting of charters for a longer term than twenty years, although they could be revoked by the Legislature at any time. The passage of the same act by the next Legislature would cause it to become an amendment to the constitution, and authorize the passage of the general law. Another act increased the legal right of married women. An unsuccessful effort was made to increase the representation in the Legislature. Three Senators and seven Representatives are now chosen from each county in the State. The proposition was to increase the whole number of Senators to twelve, of whom six should be chosen in New Castle County, without any change in the number chosen in the other two counties. In like manner it was proposed to make the whole number of Representatives twenty-eight, of whom one-half should be chosen in New Castle County. An effort, which was also unsuccessful, was made to repeal the attachment law so far as it authorized the seizure of wages. Several remonstrances against the repeal were sent to the Legislature, one of which said that the repeal was sought "by evil-disposed persons," and that they "can show both public and private reasons" against repeal, but they regard it as unnecessary to name more than one—which is, that the repeal of the wages attachment would deprive a large number of good citizens "of any protection, and leave them no remedy to collect by law what honestly belongs to them." In another the remonstrants added as follows: "On the other hand, who are they that want the law repealed? We will simply say that they are those who want the whipping-post abolished also; while everybody knows that neither the attachment law nor the whipping-post has any terrors for honest people."

The only reduction in the rate of taxation was made in reference to the railroads. The arrangement in reference to them provided that the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road should be taxed \$27,000, in lieu of all other than the ten-cent tax. The ten-cent tax may be commuted for by paying the sum of \$18,000, and the railroad may graduate this tax as is most conducive to the interests of the public. Discrimination in fares or freights, against any one, may be punished by suit and recovery of tenfold the amount so charged.

Another bill provided for the graduation of the ten-cent tax by permitting all other roads to pay over such sums in gross as would be proportioned to their passenger receipts, in the same ratio as the amount paid by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore holds to theirs.

The debt of the State at the close of the year 1872 was \$1,825,000. The interest of this debt has been paid promptly, and the market value of the bonds has steadily increased. They are as high as, if not higher

than, those of any other State drawing six per cent. interest. It is with difficulty that the Treasurer has been able to purchase them for redemption. The Committee on Ways and Means reported to the Legislature in March the State debt as follows:

Debt due in 1875.....	\$169,000
" " " 1885.....	810,000
" " " 1890 (Junct. & Breakwater Loan)...	352,000
Making a total of.....	\$1,331,000
The interest charge on which is.....	\$79,000

The annual receipts, from taxes and all other sources, applicable to State use, are about \$289,000.

If it was desired to pay off the debt at maturity, and it was thought best to undertake the necessary taxation for so rapid a reduction, there would be required, in 1873 and 1874, collectively, the sum of \$169,000, to be paid out to bondholders, on January 1, 1875. From that date to January 1, 1885, \$81,000 per year would have to be placed in the sinking fund, to meet \$810,000, at the latter date, and in addition, from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1890, \$23,467 annually, to meet the remaining \$352,000. The following amounts are, upon such a plan, required:

1873 to 1875....	\$81,500 per annum.
1875 to 1885....	\$81,000
" " " 1885....	23,467 — 104,467
1885 to 1890....	23,467

The difficulties between the authorities of the State and those of New Jersey as to the fishing rights of their citizens were not completely settled, and the operation of the law relative to fishing taxes was suspended during the year. The question for the commissioners to settle was, whether citizens of New Jersey had a fishing right within the jurisdiction of Delaware.

No election for State officers took place during the year.

The progress of the industrial interests of the State is rapid. In the city of Wilmington the aggregate of capital employed in manufactures and the annual product have increased as follows:

1872—total capital employed	\$12,275,000
1873—total capital employed	12,625,000
1872—annual product	30,125,000
1873—annual product	23,150,000

In the amount of invested capital, there has been no reduction, in any industry, while railroad car-building has added \$50,000; iron-ship building, \$100,000; machine work, \$50,000; foundry-work and car-wheels, \$50,000 miscellaneous, \$100,000. In the annual product, railroad-cars show an increase of \$200,000; iron ships, \$100,000; machine-work, \$200,000; foundry-work and car-wheels, \$400,000; and miscellaneous articles, \$500,000; while a decrease appears in the single article of morocco, and is set down at \$250,000.

For the year ending October 1, 1872, the report showed the erection of 451 new buildings, within the city limits; in the year 1873 there are 448 reported.

The best mineral in the State is kaolin. The main deposits of the clay stretch along a strip of country probably two miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide, from the summit of a hill near Auburn, on Red-Clay Creek, to the summit of another hill, just over into Chester County. Within these limits large quantities lie, at a depth of from six to twelve feet, and smaller veins run off in all directions, sometimes creeping out on the surface, forming quicksand holes, and if upon the hill-sides are liable to be washed out and the course of the vein traced by deep gullies. This clay is not confined to lowlands, but is as near the surface on a hill-top as in a valley.

With the exception of some of the large manufactories in Wilmington, the canning and drying of fruit exceed all other industries. It is computed that the quantity of peaches alone canned and dried during the year was 161,000 baskets, that 1,800 persons were employed, and their weekly wages were \$8,000.

The construction of short lines of railroad was extensive during the year, and some important routes across the State were proposed, and steps taken for their future completion.

In November a daring attempt was made to rob the National Bank of Delaware, which was thwarted after its commencement by the presence of more persons than had been expected. The robbers, of whom there were four, were subsequently arrested and convicted, and sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of \$500 each, to stand in the pillory one hour, to be whipped on the same day forty lashes, and to be imprisoned for ten years. The manner in which the corporeal punishment was inflicted and endured by the prisoners is thus stated:

The whipping-post and pillory of New Castle are located in the jail-yard, inside the walls. There is, however, a large door-way, usually shut up by heavy folding-doors. These were thrown open, to admit such small portion of the immense congregation as could be crammed inside. The "post" is planted upright, and at a height of seven or eight feet a platform is fixed upon it, upon which the culprit stands "in the pillory." Beneath the platform, he stands while being whipped. He faces the post, and his arms are stretched upward along its sides, and secured by iron hasps which shut down on his wrists. These hasps were padded so as to be comfortable to the wrists.

Shortly after ten o'clock, every thing being in readiness, Carter and Hope were led out to the pillory. They walked firmly, but there was an unusual pallor upon the face of the former. Hope manifested but little concern, but beneath the outward calm exterior it was evident he was suffering mental anguish within. They were accompanied to the pillory by the sheriff and his deputy, and when they first mounted the platform they faced the crowd, but subsequently shifted their position to the other side. Mr. Herdman, the deputy, adjusted the stocks for Hope and the sheriff for Carter. Owing to an affection of the asthma, and the shortness of Hope in stature, he was allowed to stand a little more erect than Carter, and the stocks were not fastened by the usual hooks, but were tied down with strings. Carter was securely locked in them, placing his long, sandy beard under his throat as an easy rest for the neck.

The prisoners behaved themselves becomingly,

and were wrapped up, or rather blankets and coats were thrown over their shoulders, and their hats were placed upon their heads. When their hour had expired, they were removed from the stocks, and both expressed the hope that Delaware law had been so far appeased. Carter remarked that his greatest difficulty was in the lower part of the chest, he being tall and much bent over. Hope complained more of pain in his wrists than anywhere else.

When Hurlburt and Lawler were led out, the former looked contemptingly upon the object of punishment before him. Lawler evidently felt that the disgrace was far more a matter of concern than the bodily pain which he would be called upon to endure, and his eyes were downcast. Mr. Herdman accompanied them to the platform and adjusted their necks to the stocks, which, as in the case of Hope, would not close down, and were fastened with strings. While Lawler's neck was being fitted, Hurlburt laughingly contemplated the scene, which provoked much comment from the crowd outside. The sheriff promptly repressed all tumult, and stated that no remarks would be allowed from the spectators, as the punishment itself was sufficient for the prisoners to bear.

Immediately after the release of Lawler and Hurlburt from the stocks, which was left by Hurlburt on the bound, as if glad that that much of the sentence was gone through with, they were led back to their cell, and the whippings began.

The first of the prisoners led to the whipping-post was "Big Frank." He wore his dress-coat about his body, which was removed as soon as he was ready to be fastened to the post, and a physique of only ordinary mould and strength was revealed. He bowed his head between his arms, and took the chastigation without shrinking or flinching under the stings of the thongs. His back was considerably reddened and slight welts were raised, but no blood was drawn.

Hope was the second to receive the penalty. He stood erect, and there was a slight yielding under the weight of the blows. Closing his eyes, his head was thrown somewhat upward, as if in the attitude of prayer, and several times he shook his head as though he were undergoing much bodily pain. His anguish of mind was intense. No blood was drawn, although red welts were drawn across his back.

When Lawler was brought out to the post, his face wore an expression of sadness, and he seemingly was compressing his lips as he walked along. His body swelled with emotion, and, although he bore up well under the lash, his flesh quivered with the cold. He was apparently more severely punished than any of the rest, for welts were raised which blackened, and under a few more blows would have opened and sent the blood streaming down his back. No blood was drawn.

Hurlburt's countenance was very composed as he walked along the avenue which was opened through the crowd, but, when he reached the post and was fastened to it, he dropped his head between his arms and his face was hid from view. He is a man of strong physical organization, and did not flinch under the lash. Large red welts were made across his back, but no blood was drawn.

We may safely say that nine-tenths of the people present went to New Castle, to-day, expecting to see Sheriff Armstrong draw the blood at every blow, and that they were disappointed in this was shown by the suppressed remarks which we heard expressed by a large number of persons. We heard many say that the whole proceeding was a farce, and some became actually nervous because the sheriff did not cut the backs of the prisoners into huge sores. The more humane, however, were satisfied with the punishment inflicted, and expressed much satisfaction that it was no more severe.

DENMARK, a kingdom in Northern Europe. Reigning sovereign, Christian IX., fourth son

of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel; appointed to the succession of the Danish crown by the Treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853; succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederick VII., November 15, 1863; married, May 26, 1842, to Louise, daughter of Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. Heir-apparent, Prince Frederick, born June 3, 1843; married, July 28, 1869, to Princess Louisa, only daughter of the late King Charles XV. of Sweden; offspring of the union are two sons, Christian, born September 20, 1870, and Charles, born August 3, 1872. The King has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, and the heir-apparent 60,000 rigsdalers. The ministry, at the close of the year 1873, consisted of the following members: President of the Council, Count Holstein-Holsteinborg, appointed President of the Council May 28, 1870; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Otto Rosenörn-Lehn (1870); Minister of the Interior, Christen Andreas Fonnesbech (1870); Minister of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Carl Christian Hall (1870); Minister of Justice, C. S. Klein (June 28, 1872); Minister of Finance, Andreas Frederick Krieger (June 28, 1872); Minister of War and Marine, Captain N. F. Ravn (1873). The area of Denmark proper, inclusive of lakes, is 14,753 square miles; of European dependencies (Farøe Islands and Iceland), 40,268 square miles; of American possessions (Greenland, St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix), 759,900 square miles. Population, according to the census of 1870: of Denmark proper, 1,784,741; of Farøe Islands, 9,992; of Iceland, 69,768; of Greenland, 9,825; of the West India islands, 37,821; total of colonies, 127,401. Nearly the entire population of Denmark proper, namely, 1,769,583, or 99.15 per cent., is connected with the Lutheran Church; of the remainder, 1,433 are Reformed; 1,857 Catholics; 3,223 Baptists; 1,211 Free Congregations; 2,128 Mormons; 4,290 Jews; 260 Methodists; 349 Irvingites; 74 Anglicans; 28 Friends; 12 Greek Catholics; 88 of various other sects; 205 without definite creed. The number of emigrants from Denmark was 3,906 in 1871; 3,525 in 1870; 4,360 in 1869: nearly all the emigrants went to the United States. The actual revenue and expenditure of the state for the two years 1870-'72 (the financial year ending March 31st) were as follows:

	Rigsdalers.	Rigsdalers.
1870-'71.....	23,419,622	21,904,003
1871-'72.....	22,516,916	20,565,183

For the financial year 1872-'73, the revenue showed a surplus of 2,500,000 rigsdalers over the expenditures. According to the Danish Constitution, the annual financial accounts must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session, that is, about six months after the close of the financial year, and be examined by four revisers, two of whom are

elected by the Folkething, two by the Lands-thing. In the budget for the financial year, 1873-'74, the revenue is estimated at 23,736,161 rigsdalers, and the expenditures at 22,989,633 rigsdalers; in the budget for the year 1874-'75, the revenue at 23,952,236, the expenditures at 23,235,371. The public debt, on March 31, 1872, amounted to 114,660,781 rigsdalers, of which 82,876,160 were home debt, and 31,784,621 foreign debt. The state assets were 46,286,912, leaving 68,373,809 as the real amount of the indebtedness of the state. The debt has been in the course of reduction since 1866, when it amounted to 132,000,000 rigsdalers. According to the budget for 1874-'75, the public debt, on April 1, 1874, would amount to 105,338,375 rigsdalers.

The army, in time of peace, numbers 15,258 men; and on the war-footing, 52,656. The navy, in 1873, comprised 30 steamers, 7 of which are iron-clads, and 2 sailing-vessels. It was manned by 918 men, and officered by 1 admiral, 15 commanders, 34 captains, 47 lieutenants, and 20 under-lieutenants.

The commerce of Denmark, which is mainly carried on with Germany and Great Britain, was, from 1868 to 1872, as follows:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1868-'69	22,010,000 cwt.	7,990,000 cwt.
1869-'70	20,100,000 "	9,040,000 "
1870-'71	21,740,000 "	11,390,000 "
1871-'72	23,600,000 "	8,720,000 "

The precise amount of the commercial transactions is not known, as the official returns since 1863 have not given the declared or real value of the imports or exports, but only their weight.

The movement of shipping in 1871 and 1872 was as follows:

HOME NAVIGATION.

YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.	Foreign vessels.
1870-'71.....	46,061	615,892	1,062
1871-'72.....	46,110	599,167	1,007

OUTWARD NAVIGATION.

YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.	Foreign vessels.
1870-'71.....	36,755	1,092,749	30,397
1871-'72.....	39,341	1,214,593	21,588

The commercial navy, on March 31, 1872, was composed of 2,387 vessels, with an aggregate of 204,710 tons; of these, 91 were steamers, with 15,633 tons; and 2,746 sailing-vessels, with 189,077 tons. On March 31, 1873, the number of vessels was 2,738 (109 steamers), of an aggregate of 197,000 tons.

On January 1, 1873, there were 542.74 miles of railroad in operation. The length of telegraph-lines, in 1871, was 1,485.76 miles; that of the wires, 3,833.77 miles. The post-office forwarded, in 1871-'72, 13,468,134 letters, and 12,233,261 newspapers.

Denmark has 26 banks; the most important

of which is—the National Bank of Copenhagen, established in 1818; is a bank of issue, and has a capital of 18,376,200 rigsdalers; the Private Bank, established 1857, capital, 6,000,000 rigsdalers; the "Peasants' Bank of Mortgage and Exchange," established 1871, capital 6,000,000.

The Folkething, or Lower House of the Danish Rigsdag, on March 31, adopted, by 55 against 34 votes, an address to the King, expressing want of confidence in the ministry, which, the address says, acted according to principles considered by the Folkething as injurious to the prosperity of Denmark, and to its relation to the people of South Jutland (Northern Schleswig). The Folkething, therefore, asked the King to give to the country another ministry. The president of the ministry emphatically protested against the opinion that a ministry, in order to be constitutional, must be in harmony with the Folkething. The Landsthing, on April 2d, adopted, in its turn, an address to the King, by 44 against 6 votes, in which it claims entire independence with regard to resolutions passed by the Folkething. The King replied to these two addresses, on April 4th, that if the second Chamber intended to disregard the fundamental laws of the Constitution, the necessary cooperation between the Government and the popular representation would be greatly impeded, but that he was determined to protect the best interests of the country. This called forth from the "United Left," which constituted the majority of the Folkething, a manifesto to their constituents, in which they declare that, as guardians of the law, they will continue the opposition to a ministry which is unworthy of public confidence. As to the question whether the Folkething should refuse to vote the budget, there was, however, a difference of opinion. In the discussion of the financial law, a violent attack was made by Deputy Tauber on the Minister of Public Worship, Hall, who was charged by him to be the cause, when prime-minister in 1863, of the loss of Schleswig, his administration of that province having turned the hearts of friends as well as enemies from Denmark; but, when the vote was taken, the financial law of the ministry was adopted, by 61 against 39 votes. The provisions of the Scandinavian monetary convention were adopted by the Danish Rigsdag as well as by the Swedish Legislature; but they were not acceded to by Norway, and will therefore, for the present, go into operation for Sweden and Denmark only. The Rigsdag was closed by the President of the Council of Ministers on May 21st. The United Left, in a new manifesto to their constituents, threatened, if, on the reassembling of the Rigsdag, in October, the ministry should still be in power, all the weapons which the Constitution allowed would be used against it. At a supplementary election, held on the island of Funen, the candidate of the Left was successful, which now numbered 54 out of 101

members. The Internationals declared that, in the conflict between the Government and the Left, they would side with the latter.

The Scandinavian monetary convention was ratified at Copenhagen on May 27th. The introduction of the new coins is to take place on January, 1875. The names *daler*, *mark*, and *skilling*, will cease. The new monetary unit will be called a "crown," which will be equal in value to the present 3-mark pieces (27 cents). The crown is divided into 100 *oere*, and there is no intermediate piece. According to the monetary law, there will be gold coins of 20 and 10 crowns, silver coins of 2 crowns, 1 crown, of 50, 40, 25, and 10 *oere*; and bronze coins of 5, 2, and 1 *oere*. The present principal coins (2 *dalers*, 1 *daler*, and 3 marks) will be lawful money until 1878; the smaller coins will not be used after 1881.

On May 27th a charter was given to the Northern Telegraphic Company for laying a submarine cable between the western coast of Jutland or Farøe and France, as well as between Jutland and Sweden. Both cables were finished in August.

On July 19th a postal treaty was concluded with Sweden and Norway.

The Althing (Diet) of Iceland petitioned the King to appoint a Governor for Iceland, and its three ministers should be exclusively responsible to the Althing; and in case he should not see fit to grant this petition, to confer upon the Althing legislative powers and in particular the right of voting the budget. The Althing was closed on August 2d. Iceland will celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the first settlement of the island in the course of the year 1874.

In March the leaders of the Danish Socialists, Pio, Geleff, and Brix, charged with having instigated on May 5, 1872, an armed resistance to the Government, were sentenced to from four to six years' detention in a house of reform. The plaintiffs appealed from this sentence of the Criminal Court to the Supreme Court, which, however, confirmed the sentence.

On April 18th the Japanese embassy arrived at Copenhagen, and soon after was received by the King.

A considerable change appears to have been made in the course of the year 1873 in the relations between Denmark and Germany. On his return from Sweden and Norway, the Crown-prince of the German Empire, on August 17th, met at Malmö the Crown-prince of Denmark, who asked him to pay a visit to the royal court of Denmark, where he would be most cordially welcomed. The German crown-prince, accordingly, on August 17th, went to Elsinore, where he was met by the King of Denmark. He remained with the royal family until the 19th, and received from the King the order of the Elephant. The organ of the Government (*Berling Gazette*), in commenting on this visit, expressed a hope that the friendly intercourse between the princes of Denmark and Germany

would lead to the restoration of friendly relations between the two nations.

The new union of the Rigsdag was opened on October 6th. The "United Left" of the Folkething called upon the ministry "to remove (by its resignation) the impediments which have accrued to the prosperous development of the commonwealth out of the continuing want of agreement between the Government and the representation of the people." The President of the Council replied that at the express wish of the King all the ministers would remain in office, and that the Folkething, if it carried out its threat and refused to vote the budget, would be dissolved. As the Folkething adhered to its threat, and refused to vote the budget, it was dissolved on October 18th, and new elections ordered to take place on November 14th. At the new election the "United Left" was again successful, electing 53 of its candidates against 48 of all parties. All its leaders, in particular Krabbe, the President of the dissolved Folkething, Hansen, and Berg, were reelected. The new Folkething met on December 4th, when the "United Left" reelected the former president and vice-presidents, Krabbe, J. A. Hansen, and Høgsbro. An address to the King, expressing the wish that "the administration of the country be changed, was moved by Deputy Sibjöring and adopted by 59 against 32 votes. The President of the Folkething, Krabbe, presented it to the King, who replied that he would confer on the subject with his ministers.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS. The correspondence concerning the foreign relations of the United States is contained in the various papers sent to the Houses of Congress, and in the documents accompanying the annual message of the President at the opening of the first session of the Forty-third Congress. The latter are arranged in two volumes, making 1,442 pages.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The following extract from the message of President Sarmiento to Congress seems to furnish a striking proof of the wisdom which dictated the establishment of the principle that war, with its long train of concomitant evils, may be honorably avoided in most, if not all cases, by reference of disputed questions between nations to the award of distinguished parties:

A discussion is pending with Chili upon the Straits of Magellan, and a recent circumstance which might have endangered a peaceable solution of the question was amicably disposed of the very moment it assumed a disagreeable character. Whatever importance may be given to this subject, the governments of Chili and of this republic, in provision of any serious difficulty, have established by treaty that the question of boundaries should be submitted to arbitration in the event of a failure by diplomatic means. This honorable method of settling international disputes was adopted only a short time ago by two of the most powerful nations of the earth, and should be imitated, as it was applauded, by all others.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.—On March 6, 1872,

Count von Beust, the Austrian ambassador in London, writes to the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Andrassy, relative to the three rules of war embraced in the Washington Treaty of 1871, as follows:

England has agreed (Article VI. of the treaty of 8th May, 1871) to acknowledge three of the rules proposed by the Government of the United States, the immediate object of which is to specifically define the duties of the neutral power during the naval war. The importance and extensive bearing of these rules are clearly manifest.

On the other side, the British Government, with the admission of the application of the stipulated rules of law to the case of the *Alabama*, has joined in the express protest against the position stated therein, "that these rules were internationally operative at the time of the origin of the *Alabama* claims." Both powers have further agreed that, in the decision of the disputed question, the international principles that have hitherto been in force may be employed only so far as they do not derogate from the three new rules. Finally, England and America have agreed to consider the newly-settled fundamental principles of law, not only as binding upon themselves in future, but have agreed to bring them to the knowledge of the other naval powers with the formal invitation to adopt them. These movements, when they confirm on one side the importance of the new rules of law, present also the proof that the treaty-contracting powers acknowledge in them a completely new principle of law.

Next to the prominent chief significance of this present novelty in maritime law, also its practical extent and capability of further expansion deserve to be well considered. In this view the history of the Washington treaty offers a very instructive illustration. And even in the case that the Geneva arbitration tribunal should not reach the desired aim, the theoretical and practical significance of the Washington neutrality rules, viewed from a general international stand-point, ought not to be under-estimated.

The latter are manifestly in favor of the belligerent powers. In the same degree as they narrow this sphere of rights belonging to neutrals toward the belligerents, they extend that of the contending parties as against those who stand aside from the contest. Further, the newly-imposed duties are so much the more oppressive, inasmuch as the responsibility and obligation to indemnity, arising from their non-performance by the neutrals, may be regarded as becoming extensive and comprehensive in the highest degree possible.

In the interest of the powers there exists undeniably the increasing, if not universal, acknowledgment of the principle that forms the actual foundation of a correct position of neutrals, namely, the free and untrammelled activity to be exercised by the state individually, especially in the direction of unlimited protection of its own commercial interests. The fact of a war, originating quite independently of the will of a neutral state, between two other powers, should impose upon the first the least possible limitation of its national rights, as well as the least possible measure of duties, in regard to the condition of war created without its own instrumentality. This tendency is in harmony with the opinion existing largely, if not wholly, in all civilized countries, and recently practical attempts to fairly comply with the same have not been wanting. Everybody remembers the efforts made at the Paris Peace Congress to protect the rights of neutrals against the unjust violence of belligerent maritime powers. Let me be permitted to point to an appropriate example in the history of recent time. This is the dispute between the Foreign Office and the North-German ambassador in London, in regard to the privileges of the neutral commerce, during the war of 1870 and 1871. In this case it was the Eng-

lish minister who successfully opposed the attempt to inflict upon the duties of neutrality a construction limiting neutral commerce. Now, however, appear the neutrality rules of the Washington treaty, and, still more, the material tendency of this latter to be directed toward producing limitation and excessive responsibility on the part of neutrals; also, they are in full contradiction to the most recent development of international law; wherefore a universal acknowledgment appears that the leading ideas founded in the Washington treaty may be considered not only as an obstacle to the suitable, natural, further development of maritime law, but even as contributing to retrograde movement therein. The want of confidence against such a reform of maritime law can only be confirmed through the fact that the Americans are willing immediately, by the first practical application of the new rules of law, to draw thence the consequences in as comprehensive a degree as possible. In justification of the new formula of the duties of neutrality, certainly various arguments may be brought forward; for example, the clearer the rules upon neutrality duties may be, so much the fewer will be the points of controversy, so much less occasion for dispute. The more regulated the conduct to be observed by neutrals, so much the easier is it for the government in question to hold their citizens to a close observation of neutrality duties. The more precisely these duties are defined, so much more successful will be the defense against any accusation brought by one or the other of the belligerent parties, of favoring the other belligerent party, etc., etc., etc. These, and similar arguments, do not, however, meet the actual marrow of the question. The close limitation of the circle of the rights and duties of neutrals possesses, certainly, great formal value for promoting a long duration of friendly international relations, but it appears important that this should not take place in such a manner as would increase to an intolerable degree the responsibility of neutrals, and almost wholly forbid proper commercial communication with belligerent states. Should the dangerous ground of a minute limitation of neutrality duties be once trodden, there would, in consequence of the national tendency of each close definition of rights, constantly new points for a further limitation of neutrals be found in the experience of every new war. One point of view should always, therefore, be held firmly: the endeavor to decisively dissent from every transformation of international principles which does not exist in the natural development of international right.

The powers would have the more reason for taking into serious consideration the theories upon neutrality accepted by England and America, and intended for adoption by all maritime powers, inasmuch as the penalty sanction, which the Government of the United States, at least according to the theory wishes to incorporate into the new law, is certainly a monstrous one.

CHINA.—A settlement of "the audience question" has been urged upon the Chinese Government for the last twelve years by foreign ministers. It is a demand for an audience of the Emperor, in accordance with the usages of Western nations, and is repulsive to Chinese notions of propriety. Such a concession, it has been supposed, would be regarded by all classes as an assault upon their political, moral, and intellectual position, opposed to all the teachings of their histories, classics, and general literature, and contrary to their popular beliefs and prejudices, through all of which the native mind has become thoroughly possessed of the idea that the Emperor is the Son of Heaven, and consequently without an equal on the

earth. If this estimate is correct of the feelings and prejudices of the Chinese concerning the "infallibility" of their sovereign, it logically follows that all other nations must of necessity be regarded as inferior to their own.

This deep-rooted faith being universal throughout the empire, it is clear that the equality of other nations, which the treaties recognize, is so only in name; therefore relations between China and other nations rest on an insecure foundation.

Until the native mind can be freed from the belief that all "outside states" are inferior, there can be no real relations of peace and amity between China and Western nations. Nothing that could be done would have the effect to dispel these erroneous beliefs as some act of the Emperor, which would in itself be a recognition of equality.

It is in this view alone that importance has been attached to the proper settlement of the audience question at the earliest time possible.

On June 30, 1873, Mr. Low writes to Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, that this question has been settled.

PEKING, June 30, 1873.

SIR: I have only time before the courier leaves to write a hasty note to say that the foreign ministers were all received at a personal audience of the Emperor yesterday, in a manner which will, I trust, be satisfactory to foreign governments.

The practical solution of this question, one that has at different times occupied the attention of several European governments during the last one hundred and fifty years without reaching a result at all satisfactory, is a cause for congratulation. This distinct recognition of the equality of Western nations will, I trust, be productive of the best results in the future; and, while its good effects may not be seen immediately, I shall be much disappointed if foreign nations do not date a "new departure" in their relations with China from yesterday.

GERMANY.—The liability of Germans naturalized in the United States to be compelled to do military service upon their return to their native land was a cause of great embarrassment to large numbers. It was considered that there was no chance for the success of negotiations for the removal of these liabilities so long as the question moved within the limits of the North-German States, and the relief asked for appeared only as an exceptional remission of penalties established by exceedingly numerous stringent German laws. Those who were compelled to serve in the German army, and they formed all the people, were exceedingly jealous of any who escaped from that service.

The course pursued by the American minister was to appeal to the inherent right of man to choose his home. Under date of May 8th Mr. Bancroft writes: "I saw there was no chance of success except by an entirely new form, as one relating to the natural and inherent right of man to choose for himself the land of his dwelling-place. The Prince von Bismarck is, by nature as well as by observation, study, and reflection, ready to receive liberal ideas and to reduce them to practice when the time for it appears to have come. The idea of the natu-

ral right of emigration was from the first received by him with favor. It was also sure to be in itself acceptable to all branches of the liberal politicians of Germany. If the natural right of emigration could be affirmed by treaty, with the full recognition of all the consequences of acknowledging that right, the point for our German adopted citizens was won in its fullest extent. The wishes and instructions of your predecessor coincided exactly with my own judgment to press forward and settle this question without the delays and dangers that would attend a complex proposition which would in all probability have defeated our design. So I made it my rulesimply to establish the right of emigration as an inalienable and natural right, not limited by any duty to the original government except where the performance of that duty had been formally initiated. Of this principle I was so happy as to obtain the recognition in Berlin, contrary to the expectation and prediction of every one of my colleagues at Berlin. Indeed, I was the only one accredited to the North-German Government who had confidence that I should succeed." Four of the German States made treaties similar to the one with the North-German Government.

The regulations to control religious organizations in Germany were adopted during the year, and are thus described in the same correspondence: "The idea of the supremacy of the state is deeply fixed in the people of the German Empire, especially in Prussia. After much reluctance and deliberation the Government resolved to assert the paramount authority of the laws of the state against every encroachment or disobedience growing out of a coördinate or pretended superior allegiance to a foreign alien power. The Prussian Constitution recognized the right of public worship by independent self-governing churches. It now adds that the right is to be exercised under the laws of the state, and subject to the supervisions of the state as ordered by law. The idea of interfering with freedom of conscience is utterly disclaimed, but the rights of the state are to be maintained against attacks under the veil of religion. To carry out the objects of the ministry, the royal government proposed two laws: one to regulate the relations of the state to the education, appointment, and removal of the ministers of religion; the other to fix the limits of ecclesiastical disciplinary power. Henceforward every spiritual officer in a Christian church in Prussia must be a German and free from objections on the part of the Government. He must have gone through a course at a German gymnasium, and a three years' course at a German university or in some seminary that the state regards as equivalent. The state does not assume the theological examination, but the candidate must pass an examination on the part of the state, extending to philosophy, history, German literature, and the classical languages;

and no one but a person thus thoroughly educated can be appointed, even temporarily, a minister of religion. Nominations by ecclesiastical superiors must be communicated to the Government, which any time within thirty days after a nomination may veto the appointment. All theological seminaries stand under the supervision of the state.

"With regard to ecclesiastical discipline, punishments must be confined to the circle of religion; are not to be decreed for acts of obedience to the laws of the state or as menaces to prevent obedience to those laws; nor to influence the exercise of the right of suffrage. The disciplinary powers within the church itself, of the prelates over their subordinate officers and ministers of religion, must likewise find their limits in the rights of sovereignty of the state."

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The census of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian kingdom was taken on the night of December 27, 1872. The following are the results of the enumeration: males, 81,650; females, 25,247—total, 56,897.

INHABITANTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 years of age.....	3,574	3,295	6,869
Between 6 and 15 years.....	4,808	4,128	8,931
Between 15 and 40 years.....	13,282	10,279	23,561
Over 40 years.....	9,691	7,545	17,536
Married.....	13,077	12,682	25,759
Natives.....	26,130	22,914	49,044
Half-caste.....	1,225	1,262	2,487
Chinese.....	1,831	107	1,938
Hawaiian-born, both parents being foreigners.....	418	431	849
Americans.....	649	240	889
British.....	441	178	619
German.....	177	47	224
French.....	69	19	88
Portuguese.....	367	38	395
Other foreigners.....	343	21	364
Clergymen.....			130
Teachers.....			324
Licensed physicians.....			47
Lawyers.....			91
Merchants.....			728
Mechanics.....			2,115
Agriculturists.....			9,670
Plantation laborers.....			4,772
Freeholders.....			6,580
RECAPITULATION.			
Natives.....			49,044
Half caste.....			2,487
Total.....			51,531
FOREIGN-BORN.			
Americans.....			889
British.....			619
Germans.....			224
French.....			88
Portuguese (Western Islanders).....			395
Chinese (laborers).....			1,998
Other nations.....			364
Children of foreign parents born in Hawaii.....			849
Total foreigners.....			5,866
Natives.....			51,531
Total population, 1872.....			56,897
Total population, 1866.....			62,959
Decrease since 1866.....			6,062
Adding increase of foreign population.....			3,515
Decrease of natives in six years.....			9,577
Foreign population in 1866.....			1,851
Foreign population in 1872.....			5,366
Increase.....			3,515

SPAIN.—The abdication of the King, Don Amadeo I., was the occasion of great excitement in Spain. It took place on February 11th, and was practically the extinguishment of the monarchical form of government. The report of the American minister, Mr. Sickles, to Secretary Fish, under date of February 18th, presents some of the scenes of a most unusual occurrence in the history of monarchical governments. The following are extracts:

On the night of Sunday, the 9th instant, a rumor, apparently authentic, was heard at the opera, and in some of the clubs, that the King had intimated his desire to renounce the crown. On the following morning several of the journals confirmed the report, although suggesting that an act of the Cortes would be necessary before such a step could be taken, in conformity with article 74 of the Spanish Constitution. During the day it was understood that this grave question was under consideration in Cabinet council, and that the Cortes would be asked to suspend its sittings for a few days to enable ministers to prepare the necessary measures to meet the crisis. It seems that a communication in this sense was sent by the President of the Council to Señor Rivero, the presiding officer of the Chamber of Deputies, which that officer declined to announce officially to the House, lest such a proof of the irresolution of the cabinet might provoke popular tumult.

I had an appointment for that day, the 10th instant, at three in the afternoon, with the Minister of State at the Foreign Office. At noon Señor Merelo, the Assistant Secretary, called at the legation to say that the minister could not meet me as proposed, and it was not difficult for me to satisfy myself, despite the reticence of my visitor, that there was ample foundation for the reports I had heard. The Chamber of Deputies met as usual at three p. m., and I repaired to the diplomatic tribune, where several of my colleagues soon afterward joined me. Empty benches and a dull debate poorly reflected the animation already visible in the streets. Descending to the floor of the House, I soon encountered groups of members in the halls and *salons*, busily discussing the theme as yet forbidden in the Chamber itself. Observing Rivero, the President, leave the chair, I went to his room, and had scarcely saluted him when several of the cabinet entered, among them Martos, Beranger, and Becerra, in whose faces I fancied I could see a serenity and satisfaction of good augury.

Returning to the diplomatic tribune, it was not long before Rivero resumed the Speaker's chair, which was regarded as only preliminary to the appearance of ministers in their places. A crowd of members came in from the lobbies, and expectation was on tiptoe for a statement from the Government bench. None of the cabinet appearing, the hum of conversation soon swelled into loud murmurs, as it was of course known that the council had risen, and ministers were in the antechamber.

Figueras, the Republican parliamentary leader, seized the opportunity afforded by the impatient temper of the House and demanded that the speakers should request the attendance of ministers, in order that the Cortes might be informed of the crisis, which it is understood embraced not only the cabinet, but even the crown.

Rivero replied from the chair that he had already sent repeated messages to the Government, requesting their presence, and that this would be the last he proposed to send.

At this moment the ministers entered the chamber, the President of the Council foremost.

Señor Zorrilla at once rose and requested Señor Figueras to repeat the inquiry which had been addressed to the Government through the chair in the absence of the cabinet.

Figueras promptly responded, saying he would

omit his preamble and come to the point. He wanted the House to hear what the Government proposed to do in the present juncture, and, if the Government was not prepared to submit a proposition, he would do so himself.

Zorrilla made a long speech in reply, to much of which the House listened with marked impatience. He said it was true the King had spoken of abdication, but nothing could transpire officially on so grave a matter until his Majesty had given the subject more reflection; that ministers had besought the King to pause in his purpose, and take twenty-four or forty-eight hours to reconsider his determination; that meanwhile, and in order that there should be no precipitation, he hoped the House would suspend its sittings, thus leaving the Government disengaged from other duties, so that they might consider and frame the measures most expedient to be brought in for the action of the Cortes.

While this debate was going on, a great multitude had gathered around the palace of the Chamber of Deputies. Although here and there an irrepressible agitator harangued groups of listeners, the crowd was calm, though anxious to know something of the action of the Chamber. To satisfy this feeling and avert any untoward demonstration, several influential deputies came out and spoke to the people from the balconies and porticoes of the building. Troops were sent for to keep the streets open and allow deputies to pass in and out of the palace. The arrival of a couple of companies of cavalry and a small force of infantry caused a flurry and some scampering, but it was soon seen that no offensive movement was contemplated. The people made way for the column, which broke into detachments, posted at the approaches to the palace, and kept a clear space for some distance.

To return to the Chamber. As soon as the President of the Council concluded his long speech, Figueras rose to reply.

Rivero, from the chair, said the rules did not allow a deputy to continue the discussion after his question had been answered.

Figueras invoked the practice of Parliament to open a debate when a cabinet crisis was announced, remarking that this was even graver, since the very institutions of the country were tottering.

Rivero suggested that the only way to open a debate was for Figueras to announce an "interpellation."

Zorrilla, on the part of the Government, said they were not disposed to answer an interpellation, as they required all their time to meet the necessities of the situation; and he begged Señor Figueras not to avail himself of the last resource afforded him by the rules—that of offering a proposition.

Figueras replied that he regretted he could not accede to the request of the President of the Council of Ministers, for to do so would make himself the most criminal of men. He demanded the reading of a proposition he had placed on the table before the order of the day was announced.

The Secretary then read the proposition as follows: "The Cortes agrees to go into permanent session." (Signed by five members, as prescribed by rules—Figueras, Ramos, Calderon, Huelves, Fatino, Puigcerver y Nieto.)

Figueras supported his proposition in a brief, strong appeal, saying that the speech of the President of the Council reminded him of what Tiberius said to his doctors: "You dispute while I die." The Government asked forty-eight hours to consider while the country is in agony, and when in a few minutes the fate of the nation may be decided by the people. Are we here in a bed of roses, where we can slumber until it pleases the President to wake us up and tell us the King has revoked "an irrevocable resolution?" Do you know what may happen in twenty-four hours? Monarchies have a habit of procrastination. Who knows if in these twenty-four hours we shall not see armies here that

will cover in mourning and blood the capital of Spain? Rather than this should happen I prefer that this should be the last day of my life. After having struggled thirty years for the republic, a solution that embraces all, and is the only salvation of the country, shall we repel it for the convenience of a dying dynasty?

The President interrupted Figueras, saying, "I beg, sir, you will not reflect upon the dynasty." Many deputies exclaimed, "There is none!" Zorrilla cried out, excitedly, "Prove to me there is no dynasty!" an exclamation that provoked laughter.

Figueras responded that he always yielded to the chair. He could do no less, however, than to put on record, in conclusion, the words pronounced by the Minister of State when he fought with us in the opposition: "If the King disappears or perishes, we will say long live the nation." The King goes. What are we to say now? "Long live the nation!" The crown renounced! From the moment those words fell from the lips of the King, and the President communicates them to us here, they are beyond recall.

Zorrilla said he had made no official communication to the Chamber of the abdication of the King. If he had communicated to the Council of Ministers what his Majesty had said he had only done his duty; was that official? What reason has Señor Figueras given to precipitate a crisis and ask the Cortes to declare itself in permanent session? Is he afraid that for some reason or other our liberties will be lost? Does he suspect us to be traitors? Does he think we are weak? Suppose we are weak! What powers does he wield to substitute for ours, to do what we are unable to accomplish? What is meant by this permanent session? I beg Señor Figueras to explain his purpose. Is it understood that the session is to go on even in the absence of a majority of the deputies, as if an enemy were at our gates? Is it intended that the Chamber may at any moment come to a supreme decision, overturning the dynasty and the Government and all the public powers? If so, the Government cannot accept the proposition.

Figueras said he did not suspect any one in particular, but every one in general. He was like the authors of the representative system, neither more nor less. He was accustomed to hear many promises, and the sound of cannon answered them. It was not intended that the Cortes should go on debating interminably, because moments may happen in which there will be nothing to discuss. But he demanded there should be no adjournment; that they should await events in their seats, and meet them in a way becoming the magistracy of a great nation.

Zorrilla said he recognized the solicitude of the Chamber, but he could not admit that the Government needed a guardian to see that it performed its duties. The cabinet was competent to fulfill its trusts and defend liberty.

Figueras said he was sure the minister had not understood him. Every one knew there was no executive power; that a struggle was imminent between the legislative and executive departments. We were menaced by a reactionary ministry. The President of the Council himself intimated that he had so advised the King.

Zorrilla interrupted and said he had not said this, but he had a right so to advise the King.

Figueras: "I so understand you; if I am mistaken I am glad. We are in critical moments. It is necessary that Madrid see a power to protect it; that the Cortes be here in the exercise of their powers to meet any exigency."

Zorrilla: "Let it be understood that I have had no occasion to advise the King, and that I have not advised him. The ground taken that there is no executive power confirms my position. One of two things must be done. If there is an executive authority, as I affirm, there is no need of a permanent session. If the Chamber thinks that the executive has ceased to exist, then let it proceed to name one at

once. The Republicans and other deputies can be as distrustful as they choose, but I maintain that the cabinet exercises the executive power, with the sanction of the crown and the vote of the Chambers, until we are dismissed by the one or the other. I might have furnished Señor Figueras a solution consistent with the dignity of the Government and the apprehensions of himself and his friends, but he wishes something else to which I cannot consent."

The Minister of State (Martos): "This is not the time for long speeches, but for great and patriotic decisions. The situation is grave. Let us not aggravate it. Let us consider calmly what is happening. Señor Figueras has reminded me of what I said on a former occasion. I do not forget the words. I said one day, from yonder benches (pointing to the left) that when all should be lost, that when unhappily there should be no king, we would cry: 'The King is dead—long live the nation!' I repeat it now. But let the Chamber say it when the King is gone. I beg you to hear me, to listen to one who has a right to your attention, because he has never spoken unless to express his honest, sincere, and patriotic purposes. Does not the constitution afford us the means to meet peacefully and legally any crisis that may arise? If so, you have not the right to anticipate events or to manifest distrust. Your apprehensions may be excused by your patriotism, but they have no foundation. Has the moment arrived when you should bring to this bulwark of liberty the torch of discord? I am a minister of the crown, one of a cabinet that has thus far merited the confidence of the Chambers. I must preserve my honor and loyalty as one of his Majesty's ministers, and more than ever if his Majesty persists in his determination. I heard with disdain the excitations to a greater loyalty addressed to me in times when the dynasty was prosperous, but in this hour of the King's extremity I shall not refuse him my voice, my counsel, or my life. It is true, gentlemen, that I fear the decision of the King is irrevocable. After making known his purpose, I fear he must execute it. This being so, I ask, can any thing be more clear than the future of the Republican party? The difficult point in the situation is with those who are resolved to perform their duties as a government until the King has signed his abdication, and until the Cortes have established such a government as it may please them to ordain. I know that in maintaining our trust we may see the blood of the people shed, and you will comprehend the gravity with which we appreciate the situation. This last duty to the dynasty performed, I am also one of those who will be found where liberty is fighting, in the ranks of her common soldiers, indifferent to the mere name inscribed upon the banner. This is one of the difficult moments of public life, not for you, Republicans, who have only to be patient, because, if the King goes, there is nothing else possible but the republic. And you, by your impatience, are compromising the republic and liberty. [Loud protests from the Republican seats.] Rather than your interruptions I would prefer reasons. I would rather Señor Castelar should tell me whether or no I am right. You demand a permanent session. That is to say, there is no executive, and the Assembly assumes all powers. ['No! No!'] Then if you do not mean that, so much the better. The Government says we can preserve order better than an assembly, because deliberative bodies cannot be efficient guardians of public order. [A voice, 'We watch over liberty!'] The Government will look after liberty and we will all look after the liberties of Spain. But are we in that extremity that we must watch without a moment of rest? There is no occasion for such sleeplessness, because the dangers which Señor Figueras imagines do not exist. After all, what has Señor Figueras told us? That we may have a reactionary ministry, supported by an army that might reach Madrid in twenty-four hours. The moment when the King

puts his determination in force there will be no other authority than the Cortes, and all patriots and all loyal generals commanding troops will come here for orders. Where is the army that Señor Figueras fears? [A deputy: 'In Vitoria!'] Would to God that in Vitoria we had a large army, because under the orders of its commander (Moriones) it would be a guarantee of liberty. Since, then, there is no danger, there is no occasion for a permanent session. The King still reigns under the constitution, ministers are still at their posts performing their duties, and the constitution affords the means of settling all conflicts that may arise. Why, then, precipitate events? Where, then, is the difficulty we are unable to solve? Where are the ambitions, the tumults, the disorders, the hopes, the fears? I pray you to believe, gentlemen, that whatever may happen can be met by the general and energetic co-operation of those of us who are resolved to save liberty. If any one doubts me let him say so. If I have your confidence, then I pray you to believe that speeches, and votes, and propositions to-day may bring unhappy consequences to-morrow. I appeal to the patriotism of all. Do not foment dissensions. Withdraw this proposition. Avoid every thing not legal and constitutional in its origin. From our constitution will come the remedy for all our difficulties. Even if chaos comes and a new creation is necessary, let it appear with law; let it come from this Chamber if it is not so born. If our institutions are found in the streets and barricades, liberty is lost. If they come from our hands sanctioned by law, we may be sure their birth will be auspicious, and they will save the country and liberty." [Great and long-continued applause.]

Figueras made a brief response, saying if he could curse the divine word that makes man the most worthy of creation, he would denounce the voice of Señor Martos, who had just administered to the majority an opiate to put them to sleep in order that they might awake on the morrow humiliated, beholding their lost liberties. "My distinguished friend," he said, "has given compliments to some, hopes for others, and a mixture of both for all, but not an argument for any one. I find, gentlemen, in his words the most powerful reasons in favor of my proposition. He tells us the determination of the King is irrevocable, and that the question rests with us now; it is impossible for the King to recede. This being so, no reason can be given why we should not remain in permanent session. In such a moment if any one wishes to sleep let him sleep. As for us Republicans, when liberty is in danger we know not repose. The God of battles, who sends us these moments of trials, will give us the strength to support the immense responsibility it has pleased Him to impose upon us. Let us, then, wait here, with our worthy president in his place, the secretaries in their places, and let us not be moved by those whom we suspect in these moments to be devising plans for the destruction of liberty and the dissolution of this Chamber." [Sensation.]

Castelar then spoke. He asked the Cortes not to expect a speech from him in these grave and solemn moments, when his heart and his conscience prompted only grave and patriotic acts. One could not speak at a time when every passing moment might carry with it a danger to liberty fatal to the fortunes of this generation and of generations to come. To-day a display of eloquence would seem like the levity of Nero strumming the lyre while his capital was in flames. "Never in my life have I so much admired eloquence, the grandeur of human words, as when listening to-day to the minister of state pronouncing one of the most brilliant speeches that ever came from his lips. He has invoked my patriotism, my good sense, my calmness. He well knows how unnecessary was this appeal. I am patriotic, I am measured, I am prudent by conviction and temperament always, and above all in these supreme moments in which a single impru-

dence, a single indiscretion from any one, might bring down the pillars of the capital. Gentlemen, we need now a feeling that disregards mere forms and procedure, well enough for courts, but useless to this Assembly; we must go to the bottom of the question, the reality of things. No speech, however eloquent it may be; no minister, not even those before us who have served liberty so well, can revive that which has ceased to exist, nor avert from us the reality that imposes itself upon us, that dominates us with its incontestable presence. That reality, gentlemen, is that, without provocation from any one, without the fault of any one, the people or the Government, the Cortes or any public authority, without a cloud in the sky, the King, the actual King, the elected King, the dynastic King, has announced publicly and solemnly that he huris from his head to the pavement the crown of Spain."

A pause followed, in which the President of the Council, the Minister of State, and several others of the cabinet, were in consultation in their seats. It was evident a difference of opinion existed between Señor Zorrilla and Señor Martos. Señor Martos was about to quit the blue bench; his colleagues earnestly dissuading him, secreted his hat under the bench, and he resumed his seat with much apparent reluctance. Señor Zorrilla then rose to leave, and, repelling the efforts to detain him, he retired from the Chamber. Whereupon

Señor Martos said: "I have not perhaps clearly understood Señor Figueras. The circumstances are grave, and, according to my latest information, graver than we could have thought. I beg, therefore, that Señor Figueras will explain his purpose. The Government desires, if it can do so consistently with the requirements which its dignity imposes on this most unhappy occasion, to be among the first in averting the evils foreshadowed by Señor Figueras, and which may not unreasonably be apprehended. Wishing thus to avoid every motive for dissension, and trusting there may be no occasion for a vote, I pause for Señor Figueras's explanation."

Figueras: "I have already said that we shall wait here, organized, but without deliberating, until the Government decides upon its course; that we shall discuss nothing, remaining, however, in our places, regarding ourselves as in permanent session."

Martos: "Señor Figueras desires that, without action, we remain assembled here prepared for any contingency, the flag flying over the palace as the sign that the Chamber is in session. Is this the proposition? [Cries of 'Yes, yes!'] Well, then, would to God that with the same facility we might settle the difficulties of to-day and those that may come to-morrow!"

The President of the Chamber: "Congress orders a permanent session without deliberation, and as the presiding officers will remain here, I desire that a committee be named to remain with us." [Many deputies: "Let the President name the committee."]

The secretary then read the names of the committee appointed by the President, and the session was, *pro forma*, suspended at nine o'clock at night, after a sitting of six hours.

During these proceedings in the Chamber the crowd outside had increased to thousands. The usual entrance for deputies was besieged by an inquisitive throng whose curiosity was from time to time gratified by the appearance of a prominent deputy, assuring them of a prompt and peaceful republican solution. The Republican deputies had issued a printed address, which was posted through the streets of Madrid, advising their supporters to abstain from all violent demonstrations. The Republican directory, comprising Castelar, Figueras, and Pi y Margall, communicated assuring intelligence to their friends in the provinces. Ministers had likewise announced to provincial governors and captains-general the probable abdication of the King,

and enjoining the strictest vigilance and utmost zeal in maintenance of order.

Satisfactory answers had been received from most of the provinces. The only ground for apprehension seemed to be that the suspension of the sitting of the Cortes without action might be made a pretext for disturbances. It was understood that the Conservative leaders were in council during the afternoon and evening at the house of Señor Sagasta. They expected to be summoned by the King to form a new cabinet, efforts having been made by the Duke of Fernan Nunez, General Concha, Admiral Topete, and others, to persuade the King to desist from his proposed abdication and change his advisers. It was even said on good authority that a deputation of army officers, backed by General Concha and others, proposed to the King to authorize them to put themselves at the head of the troops of the Madrid garrison, and enable the King to dismiss Zorrilla and his colleagues, dissolve the Cortes, suspend the constitution, and maintain the throne. The King disapproved of all these suggestions. He said he had sworn to obey the constitution; that he had kept faith with the country, approving all measures sanctioned by the Cortes, and had endeavored to do justice to all parties; that all the factions, except the one in power, were habitually arrayed against him, and that it was too late now for him to give his confidence to those who had kept aloof from the court until no honorable resource was left but to return his crown to the Cortes, from whom he had received it, and leave the country free to determine its destinies. Marshal Serrano arrived in town the same evening from the south, and it was expected that he would put himself at the head of a conservative movement, but without the support of the troops, from whom he had long been separated, and, in presence of so formidable a popular rising in favor of a republic, the reactionary military leaders shrunk from the responsibility and risks of action, preferring to await events and hold themselves ready to profit by any favorable opportunity that might present itself. The Government called out several battalions of citizen-militia, which guarded the public buildings and squares during the night. The main body of the garrison remained in their quarters under arms. Thus the night was passed in tranquility.

At three in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th, the Chamber of Deputies resumed the sitting suspended the night before, with an announcement from the presiding officer that a communication had been received from the Government, which the secretary read as follows:

To the President of the Chamber of Deputies:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: At half-past one this afternoon, accompanied by the Minister of State, I presented myself in the royal chambers, in compliance with His Majesty's request, and received from the King the inclosed document, which I have the honor to transmit to your excellency, in order that it may be communicated to Congress.

MANUEL RUIZ ZORRILLA.

MADRID, February 11, 1873.

The secretary then proceeded to read the abdication of the King in the following words:

To the Chamber:

Great was the honor bestowed upon me by the Spanish nation when it elected me to occupy its throne, an honor all the more appreciated by me since it was offered to me environed by the difficulties and dangers which accompany the task of governing a country so deeply agitated.

Animated, however, by the firmness of purpose natural to my race, which seeks rather than shuns danger; fully determined to seek my sole inspiration in the good of the country, and to raise myself above all party level: resolved to fulfill religiously the oath I took before the Constituent Cortes; and ready to make all manner of sacrifices in order to give to this heroic nation the peace it needs, the freedom it deserves, and the greatness to which its glorious history and the uprightness and constancy of its sons entitle it, I thought that my limited experience in the art of governing would be

compensated by the loyalty of my nature, and that I should find powerful aid in warding off the dangers and conquering the difficulties that were not hidden from my view in the sympathy of all those Spaniards who, loving their native land, were desirous of putting an end to the bloody and barren struggles which for so many years have been gnawing at its vitals.

I realize that my good intentions have been in vain. For two long years have I worn the crown of Spain, and Spain still lives in continual strife, departing day by day more widely from that era of peace and prosperity for which I have so ardently yearned. Had the enemies to her happiness been foreigners, then, at the head of our valiant and tried soldiers, I would have been the first to give them battle. But all those who, with sword and pen, and speech, aggravate and perpetuate the troubles of the nation, are Spaniards; they all invoke the hallowed name of fatherland; they all strive and labor for its well-being; and, amid the din of combat, amid the confused, appalling, and contradictory clamor of the contestants, amid so many and so widely opposed manifestations of public opinion, it is impossible to choose the right, and still more impossible to find a remedy for such vast evils. I have earnestly sought a remedy within the bounds of law. Beyond this limit he who is pledged to obey the law has no right to go.

None will attribute my determination to weakness of spirit. No danger could move me to take off the crown from my brows if I believed that I wore it for my country's good. Neither have I been influenced by the peril that threatened the life of my angust wife, who, in this solemn moment, joins me in the earnest hope that in good time free pardon may be given to the authors of that attempt.

Nevertheless, I am to-day firmly convinced of the barrenness of my efforts and the impossibility of realizing my aims.

These, deputies, are the reasons that move me to give back to the nation, and in its name to you, the crown offered to me by the national suffrage, renouncing it for myself, my children, and my successors.

Be assured that, in relinquishing the crown, I do not give up my love for this noble and unhappy Spain, and that I bear away with me from hence no other sorrow than that it has not been possible for me to accomplish for her all the good my loyal heart so earnestly desired.

AMADEO.

PALACE OF MADRID, February 11, 1873.

The President: "Gentlemen of the Chamber, the renunciation of the crown of Spain by Don Amadeo, of Savoy, remands to the Spanish Cortes the sovereign authority over the kingdom. This event would be grave if, in the presence of the majesty of the Cortes, any thing could be grave or difficult. As this Chamber cannot, by itself, exercise the powers now devolved on Congress, the presence and co-operation of the Senate being necessary, I have the honor to propose that a message be addressed to that body, which is already written, in order that both Chambers, representing the sovereign authority, shall take such action in relation to the document just read as the emergency demands."

The motion was agreed to without debate.

The two Houses of the Cortes assembled together and sent a reply to the King's message, and approved of the following act:

The national Assembly, assuming all power, declares that the form of government of the nation is republican, remitting to a constitutional convention (*cortes constituyentes*) the organization of this form of government.

This Assembly will choose an executive, removable by, and responsible to, the Chamber.

The National Assembly then elected the following persons to constitute the executive power: President, Figueras; Secretary of State, Castelar; Interior, Pi y Margall; Grace and Justice, Nicolas Salmeron; Finance, José Echegaray; War, Lieutenant-General Cardova; Navy, Admiral Beranger; Public Works, Manuel Becerra; Colonies, Francisco Salmeron.

In reference to the causes that contributed

to the abdication of the King, Mr. Sickles writes: "Conspicuous among these is the law for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico. As soon as it became apparent that Señor Zorrilla's cabinet seriously entertained the purpose of passing this measure, giving to it the support of the crown, the project was made the pretext for the formation of a 'league,' in which all parties in Spain, except the Republicans and the Radicals, were influentially represented. Carlists, Alfonsists, Conservatives, forgetful of all differences, united in this organization. It embraced Marshal Serrano, Admiral Topete, Señor Sagasta, General Caballero de Rodas, hitherto supporters of the dynasty, besides a number of generals and cabinet ministers of Isabella. Nor were the adhesion and support of the leading Carlists in arms in the distant provinces rejected.

"The league was understood to command ample pecuniary resources. It at once obtained the support of a large majority of the journals in Madrid and in the other principal towns. It established corresponding organizations throughout Spain. Failing in alternate efforts to dissuade and to intimidate the cabinet from proceeding with the emancipation project, a formal demand was addressed to the King invoking his interposition. The King declined to interfere unless he should be enabled to do so constitutionally with the sanction of Parliament. From that moment his Majesty, abandoned by the conservative leaders who had united with General Prim in establishing the new dynasty, became the object of renewed and embittered hostility at the hands of all the factions in Spain.

Subsequently, on February 15th, Mr. Sickles appeared before the President (Figueroa) and thus recognized the Spanish Republic:

MR. PRESIDENT: In obedience to the command of my Government, I come to salute, in your person, the Republic of Spain.

If permitted to forecast something of the future, I would say that the tranquillity and dignity which have accompanied the recent transition, and the wisdom which has confided to your excellency the presidency of the executive power, are good omens of the happy destiny of the new commonwealth.

The United States of America, occupying a considerable part of the continent consecrated to civilization by the valor and faith of Spain, cannot witness without emotion and sympathy the establishment of a republic in the empire of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Taught by the uninterrupted practice of free institutions during the past century, their inestimable value in promoting the welfare of a nation, it is a source of profound satisfaction to the American people that Spain finds in our example the means by which her prosperity and power may rest on sure foundations.

Conveying to your excellency the fervent wishes of the President of the United States for the success of your administration, I perform the most agreeable duty of my mission in recognizing the authority placed in your hands by the sovereign Assembly.

The following joint resolution, tendering the congratulations of the American people to the people of Spain, was adopted on March 3d:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of Spain upon their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government.

That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to transmit this resolution to the American minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish Government.

THE STEAMER VIRGINIUS.—Her capture by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado was an occurrence which excited much interest, both in the United States and Spain, and led to an extensive correspondence, by which peace between the two nations was preserved. The whole matter was fully set forth in a message of President Grant to Congress, on January 5, 1874, and the accompanying documents. The message and a summary of the correspondence are here presented:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of December last, I gave reason to expect that, when the full and accurate text of the correspondence relating to the steamer *Virginus* (which had been telegraphed in cipher) should be received, the papers concerning the capture of the vessel, the execution of a part of its passengers and crew, and the restoration of the ship and the survivors, would be transmitted to Congress. In compliance with the expectations then held out, I now transmit the papers and correspondence on that subject.

On the 26th day of September, 1870, the *Virginus* was registered in the custom-house at New York as the property of a citizen of the United States, he having first made oath, as required by law, that he was the true and only owner of the said vessel, and that there was no subject or citizen of any foreign prince or state directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested therein. Having complied with the requisites of the statute in that behalf, she cleared in the usual way for the port of Curaçoa, and on or about the 4th day of October, 1870, sailed for that port. It is not disputed that she made the voyage according to her clearance, nor that from that day to this she has not returned within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It is also understood that she preserved her American papers, and that when within foreign ports she made the practice of putting forth claim to American nationality which was recognized by the authorities at such ports. When, therefore, she left the port of Kingston in October last, under the flag of the United States, she would appear to have had, as against all powers except the United States, the right to fly that flag and to claim its protection as enjoyed by all regularly documented vessels registered as part of our commercial marine. No state of war existed conferring upon a maritime power the right to molest and detain upon the high-seas a documented vessel, and it cannot be pretended that the *Virginus* had placed herself without the pale of all law by acts of piracy against the human race. If her papers were irregular or fraudulent, the offense was one against the laws of the United States, justifiable only in their tribunals.

When, therefore, it became known that the *Virginus* had been captured on the high-seas by a Spanish man-of-war, that the American flag had been hauled down by the captors, and that the vessel had been carried to a Spanish port, and that Spanish tribunals were taking jurisdiction over the persons of those found on her, and exercising that jurisdiction upon American citizens, not only in violation of international law, but in contravention of the provi-

sions of the Treaty of 1795, I directed a demand to be made upon Spain for the restoration of the vessel, and for the return of the survivors to the protection of the United States, for a salute to the flag, and for the punishment of the offending parties. The principles upon which these demands rested could not be seriously questioned; but it was suggested by the Spanish Government that there were grave doubts whether the *Virginus* was entitled to the character given her by her papers, and that, therefore, it might be proper for the United States, after the surrender of the vessel and the survivors, to dispense with the salute to the flag, should such facts be established to their satisfaction. This seemed to be reasonable and just. I therefore assented to it on the assurance that Spain would then declare that no insult to the flag of the United States had been intended. I also authorized an agreement to be made that, should it be shown to the satisfaction of this Government that the *Virginus* was improperly bearing the flag, proceedings should be instituted in our courts for the punishment of the offense committed against the United States. On her part, Spain undertook to proceed against those who had offended the sovereignty of the United States, or who had violated their treaty rights. The surrender of the vessel and the survivors to the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the United States was an admission of the principles upon which our demand had been founded. I therefore had no hesitation in agreeing to the arrangements finally made between the two Governments, an arrangement which was moderate and just, and calculated to cement the good relations which have so long existed between Spain and the United States.

Under this agreement the *Virginus*, with the American flag flying, was delivered to the navy of the United States at Bahia Honda, in the island of Cuba, on the 16th ult. She was in an unseaworthy condition. In the passage to New York she encountered one of the most tempestuous of our winter storms. At the risk of their lives, the officers and crew placed in charge of her attempted to keep her afloat. Their efforts were unavailing, and she sank off Cape Fear. The prisoners who survived the massacres were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th ult., and reached the port of New York in safety. The evidence submitted on the part of Spain, to establish the fact that the *Virginus*, at the time of her capture, was improperly bearing the flag of the United States, is transmitted herewith, together with the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon, and a copy of the note of the Spanish minister expressing, on behalf of his Government, a disclaimer of any intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

U. S. GRANT.

January 5, 1874.

The correspondence accompanying the President's Message is very voluminous. It appears that, on the 6th of November, General Sickles telegraphed to Secretary Fish that the *Virginus* had been captured six miles from Jamaica, and that the Captain-General had been ordered, on Mr. Sickles's suggestion, to await orders. The Secretary telegraphed Mr. Sickles in reply, that the summary proceedings demanded investigation as inhuman; that reparation will be required if American citizens have been wrongfully executed. Mr. Sickles, the next day, reported his interview with Señor Carvajal and with President Castelar. The latter, he said, had ordered that no person be executed without authority of the Cortes, and thereupon Mr. Sickles expressed satisfaction. He subsequently telegraphed Mr. Fish that the Spanish Government would spontaneously do

every thing required by public law and treaty obligations; that the Spanish Government regretted the execution of the four prisoners, and orders were sent to stay further proceedings.

On the 8th of November, Minister Sickles gave a detailed account of the interview with the Spanish Minister of State, who said that no formal demand would be necessary on the part of the United States, as the Spanish Government would at once take up the question and decide it. The case of the *Deerhound* was cited, and the same principles would be applied to the *Virginus*. After further correspondence, Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles as follows:

Accounts have been received from Havana of the execution of the captain and thirty-six of the crew, and eighteen others. If true, General Sickles will protest against the act as brutal and barbarous, and ample reparation will be demanded.

The Secretary confidentially informed Minister Sickles that doubt existed as to the right of the *Virginus* to carry the American flag. Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles that the course of the Spanish Government was accepted as evidence of a willingness to administer justice. The condemnation of the act should be followed by punishment. Mr. Sickles was instructed to say so to the Spanish Government, and that this Government feared that Spain could not control the insurrection of the *Casino Español*.

On November 12th General Sickles stated that he had had an interview with President Castelar, who said such scandals must cease; that interrogatories had been addressed to the Captain-General, and that, as soon as they were replied to, General Sickles would receive a communication. The Minister of State informed Mr. Sickles of the execution of the prisoners, and the orders from Madrid arriving too late to prevent it, but the slaughter had ceased. The discussion between Mr. Sickles and the minister is given. Orders, it was said, would be issued to assure the United States citizens the protection of the ordinary tribunal. General Sickles urged a speedy solution of the troubles, and called attention to executions in pursuance of previous convictions made in the absence of the accused. Secretary Fish telegraphed to Sickles, November 14th:

Your telegram, announcing the adjournment of conference, received. Unless abundant reparation shall have been voluntarily tendered, you will demand the restoration of the *Virginus*, and the release and delivery to the United States of the persons captured on her, who have not already been massacred, and that the flag of the United States be saluted in the port of Santiago, and the signal punishment of the officials who were concerned in the capture of the vessel and execution of the passengers and crew. In case of refusal of satisfactory reparation within twelve days from this date, you will, at the expiration of that time, close your legation, and will, together with your secretary, leave Madrid, bringing with you the archives of the legation. You may leave the printed documents, which constitute the library, in charge of the legation of some friendly power, which you may select, who

will consent to take charge of them. You will signify the reception of this by telegraphing to me in plain the word, "New Jersey."

The same day protests were made to the Spanish Government against the summary executions, and on the 15th Minister Sickles telegraphed to Mr. Fish:

Made demand by note to-day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on the same day telegraphed. Received an ill-tempered note to-day from the Minister of State, rejecting the protest, and saying, that Spain would nevertheless consider and decide the questions according to law and her dignity.

Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles, November 15th, reporting fifty-seven more executions, and saying, "If Spain cannot redress these outrages, the United States will." These instructions to Minister Sickles were to be used cautiously and discreetly.

On November 16th General Sickles sent a copy of a note to Señor Carvajal, demanding reparation, and a copy of the latter's reply, and also General Sickles's rejoinder. General Sickles alluded to the abusive attitude of the Madrid press. General Sickles telegraphed to Secretary Fish, November 16th:

Mr. Layard informs me he has received instructions from his Government concerning seventeen British subjects among the crew of the *Virginus*, executed, and seven more under sentence of death—the latter all minors. Of the seventeen dead, six were executed immediately on the arrival of the *Virginus* in port. A British frigate is ordered to Santiago.

On November 18th General Sickles transmitted a copy of the reply of the Minister of State to his note of November 16th, respecting reports from Havana. Sickles regarded it as a refusal, and proposed to close the legation unless otherwise ordered, and on the 18th asked Secretary Fish that a vessel might be ordered to Valencia to take him to France. The next day Sickles transmitted a copy of Carvajal's reply, rejecting the protest. On the 19th he informed Secretary Fish he was waiting instructions, and said: "The popular feeling runs high here against the United States and this legation. The press is violent, advising Government to order me out of Spain. Last night a mob was collected to attack and sack the legation. The authorities interfered, and preserved the peace."

Mr. Sickles also telegraphed: "Spain has asked the good offices of England. Lord Granville declined, unless on the basis of ample reparation made to the United States." Mr. Fish telegraphed to Mr. Sickles, November 19th, that the Spanish minister at Washington had shown a telegram from his Government, asking time for inquiry, and expressing an intention to make reparation. This being regarded as a reconsideration of the decision communicated to Mr. Sickles, he was instructed to defer his departure. On the 20th, Mr. Sickles announced that the tone of the notes from the Minister of State was unsatisfactory, and says:

If permitted to offer a suggestion with reference to your instructions of the 19th, I would remark that the tone, temper, and substance of the written communications made to me by the Minister of State are very different from the apparent purport of the telegram sent to the Spanish minister in Washington, and communicated to you. The refusal to say a word about the merits of the case in reply to a demand repelled as arbitrary, inadmissible, and humiliating, was announced to me here on the same day that different professions were made to you. Señor Carvajal's notes to me are exhibited here as showing the real position of this Government. They are offensive in form and unsatisfactory in substance. If we hesitate, it would be asserted and believed, in Spain and Cuba, that we pause before the defiant attitude assumed by this Government and people. This boast will be supported by the official and formal declarations of this cabinet in reply to communications I have made to it in obedience to your instructions. Misapprehending our forbearance, Spain would abuse any success obtained by duplicity and delay, and show herself more than ever arrogant and regardless of our rights and dignity. On the other hand, any concession now obtained at Washington will appear to corroborate the intimation made here in high quarters, and generally believed, that my action in the matter of the *Virginus* has not been in conformity with the instructions I have received, and is not approved by my Government. I have the best reasons for the opinion that my prompt withdrawal from Madrid, in default of the reparation the President has directed me to demand, will convince Spain we are in earnest, and she may yield to our terms, and peace may be honorably preserved. The fact that Spain holds one attitude here, and another in Washington, on the same day, would seem to impeach her sincerity, and this dissimulation, I am sure, is due to the fear of a diplomatic rupture, or something worse. This cabinet has already obtained all the information it will ever get from Cuba about this transaction. The Italian Government has kindly consented to allow Count Maffi, *chargé d'affaires* of Italy, in Madrid, to take care of American interests here, and accept the custody of the library and property of this legation, on application being made by your authority through our minister in Rome. I hope you will make the request, and that this courtesy may be duly acknowledged.

SICKLES.

Mr. Fish telegraphed to General Sickles, November 21, 1873:

Your telegram suggesting a possible difference of attitude on the part of Spain in Madrid and here, which you think calls for your withdrawal from Madrid, and asking a request to the Italian Government to authorize its representative to take care of our library at Madrid, has been laid before the President, who decides that public interests require that you should remain at your post until the expiration of the time heretofore named, or until further orders. If a difference exists, as you suggest, the President feels it his duty to take into consideration the representations made at Washington, which approach most nearly to compliance with our just demands; he depends upon you to cooperate with our efforts to induce Spain to make such concessions as may avert a rupture between the two republics. Without questioning the sincerity of the Madrid cabinet, it will not be possible to send a vessel to Valencia.

FISH.

After further correspondence, Mr. Fish telegraphed, November 25th, to Mr. Sickles: "If no accommodation is reached by the close of to-morrow, leave. If a proposition is submitted, you will refer it to Washington and defer action." Mr. Sickles informed Mr. Fish, No-

venember 25th, that Lord Granville regarded the reparation demanded as just and moderate. On the 26th, Mr. Sickles telegraphed to Mr. Fish: "President Castelar says Mr. Sickles would receive a note that day recognizing the principles on which the American demand was made, and asking a delay till December 25th for investigation." Mr. Sickles, November 26th, acknowledged receipt of instructions, and stated that he had informed the minister that he might defer a reply and request for passports, and transmitted the substance of a note received from the Minister of State containing a proposal for an adjustment.

Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles November 27th, transmitting a copy of the Senate's resolution of June 16, 1858, that the detention of merchant-vessels on the high-seas by force in time of peace is a derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. Minister Sickles telegraphed to Mr. Fish, November 28th, announcing that it had been informally agreed at Madrid the previous day that reparation should be made in accordance with the American demand; that he was informed that a different proposition had been authorized by Mr. Fish and accepted by the Spanish Government, and he inquired whether this was true. Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles, November 28th:

Supposing from the tenor of Minister Sickles's dispatches that he had left Madrid, the reply to the last Spanish proposal was communicated to Admiral Polo, who now says that negotiations are going on at Madrid. Having received notice that General Sickles would demand his passports at three o'clock, it is supposed that these negotiations have dropped.

Mr. Fish said to General Sickles, November 29th:

Spanish minister yesterday made a proposal embracing substance of demands of 15th of November, with slight variations, which has been accepted and protocol signed.

December 3d, Mr. Fish telegraphed to General Sickles: "Powers sent to Admiral Polo to negotiate place and time for surrender of the *Virginius*." The result is given, and the correspondence between Mr. Fish and General Sickles relative to the latter's resignation appears in the documents.

The following will give an idea of the correspondence and negotiations with the Spanish Legation at Washington: Mr. Fish stated to Admiral Polo, November 12th, that he had received intelligence of the shooting of fifty-three persons from the *Virginius*; that the story was too shocking and cruel to be credible. The Secretary asked if Admiral Polo had more authentic intelligence. Admiral Polo said to Mr. Fish, November 12th, that he had received no information. Copies of telegrams to Admiral Polo were handed by Admiral Polo to Mr. Fish, November 15th. It was there said that the papers of the *Virginius* were irregular; that the order from Madrid did not reach Santiago in time to stay the execution, owing to the destruction of telegraph-wires, and that the *Virginius* was regarded as a pirate. Telegrams

handed by Admiral Polo to Mr. Fish, November 17th, said that Spain was disposed to make amends for any violation of international law, but required time to make examination.

Admiral Polo, in a letter to Mr. Fish, November 18th, inclosed a copy of a telegraphic dispatch from the Minister of State at Madrid, in which it was said that Spain could not answer till the facts were known, and was resolved to preserve the integrity of its territory, but she would observe the obligations of international law and the letters of all treaties.

A copy of a telegram from the Foreign Minister at Madrid to Admiral Polo was handed to Mr. Fish by Admiral Polo, November 20th, proposing an arbitration, and the surrender of the vessel into the hands of the arbitrators. It was added that "the authority of Spain is respected in Cuba. The evidence is conflicting. This is a reason for arbitration. Spain is acting in good faith."

Admiral Polo wrote to Mr. Fish November 20th, inclosing a copy of a telegram from the Minister of State, in which it was said that the Spanish authority was respected in Cuba, and that peremptory orders had been issued. The following is a memorandum of an interview between Admiral Polo and Mr. Fish, November 21, 1873:

Mr. Fish declines to submit to arbitration the question of an indignity to the flag. He is willing to submit all questions which are properly subjects of reference. He is surprised to find no expression from Spain of disapproval of the hasty executions, or of readiness to release the vessel and survivors. Arbitration would be postponement. It was desirable to have the settlement complete before the assembling of Congress. The United States strongly desire a friendly settlement.

Admiral Polo informed Mr. Fish, November 28d, when and where the testimony of Greenwood and other witnesses would be taken. Admiral Polo, November 28d, inclosed to Mr. Fish a telegram from Madrid, in which it was stated that the reported hostile manifestations against General Sickles were not true. Mr. Fish wrote to Admiral Polo, November 24th, respecting the proposed examination of witnesses in New York. A telegram from Madrid to Admiral Polo was handed to Mr. Fish by Admiral Polo, November 24th, asking whether the United States would await the result of the investigation by Spain; whether the President would submit the question to Congress, and ask for a statement of the points of offense in view of the treaty stipulations and international law. Secretary Fish stated to Admiral Polo, November 24th (in answer to a demand for reasons why it is impracticable to wait), the reasons why the President must submit the facts to Congress, and gave a general statement of the points of offense.

A telegram from Madrid to Admiral Polo was handed to Mr. Fish by Admiral Polo on November 26th, in which it was said:

The news contradictory as to right of *Virginius* to carry United States flag. It may appear that she is

the subject of reclamations against United States. Spain suspends her reclamations, and asks United States to do the same till facts are known. No satisfaction possible till right to demand it established.

On November 25th Mr. Fish said to Admiral Polo that the United States, in the interest of all maritime powers, including Spain, deny the right of capture of documented vessels on the high-seas in time of peace; that the right to inquire into the validity of papers was in the power issuing them, which the United States were prepared to do; that the United States would consider the subject of reclamations when the honor of the flag was vindicated; that the identity of the *Virginus* was unquestioned, and that any irregularity in her papers, therefore, was merely technical. On November 27th Mr. Fish read a dispatch from General Sickles, saying that the United States could not accept this proposal, and that the communication was made to Admiral Polo because it was supposed General Sickles had left Madrid. The proposition was virtually that Spain should hold the vessel while seeking proof to justify her capture. Admiral Polo asked whether, if the vessel be given up, inquiries would be instituted by the United States with a view to the punishment of any who might be found to have violated the law of the United States, reserving the question of salute for further information.

Mr. Fish consulted the President and accepted the proposal, if the vessel and the survivors were delivered forthwith. The salute, he said, would be dispensed with if Spain, before December 25th, satisfies the United States that the *Virginus* had no right to carry the flag. In that case proceedings would be begun by the United States against the vessel and survivors implicated. Spain was also to proceed in accordance with the second proposition to General Sickles.

A telegram from Madrid to Admiral Polo was handed to Mr. Fish by Admiral Polo, November 28th, in which it was said that negotiations had been renewed in Madrid, and that any arrangement made would be carried out in Cuba. A telegram was handed to Mr. Fish by Admiral Polo, November 28th, expressing satisfaction at the happy termination of the negotiations. A protocol of conference between Mr. Fish and Admiral Polo was then drawn up, November 29th, carrying out the agreement.

Admiral Polo said to Mr. Fish, December 1st, that he had not received his instructions for naming the time and place for surrender, but that he expected them every moment. He asked, therefore, for an extension of time. Mr. Fish stated to Admiral Polo, December 2d, that delay appeared unavoidable and would doubtless cease in a few hours; the President would then rely upon the immediate execution of the agreement. Mr. Fish stated to Admiral Polo, December 4th, that he was informed by General Sickles that powers had

been sent to Admiral Polo; that he was prepared to execute the agreement, and asked Admiral Polo to name an hour on that day when he would meet Mr. Fish for that purpose. Admiral Polo stated to Mr. Fish, December 4th, in reply, that his powers required him to act in conjunction with the superior authorities of Cuba, and that he had referred the subject to Madrid. An agreement was signed between Mr. Fish and Admiral Polo, December 8, 1873, as to the time, place, and manner of the surrender of the vessel and survivors, and as to the mode of rendering the salute if not dispensed with.

Admiral Polo, December 10th, transmitted to Mr. Fish the following evidence in order to show that the *Virginus* at the time of her capture was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States:

1. Bill of sale of the *Solicitors of the Treasury* to John F. Patterson.
2. Oath of John F. Patterson, that he was the true and only owner of the said vessel, and that there was no subject or citizen of any foreign prince or State, directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested therein.
3. Bond on the issue of the certificate of registry.
4. Crew-list.
5. Clearance bond.
6. Manifest of cargo.
7. Master's oath of clearance.
8. Manifest.
9. The deposition of Francis E. Sheppard.
10. The deposition of Francis Bowen.
11. Deposition of Francis Bowen.
12. Deposition of Charles Smith.
13. Deposition of Edward Greenwood.
14. Depositions of John McCann and Matthew Murphy.
15. Deposition of Thomas Gallagher.
16. Deposition of Ambrose Rowling.
17. Deposition of John Furlong.
18. Deposition of Adolfo de Varona.

Mr. Fish acknowledged the receipt of this evidence on December 22d, saying that the inclosure made it appear to the satisfaction of the United States that the *Virginus* was not entitled to carry the flag at the time of her capture; that the salute would therefore be dispensed with, and, in accordance with the terms of the protocol, inquiries would be instituted and proceedings begun against the vessel and the persons appearing to be guilty of illegal acts connected therewith.

The documents conclude with a large mass of consular and miscellaneous correspondence, including copies of the argument with Admiral Polo, addressed to Secretary Robeson, and requesting that instructions might be given for carrying it out; also the opinion of Attorney-General Williams. Mr. Fish, December 17th, transmitted the opinion of the Attorney-General to Secretary Robeson, and requested that steps might be taken to inform the proper officers at Santiago that the salute would be dispensed with. Admiral Polo expressed to Mr. Fish, January 28d, on behalf of his Government, a disclaimer of an intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

The protocol between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo will be found at the end of the President's annual message, under the title PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.—The *General Missionary Convention of the Disciples of Christ* was held at Indianapolis, Indiana, October 21st. The evangelistic work of the society had been prosecuted in, and contributions had been received from, the States of Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Georgia, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Colorado. The total amount of money contributed was \$95,182. Of this amount \$839.39 were contributed especially for the Freedmen, \$187.85 for the Bible School, and \$338.10 for books and papers. The total number of additions to the churches resulting from the work carried on in connection with the convention was 8,868, of which 3,000 were among the Freedmen. Bequests amounting to \$10,500 had been made to the convention during the year. The sums reported as raised and disbursed in all the States and Territories were represented to be seventy per cent. larger than the best collections of former years. A proposition was made to abolish the Bible School at Louisville, Ky., established for the education of colored preachers, with a view, as the mover suggested, of promoting the education of white and colored students at the same schools. The convention decided that no change should be made. The convention was offered a tract of land in Missouri, represented to be worth \$200,000, for the benefit of this school. Pledges were also made in the convention to the amount of about \$4,000, for the Bible School and for missions among the Freedmen in the South. The year 1873 marked the completion of the first quarter of a century of the existence of the convention. In connection with this fact a committee was appointed to make arrangements to have the Disciples of Christ appropriately represented in the Centennial Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia in 1876. It was decided that this representation should embrace a history of the Disciples' movements; statistics of the schools, colleges, educational associations, and missionary societies organized among the Disciples, of the number of members in their churches, value of church property, and other matters of interest relating to the society; the gratuitous distribution of tracts specially prepared to set forth the views of the Disciples; selections from books by representative authors; books, complete sets of the periodicals and catalogues of the colleges of the connection; and documents relating to its Sunday-school enterprises. It was decided to establish a foreign mission, if possible, during the ensuing year. A report was made of Sunday-schools, which showed the number of such

schools to be 2,453; number of teachers and officers, 27,173; number of scholars, 284,470. A general Sunday-school agent is to be appointed.

The annual general meeting of the Churches of the Disciples of Christ in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, was held at Wigan, August 12th. One hundred and ten churches were represented, of which seventy were in England, twenty-three in Scotland, one was in Ireland, and ten were in Wales. The number of members reported was 4,025; showing an increase from the previous year of 224. The receipts on the account of the work of the Assembly were £930 4s. 8d., and exceeded the receipts of any former year by about £200. Five Evangelists had been sustained during the whole year, and five others during parts of the year, at an expense of £937 4s. 1½d.

The annual Evangelistic Conference of the churches meeting in Scotland was held at Dundee, July 28th. The receipts for the support of the work during the year had been £177 6s. 1d., or double the receipts of the previous year; the expenditures had been £167 9s. 5d. Two preachers had been employed during the whole year. This meeting was regarded as held merely for the purpose of arranging the work of a large district, and not in opposition to the general meeting of representatives in England.

DIXON, JAMES, LL. D., a prominent political leader and United States Senator from Connecticut, born in Enfield, Conn., August 5, 1814; died in Hartford, March 27, 1878. He was a son of Judge William Dixon, and was fitted for college under his father's supervision. He graduated from Williams College with high honors in 1834, and immediately commenced the study of law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and the next year was elected to the Legislature. In 1837, he removed to Hartford, where soon after he formed a partnership with William W. Ellsworth, subsequently M. C., Governor, and Judge of the Supreme Court, and rose rapidly in his profession. He was again a member of the Legislature in 1838 and 1844, and in 1845 was elected to Congress. In 1847 he was again elected, and on the expiration of his second term was chosen State Senator. He was again elected a State Senator in 1854. Meantime he had after his return from Congress engaged actively in life insurance, and was for several years President of the Hartford Life and Health Insurance Company. He was, by the Legislature of 1856, elected United States Senator, and in 1862 was reelected, his second term ending in 1869. He was sent to Congress in 1845-'49, as a Whig, and elected to the Senate, both terms, as a Republican, but in 1867-'68 he espoused the cause of President Johnson, and with him left the Republicans, and at the close of his second term he retired forever from political life. During his sixteen years of congressional

life, Mr. Dixon won a high reputation as a ready and eloquent debater, an industrious and laborious working member, and a gentleman of elegant culture and refined tastes. Had he chosen to devote himself to literature instead of politics, he might have won distinction in that field, for he was an elegant and classical writer, and a poet of more than ordinary ability. His elegant residence in Hartford was greatly frequented by distin-

guished authors and scholars of both sexes. We believe that neither his orations nor his poems have been collected, though well worthy of collection; but several of his fugitive poems, which attracted much attention when first published, are preserved in Everett's "Poets of Connecticut." He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Trinity College.

DOMINION OF CANADA. (See GREAT BRITAIN, POSSESSIONS OF.)

E

EARLY, Right Rev. JOHN, D. D., the oldest surviving Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, born in Virginia, in 1785; died at Lynchburg, Va., November 5, 1878. He joined the Virginia Methodist Conference in the great revival of 1801-'2, and became an itinerant minister about 1807. He soon attracted attention by his fervor and eloquence, and was specially successful in conducting religious exercises in a revival. He successfully filled the offices of secretary of the conference and presiding elder, and was repeatedly a delegate to the Quadrennial General Conference. After the disruption in 1844, in which he had actively participated, he was chosen, at the Conference of 1848, book-agent of the Southern Methodist Book-Concern, and held that office for eight years. In 1854, though sixty-nine years of age, he was elected bishop, and had served his church with great zeal and fidelity for nineteen years. Bishop Early, though a vigorous writer, was not fond of appearing in print. His only published remains, so far as we are aware, are a few sermons, addresses, and occasional pamphlets, some of them relating to the disruption controversy.

ECUADOR (REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR), an independent state of South America, so named from its situation under the equinoctial line. It lies between latitude 1° 50' north and 5° 30' south, and longitude 59° 52' and 80° 35' west; and is bounded north by the United States of Colombia and Brazil, east by Brazil, south by Peru, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

The Ecuadorians assert their right to the province of Mainas, south of the river Marañon; but most geographers agree in assigning that river as forming the greater portion of the southern boundary, adopting for the northern a right line drawn from the northernmost mouth of the river Mira east by south to the Caquetá or Japurá, some 80 miles below the confluence of the Mesai, the Caquetá forming itself the remainder of the boundary to longitude 66° 52' west. The extreme length of the republic would then be about 740 miles from east to west, and the greatest breadth 320 miles from north to south.

The area, according to the best estimates, is about 252,000 square miles, which, with that

of the Galápagos Islands, 2,951, makes a total area of 254,951 square miles.

The territory of the republic is divided into 13 provinces, which, with their respective capitals, are as follows:

PROVINCES.	Capitals.
Azuay	Cuenca.
Chimborazo	Riobamba.
Esmeraldas	Esmeraldas.
Galápagos	Albemarle.
Guayas	Guayaquil.
Imbabura	Ibarra.
Leon	Latacunga.
Loja	Loja.
Los Rios	Los Rios.
Manabi	Portoviejo.
Oriente	Archidona.
Pichincha	Quito.
Tunguragua	Ambato.

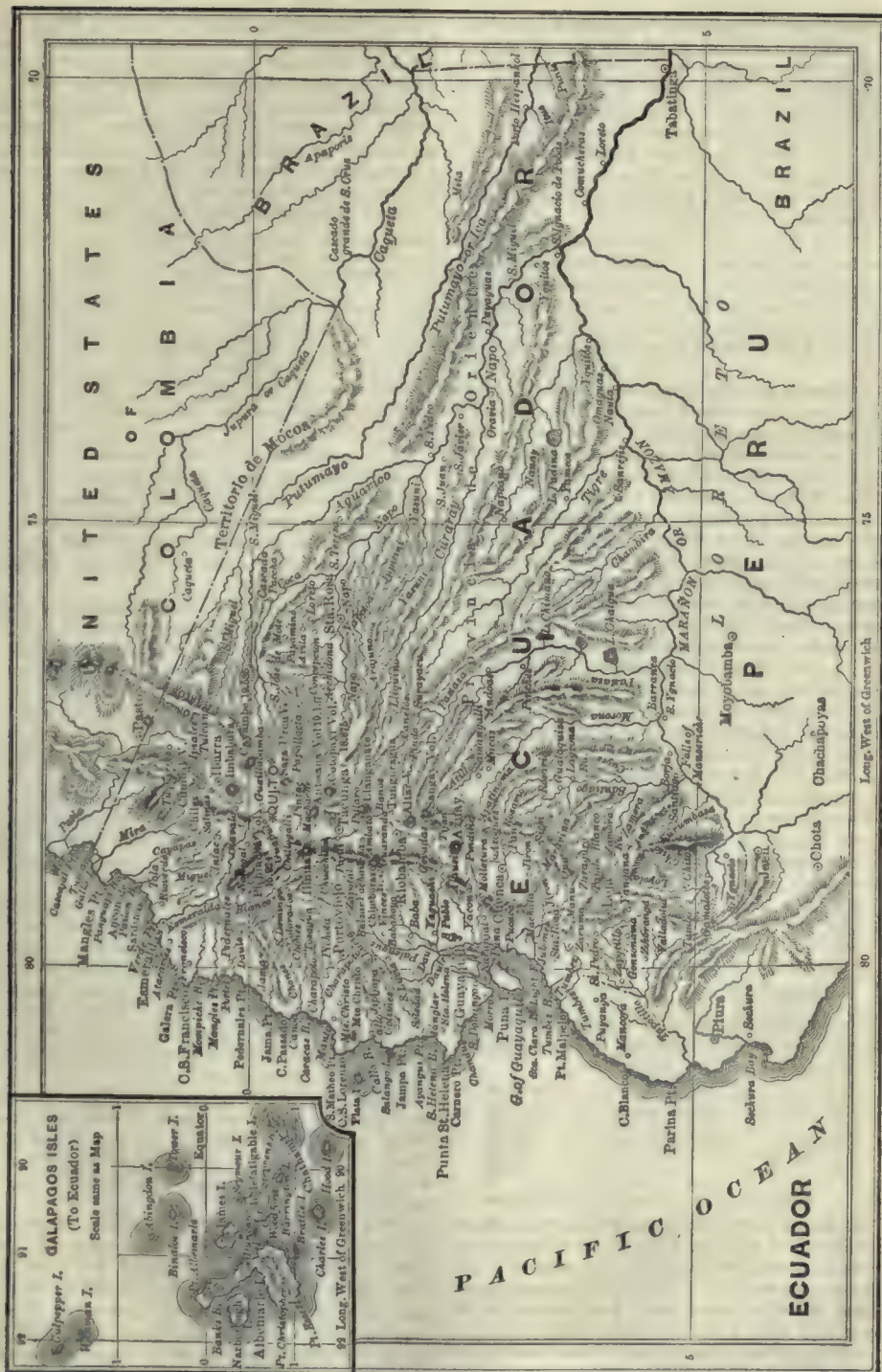
According to the census of 1854 (since which year no reliable census has been taken), the population was 1,065,500, to which may be added 546,601 for the increase during 19 years, at the mean annual rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as computed by Dr. Villavicencio, and 200,000 savages inhabiting the province of Oriente; making a total population of 1,812,101 at the end of 1873.

The chief towns are: Quito, the capital of the republic (population, about 70,000); Cuenca (32,000); Guayaquil (26,000); and Riobamba (20,000).

The inhabitants may be distinguished into six classes: whites, Indians, cholos or mestizos (from the union of the first two races), negroes, mulattoes (springing from whites and negroes), and zambos (from Indians and negroes). There are probably not more than 800,000 whites in the whole country, and these are for the most part descendants of the early Spanish settlers.

The President of the republic is Dr. García Moreno; Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, and Vice-President of the republic (by the terms of the Constitution of 1869), F. Leon; Minister of Finances, F. J. Equigüen; and Minister of War and Marine, General S. Dequea. The Governor of Guayaquil is N. de Santiestéban.

The Archbishop of Quito is Dr. T. I. Checa; and there are the following bishops: Cuenca, T. R. Toral; Riobamba, I. Ordóñez; Guayaquil, — Lizarzáburea; Manabi, L. de Tola; and Loja, Archbishop J. M. Riofrio (*pro tem.*).



The army is composed of about 1,500 men.

The staple articles of export are cacao, Peruvian bark, copper, India-rubber, dye-stuffs, jipijapa (commonly, but improperly, called Panama) hats, nuts, pearl-shell, sarsaparilla, coffee, cotton, tobacco, wool, vegetable ivory, etc. The chief imports are cotton, linen, woolen, and silk fabrics, hardware, machinery, agricultural and other implements, cordage and cables, etc.

In the year 1872 there were shipped from the port of Guayaquil 181,073 quintals of cacao, the total crop of which commodity was 187,238 quintals; 22,851 of India-rubber; 58,451 of pearl-shell; 22,581 of vegetable ivory; 6,600 of coffee; and 39,728 pounds of sarsaparilla.

Although the foregoing statement has been copied from an official report, it is evidently inaccurate in the quantity of India-rubber said to have been shipped, for 56,946 quintals were shipped to the United States alone in the course of the year alluded to.

It may be proper to remark here that the India-rubber from Ecuador *via* Panama and Aspinwall, and which is known in the United States as Central-American India-rubber, now figures in the first line as regards the quantity imported into the latter country; and yet in 1870 the amount received was but 27,612 quintals; in 1871 it had increased to 34,032 quintals; which, compared with the figures given above for 1872, will show a regular annual augmentation of 10,500 quintals, on the average.

The coffee of Ecuador is of good quality, and will, it is hoped, be imported before long in large quantities into the United States.

The following table shows the exports to Great Britain in the five years from 1868 to 1872 inclusive:

YEARS.	Amount.
1868	\$510,505*
1869	1,000,320
1870	692,055
1871	1,398,830
1872	1,210,200
Total.....	\$4,810,910

The imports from the same country during the same years are exhibited in the subjoined table:

YEARS.	Amount.
1868	\$144,200
1869	275,550
1870	285,040
1871	305,835
1872	411,410
Total.....	\$1,422,045

From the foregoing table of exports to Great Britain, it is evident that so far a large proportion of the products of the republic are sent to that country. Indeed, the present condition of British trade with Ecuador compares favorably with that of former years; and, if there has been no very marked increase, there has at least been no falling off.

* The Ecuadorian peso, or dollar, is equivalent to seventy-seven cents of the United States.

British manufactures are imported direct by five different lines of steamers, making an average of fifteen packets per month in the port of Guayaquil. Besides these, the port is likewise visited by a number of sailing-vessels.

The value of the metals exported in 1870 amounted to \$1,185,467. No official returns have as yet been made of the total commerce of the republic for the year 1873.

We annex a table of the shipping movements at the port of Guayaquil, for the year 1870:

NUMBER.	FLAG.	Tons.
72.....	British.....	42,094
18.....	German.....	5,156
10.....	French.....	3,746
11.....	Central American.....	1,881
6.....	Indian.....	899
3.....	Cuban.....	817
4.....	Peruvian.....	535
1.....	Spanish.....	242
125.....		55,310

The furs and more costly European merchandise are usually brought in steamers; the cheaper goods, and those most liable to breakage, being sent in sailing-vessels; and direct imports by these are almost entirely in British and German bottoms.

The greater part of the passengers and cargoes between Ecuador and the other South American republics is carried by the British steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. There is also a French company, the "Compagnie Générale Transatlantique," whose steamers call at Guayaquil twice monthly, on their way from Panama to Valparaiso, and *vice versa*.

The high duties upon imports in foreign bottoms render it impossible for vessels of other nationalities to compete with the French flag in carrying South American produce generally into the various ports of France.

The onerous dues of 4 reals per ton register, formerly levied on vessels entering ports of the republic, have been abolished. Sailing-vessels, however, still pay 6½ cents per ton register for each light in the ports; steamers pay but one-half that rate. Vessels touching at Manta Bay, where a light-house has been constructed, have to pay light-dues of 6½ cents per ton register.

In Guayaquil there are now two light-houses, one on the Island of Santa Clara, and the other on Punta Mandinga, on the Island of Puná. Two others are projected, one of which, for Punta Arenas, was to have been built in 1873.

The national income is mainly derived from the customs receipts, which amounted to \$708,991 in 1868; they reached \$829,126 in 1869; \$1,271,539 in 1870; \$1,271,439 in 1871; and have since been steadily increasing from year to year, with the increased facilities for internal communication, and a larger number of steamers calling at the different ports.

The net income of the republic in 1870. was as follows:

SOURCES.	Amounts.
Customs receipts.....	\$1,081,486
Tobacco-tax.....	14,316
Spirit-tax.....	95,604
Salt monopoly.....	198,425
Powder monopoly.....	14,853
Paper-stamps.....	88,985
Income-tax.....	49,211
Tax on sale of real estate.....	53,392
Tithes.....	121,566
Pawn-office.....	13,288
Register.....	6,754
Post-Office Department.....	34,649
State property.....	41,533
Sundries.....	24,908
Total.....	\$1,838,778

The expenditure rarely falls short of \$2,000,000. The foreign debt amounted, in 1865, to \$9,890,554; and the home debt to \$3,692,955. The Bank of Ecuador paid 12 per cent. on the paid capital; the Hypothecary Bank, 10 per cent.; the Guayas Steam Navigation Company, 12 per cent.; and the Gas Company, 12 per cent.

In reply to certain observations of a Colombian journal, concerning the dissatisfaction of British bondholders with the Government of Ecuador, for its unwillingness to meet its obligations, *El Nacional*, of Quito, in an article under date of March 19th, explained the prolonged insolvency of the republic on the grounds that "Ecuador, like Colombia, has, owing to inadequacy of the national revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government, been obliged to suspend the payment of even the interest on the national debt."

It may not, however, be improper to state that, in view of the energy and disinterestedness of President Moreno, it is confidently believed that, as soon as the pressing causes shall have ceased which rendered it necessary to suspend the application of the fourth part of the customs receipts upon the payment of the debt, an equitable arrangement will be made for the satisfactory settlement of the claims. It is true, to accomplish that, innumerable difficulties must be overcome, and immense sacrifices submitted to. In effect, notwithstanding that, from 1855 to 1869, more than \$2,000,000 were paid to the foreign creditors, the original debt (\$7,000,000, at 6 per cent.), far from being reduced, has increased by upward of \$1,000,000; for the 2½ per cent. of the customs receipts appropriated in favor of the creditors was not sufficient to cover the constantly-growing interest.

It was announced in the official journal of Quito, March 12th, that by order of the Government the eighth dividend of the North American debt, say \$10,333.28, was paid to the United States consul by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Charles Weile, a citizen of the United States, petitioned the Government of Ecuador for an exclusive privilege to extract India-rubber, for a term of three years, from the forests of a certain territory comprised between the river Pescadillo on the south, the province of Esmeraldas on the north, the river Bulzar on the east, and the Cordillera of the Mono on the west. The contract, for

which he offered \$1,000 per annum, was to be put up at auction, and given to the highest bidder.

The highways of the republic still continue to command a large share of attention. The carriage-road from Guayaquil to Quito is prosecuted with energy; and it has been determined to build a railway on the portion reaching from Sibamba to Pueblo Nuevo, a distance of 28 miles. Mr. H. G. McClellan was sent to the United States to study the narrow-gauge system of railways, purchase the necessary materials, and engage an assistant engineer and other employes required for the work.

In November, 14 miles of the Iguaque Railway had been graded; and the works, on which 380 hands were employed, were progressing satisfactorily.

A Mr. F. de la Quadra, having received a steamer from the United States, offered to place it on the river to ply between Babahoyo and Savaneta. It was to carry the national flag, run from ten to twelve miles an hour, and take the mails. The only condition upon which the realization of the project depends is that the Government shall have the river cleared of the trunks of trees, aquatic plants, etc., which would obstruct the passage of the boat. The work on the Esmeraldas road was far advanced; and it was fully expected that it would be entirely finished by the end of the year.

Much and remarkable progress has been made in the development of the natural resources of the republic in the course of the year; light-houses in the harbors, dredging-machines, public roads, and even railways, have been projected, one at least—between Guayaquil and Quito, or at all events a portion of the distance—having been decided upon. Nor has public education been forgotten by Dr. Moreno, the instigator of the improvements referred to; primary instruction especially is one of his favorite objects, and occupies much of his thought; and the Government manifests a laudable spirit of liberality in its appropriations for multiplying schools throughout the country. Some friends of the cause of education, however, in the neighboring republics, and particularly in Colombia, exclaim against Dr. Moreno for persisting in leaving the school system almost completely in the hands of the clergy. An association for mutual instruction was organized at Guayaquil toward the end of 1872.

In February, 1873, the Government ordered the payment of \$12,000 to the Bishop of Guayaquil, as a compensation for the trouble and expense he had been at consequent upon the erection of an orphan asylum, some free schools, etc., in that city.

Subscriptions for a statue of Bolivar had reached, in October, the sum of \$10,891; and the statue was in process of erection.

Copper money was decreed to be a legal tender throughout the republic.

The privilege granted to Messrs. Jones & Raymundo Peizer, for the sinking an artesian well, was annulled by the Government, they being at the same time confirmed in the possession of the privilege for supplying Guayaquil with pure water by a system of pipes.

By order of the Government, a day was set apart in December, 1872, for thanksgiving for the benefits received during the year, and prayer for the Roman Catholic Church. On that occasion the Bishop of Ibarra congratulated the President, whom he designated as defender of the faith and of the holy doctrines of Christ crucified.

The pupils placed, in 1872, under Mr. L. Rivera, for instruction in the cultivation of the indigo-plant at the expense of the Government, having finished their course of studies, were sent back to their respective provinces. The specimens of indigo manufactured by them were considered as very satisfactory.

In the month of February, 1873, extensive deposits of silver-ores near the city of Loja were discovered. The most important metaliferous specimens were sulphuret of silver in octahedral prisms of great brilliancy, and sulphuret of lead; a reddish-colored silver, with hexahedral prisms of a dull, dingy shade approaching to black; and bismuth, argentiferous lead, and sulphuret of copper. Varieties of coal, copper, and lead, also abound. An excellent mule-road leads from the mines to the sea-coast, the nearest port being at a distance of some 70 miles, and formed by the inlet of Yambelli to the southward of Guayaquil. Along the whole road from Loja, timber, water, and provisions, are plentiful, as is also the necessary fodder for animals. The climate is mild and salubrious. Laborers are paid at the rate of 80 cents per diem.

The journal *La Prensa*, published at Guayaquil, announced the discovery, in July last, of a quicksilver-mine in the vicinity of that city.

Two young ladies, examined in obstetrics, gave evidence of considerable proficiency in that art.

The 9th of August was appointed for the celebration of the sixty-fourth anniversary of the independence of Ecuador.

By a decree issued in the month of February, amnesty was extended to all Ecuadorians absent from their country for political causes, and permitting their return upon their written application to the Minister of the Interior for a passport.

A German scientist, Prof. Weiss, who, together with his countryman, Prof. Stübel, was occupied, by appointment of the Government, in studying the volcanoes of that region, succeeded, early in 1873, in ascending to the top of Cotopaxi, and viewing the immense crater of that giant of the equatorial Andes, then first seen by human eye. On his way thither he visited the ruins of an Inca palace full of interest, as are all the relics of Inca architecture, but now, after having withstood for more than

three centuries the destroying hands of time, earthquakes, and volcanoes, converted into a shelter for swine and other animals.

EGYPT, a country of Northeastern Africa, nominally a pashalik of the Turkish Empire, but virtually an independent state since 1811. The ruler of Egypt, who has the name of Khedive, is Ismail Pasha, born at Cairo in 1830, second son of Ibrahim, the son of Mehemet Ali, succeeded to the government at the death of his uncle, Said Pasha, January 18, 1863; heir-apparent is the eldest son of the Khedive, Mehemet Tefwick. The territories under the rule of the Khedive are estimated at 659,100 square miles; the Egyptian statistician De Regny (in his work, "Statistique de l'Égypte d'après des Documents officiels," vol. iii., 1872) claims 927,000 square miles. Since then Sir Samuel Baker has proclaimed the annexation of a large portion of Central Africa, extending to the southward as far as the equator, to the dominions of the Khedive. For the present the Egyptian rule in these new dominions is entirely nominal. But, if it becomes permanent, as is likely to be the case, since Egypt is without a rival in these regions, the area of the Egyptian Empire would by far exceed 1,000,000 square miles. At all events, it appears to be highly probable that Egypt may become more and more preëminent among the native states of Africa. The population of Egypt proper is given by Regny as 5,203,405 in 1871; that of the entire Egyptian Empire is estimated at about 8,000,000. The revenue of Egypt for the financial year, ending September 10, 1874, was calculated in the official budget estimates (published in the newspaper *l'Égypte*, of October 3, 1873) at 1,982,394 purses (1 purse = \$25.79), the expenditures at 1,763,128; the surplus at 219,166. Accounts of the actual receipts and disbursements have not yet been published by the Government. The chief source of revenue, according to the budget estimates, was from a land-tax (810,000 purses). The expenditures embrace 188,635 purses as the amount of the yearly tribute to the Porte; the civil list of the Khedive is 60,000 purses; the appanage of the heir-apparent 6,000. The public debt in 1873 amounted to £44,204,000, of which £19,149,000 was consolidated, and £25,055,000 floating debt. The consolidated private debt of the Khedive was, in 1873, £8,910,000; and his floating debt was estimated by the *Economist* at £6,518,000.

The strength of the Egyptian army, which is raised by conscription, is about 14,000 men, 8,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, artillery, and engineers, and 3,000 negro troops.

The imports of Egypt were, in 1871, valued at 560,000,000 piasters (1 piaster = 5 cents); the exports at 999,000,000 piasters; 240,000,000 of the imports and 751,000,000 of the exports belonged to the trade with Great Britain. The chief articles of export are cotton (2,040,000 cwt., valued at 624,000,000 piasters),

cotton-seed (98,000,000 piasters), wheat (56,000,000 piasters), beans (73,000,000 piasters), sugar (380,000 cwt., valued at 37,000,000 piasters.)

The commerce of Egypt continues to derive great advantages from the construction of the Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The income of the company was, in 1871, 13,276,000 francs; in 1872, 18,325,000; during the first nine months of the year 1873, 17,900,000. The expenditures were in 1871, 15,918,000, in 1872, 16,253,000. The number of vessels passing through the canal from 1870 to 1872 was as follows:

YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.
1870.....	496	485,911
1871.....	765	761,467
1872.....	1,032	1,439,169

The following exhibits the nationality, number, and tonnage of the vessels passing through the Suez Canal in the year 1871:

NATIONALITY.	VESSELS.	
	Number.	Tonnage.
English.....	761	1,059,926
French.....	80	162,621
Austrian.....	61	58,067
Italian.....	66	48,001
Turkish.....	33	32,697
Netherlandish.....	13	26,421
Russian.....	10	13,134
German.....	16	12,188
Portuguese.....	10	8,366
Egyptian.....	13	7,919
Spanish.....	6	7,769
Others.....	11	7,087

On January 1, 1872, the aggregate length of the railways which were in operation was 1,047 kilometres (1 kilometre=0.62 English mile). The telegraph-lines had an aggregate length of 6,297 kilometres, the telegraph-wires of 18,874.

A contract of marriage between the hereditary prince of Egypt and the daughter of El-hani Pasha was signed on January 16, 1873, in the presence of the Khedive, the cabinet, the highest officials of the viceregal court, and the representatives of the foreign powers. Each consul received the present of a Cashmere shawl and a dromedary. On the 18th, there were races, and in the evening a grand ball was given. The Sultan of Turkey sent congratulations and honors to the Khedive and the members of his family.

The difficulty between Egypt and Abyssinia, concerning the occupation of the Bogos country by the Egyptians, appears to have been settled, the Abyssinians having during the year 1873 made no resistance to the organization of the country by Werner Munzinger, the Egyptian Governor of Suakin and Massowah. Munzinger wrote on November 26, 1872, on the Egyptian occupation of these border districts, to the *Geographische Mittheilungen* of Gotha, as follows: "The districts which we have taken, or mostly retaken, are Mensa, Bo-

gos, Takue, and Bedjuk, for Marea has been paying tribute to us for thirty years. The newly-acquired territory is of small extent, but of great importance, because its occupation secures peace and order in Habab, Samhar, Baroa, and Bazen. Since I have been established at Tantarua, a profound peace has prevailed along the whole border. Here (at Massowah) I am occupied with the construction of an aqueduct, which is now finished from Molullu to the sea."

Sir Samuel Baker safely returned from his expedition into the interior of Africa to Khar-toum, on June 29th. According to his reports, made to the Egyptian Government, the country as far south as the equator has been annexed to Egypt. The slave-trade has been suppressed, and all rebellious movements and secret intrigues checked. The country is orderly and its government perfectly organized. A road has been opened to Zanzibar, free from interruption. He won a victory on the 6th of May, with only one hundred and five men, over the army of the African chief Onioso. His mission, he claims, has been perfectly successful. Baker made Fatiko the capital of the new territory, and appointed officers in other places. The natives expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the new order of things, and punctually paid the tribute imposed upon them. Gondocoro will be the second capital; and eight other places will be made chief stations, and form an uninterrupted chain leading from Nubia to the Albert Nyanza.

In June the Sultan issued a *firman* granting to the Khedive independent civil, military, and diplomatic rights. The *firman* confirms all the rights conceded to the Khedive by former *firman*s, and regulates the appointment of a regency, in case the successor of the Khedive should not be of age. The Khedive is to pay hereafter to the Sultan a tribute of 150,000 purses annually.

Protestantism is gaining a foothold in Egypt, chiefly by the efforts of the American missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church. Their missions constitute the "Presbytery of Egypt," which transacts its business and keeps its records in the Arabic language. At the meeting of the presbytery, held in 1873, there were present, as members of the presbytery, eight ministers (six of whom were missionaries and two natives) and five native elders. The committee appointed to translate the Book of Discipline reported the translation of the three parts known as "Form of Government," "General Administration," and "Book of Discipline," at the same time suggesting that a copy of the translation in writing would be given to each congregation, to be corrected and returned at the next annual meeting. A call from the Cairo congregation, for a native Egyptian (Copt), Ibrahim Yusef, to become their pastor, was presented to him, and, after considerable deliberation, was accepted.

EUROPE. At the beginning of the year,

the republican principle appeared to gain another great victory, as the Spanish Cortes, on the abdication of King Amadeo, proclaimed the republican form of government. At the new general election, the immense majority of those who took part in the vote chose republican deputies, but actually the Government showed itself as weak as the administration of King Amadeo and Queen Isabella had been. The civil war assumed and retained larger dimensions than it had for a long time previous. Don Carlos placed himself at the head of the insurrection in his favor, and successfully defied the troops of the Government. In the south, the party of the Intransigentes, who, without waiting for the action of the Cortes, undertook to proclaim the autonomy of the several provinces, obtained a firm foothold in the fortress of Cartagena, where they maintained themselves until the end of the year. The weakness of the Government encouraged the schemes of monarchical statesmen and generals to conspire for the overthrow of the administration of President Castelar, and for the restoration of the monarchy. The execution of their plans was only delayed by a sudden difficulty arising between Spain and the United States, which for a time threatened to lead to a war between the two countries. The royalist conspirators believed it to be in their interest to allow Castelar to compromise the difficulty by some concessions, which then could be used against him. At the beginning of 1874, the plans of the conspirators were fully matured, and their leader, General Pavia, by a *coup d'état*, dissolved the Cortes by force, and formed a new government. (See SPAIN.)

In France, the monarchical majority of the National Assembly made an undignified attempt to restore the monarchy under Count de Chambord, the representative of the elder line of the Bourbons, which had been dethroned in 1830. The reconciliation of the house of Orleans with Count de Chambord, and thus the fusion of Orleanists and Legitimists was successfully accomplished; President Thiers, whose policy had gradually declared itself in favor of establishing a moderate republic, was induced to resign, and Marshal MacMahon, who fully approved of the schemes of the monarchical majority, and was willing to aid in their realization, was elected President of the Republic. Nothing but the obstinacy of Count de Chambord, who declined to make the least concession to the wishes of his adherents in the question of the flag and the constitution, prevented the restoration of the kingdom of France. The majority of the Assembly, under these circumstances, elected MacMahon President for a term of seven years, and, as the Republican party at the supplementary elections for the National Assembly began to display a remarkable increase of strength, toward the close of the year matured a scheme for the abolition of general suffrage.

The occupation of French territory by Ger-

man troops ceased sooner than had originally been expected, as France, on September 5th, paid the last installment of the war indemnification. The French Government began at once to give a prominent attention to strengthening the fortifications on the new frontier, and the hope of recovering Alsace and Lorraine on a favorable opportunity was openly expressed on all sides. The continuing excitement of the people against the Prussians led, in several instances, to the maltreatment of German subjects by the French populace. (See FRANCE.)

The new German Empire is involved in one of the fiercest conflicts between church and state which Europe has known for a long time. The Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia unanimously refused to submit to the new church laws of their country, and the Government proceeded against them by the imposition of heavy fines. An interesting correspondence on the subject took place between the Pope and the Emperor, which resulted in widening the breach. All the governments of Germany more or less sympathize in this struggle with the Government of Prussia, whose policy is also fully indorsed by the majority of the Prussian Diet and the German Reichstag. At the new elections for these two bodies, the Catholic party was eminently successful in the Catholic districts, and the number of deputies who will fully indorse the attitude of the bishops is now much greater than before; but, on the other hand, all the other parties are determined to resist the demands of the Catholic party. The Old Catholics have been generally recognized by the German Governments as still belonging to the Catholic state Church, and being entitled to a share in the property and rights of the Church. The bishop of the Old Catholics, Dr. Reinkens, was recognized as a "Catholic bishop" by the Governments of Prussia, Baden, and Hesse. The consolidation of the empire is making slow but steady progress, and the Governments of Bavaria and Wurtemberg have, in general, satisfied the wishes of those who desire to strengthen the central power. (See GERMANY.)

In Austria, a new electoral law has gone into operation, which by the Liberal party is looked upon as the beginning of a new political era. The members of the Reichsrath, henceforth, are to be directly chosen in special electoral districts, and no longer, as heretofore, by the provincial Diets. Thus, it is thought, it will be made impossible for the Federalists and other opponents of the liberal constitution of Austria to obstruct the progress of liberal legislation by means of the opposition of the provincial Diets. The Universal Exhibition of Vienna, in a financial point of view, did not realize the hopes which had been expressed with regard to it; it had, however, a very favorable influence upon the industry, commerce, and agriculture of the empire. (See AUSTRIA.)

Switzerland was chiefly engaged in discussions concerning a new revision of the Federal Constitution, which has been prepared by the Federal Council, and will, in 1874, be again submitted to a vote of the entire people. Some concessions have been made to the champions of the cantonal rights, which it is hoped will secure its adoption by the popular vote. The strongest opposition to it will again come from the Catholic party, which regards it as an even greater encroachment upon the rights of the Church than the present Federal Constitution. (*See SWITZERLAND.*)

The Government of Italy looked upon the attitude of the majority of the French National Assembly, which appear to encourage the hopes of the Pope for a restoration of the temporal power, as dangerous to the unity of Italy. The King, therefore, endeavored to strengthen his alliance with Germany, and to that end paid a visit to Berlin, where he was enthusiastically received. (*See ITALY.*)

In England, the position of Gladstone has been greatly strengthened by the return to the cabinet of Mr. Bright, who has again secured to the ministry the support of the advanced Liberals. As the Catholic bishops of Ireland can now no longer expect so many concessions from the ministry as in the past, they have begun to ally themselves with the Home-rule party, which demands the restoration of an Irish Parliament (*see GREAT BRITAIN*). The treaty concluded with the Netherlands in 1871, by which the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea, in Western Africa, were ceded to England, led to a war of England with the Ashantees, which bids fair to become both very bloody and expensive (*see ASHANTEES*). The other party to this treaty (Holland) became likewise, in consequence of the treaty, involved in a war with the Sultan of Acheen in Sumatra. The first expedition of the Dutch, undertaken in April, proved to be an entire failure; but the second, begun in the latter part of the year, promised to be entirely successful. (*See ACHEEN.*)

A new campaign of the Russians in Central Asia, against the Khan of Khiva, was a brilliant success. The people of Central Asia have again been taught that they are utterly unable to resist the Russians and to arrest the extension of the Russian territory. The whole of what was formerly Independent Toorkistan has now virtually become a dependency of Russia. (*See RUSSIA, KHIVA.*)

In the Scandinavian kingdoms a great change is taking place, as far as their relations to Germany are concerned. The new King of Sweden is decidedly favorable to the establishment of the most friendly relations, and even the royal family of Denmark appears to be inclined the same way. These sentiments are shared by a large and rapidly-growing party in all the Scandinavian kingdoms. (*See DENMARK, SWEDEN.*)

In Turkey, the Government is endeavoring

to carry through an important reform by the sale of the property of the Church, and has thereby provoked the fanatical opposition of the Mohammedan priests. Though the Government is well disposed in favor of religious toleration, it could not prevent a new persecution of the Christians in Bosnia, which led to a diplomatic interference of Austria in their behalf. (*See TURKEY.*)

The population of Europe, at the close of the year 1873, was estimated at 301,281,000 against 301,700,000 in 1872. The decrease is caused by the reduction in the population of France, as shown by the census of 1872. The following table exhibits the area and population of the countries of Europe at the close of the year 1873:

COUNTRIES.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
Russia.....	1,924,897	69,364,541
Finland.....	142,538	1,809,657
Germany.....	208,739	41,060,695
France.....	204,091	36,102,921
Austria.....	240,954	35,904,485
Liechtenstein.....	68	8,320
Great Britain and Ireland....	121,607	32,131,488
Malta, Gibraltar, and Helgo- land.....	144	162,525
Italy.....	114,295	26,801,154
San Marino.....	23	7,303
Monaco.....	6	2,127
Spain (inclusive of Balearic and Canary Islands).....	195,774	16,885,506
Andorra.....	144	12,000
Turkey.....	142,957	9,800,000
Roumania.....	46,710	4,500,000
Servia.....	16,817	1,825,437
Montenegro.....	1,701	120,000
Sweden.....	171,761	4,250,402
Norway.....	125,280	1,768,000
Belgium.....	11,373	5,067,105
Portugal (inclusive of Azores and Madeira).....	85,813	4,867,882
Netherlands.....	12,680	3,674,402
Luxemburg.....	999	197,528
Switzerland.....	15,992	2,669,147
Denmark.....	14,738	1,784,741
Faeröe and Iceland.....	40,268	79,755
Greece.....	19,358	1,457,894
Total.....	3,806,051	301,281,000

The number of Catholics is estimated at 147,500,000, 49.1 per cent. of the total population; the number of Protestants at 71,760,000, or 23.9 per cent.; the number of Greek Catholics at 69,350,000, or 23.1 per cent.; the number of Jews at 5,000,000; the number of Mohammedans at 6,400,000. Included in the number of the Catholics are about 100,000 Old Catholics.

The area and population of the foreign colonies of European states were estimated, at the close of 1873, as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Area.	Inhabitants.
Great Britain.....	7,955,892	202,130,000
Turkey.....	1,733,316	24,736,000
Netherlands.....	675,069	22,832,000
Russia.....	5,912,039	10,960,000
Spain.....	117,210	6,420,000
France.....	457,606	5,733,000
Portugal.....	739,871	3,873,000
Denmark.....	46,892	47,696
Sweden.....	9	2,900
Total.....	17,727,904	276,808,300

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. This is the name of an association of Christians belonging to those Protestant denominations which collectively are called Evangelical, and having for its object to represent the unity of all Evangelical denominations of the globe in the essential articles of faith, and to promote their co-operation for common aims. The Alliance originated in England in 1845, and has thus far held six General Conferences, attended by delegates from all the important Christian countries. The first of these conferences was held at London, from August 19 to September 2, 1846; the second in Paris, in 1855, on occasion of the World's Exhibition; the third in Berlin, in 1857; the fourth in Geneva, in 1860; the fifth in Amsterdam, in 1867; the sixth in New York, in October, 1873.

The meeting of a General Conference of the Alliance in New York was first moved at the fifth General Conference, in Amsterdam, where the Rev. Dr. Prime, of New York, after reading a luminous report on the state of religion in the United States, prepared by the Rev. H. B. Smith, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and chairman of the executive committee of the American branch of the Alliance, made the following communication: "Brethren of the Alliance—I am charged, in the name of the American branch of the Alliance, to invite you to hold your next General Conference of Christians of all nations in the city of New York, assuring you a hospitable welcome in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord." The announcement was enthusiastically received and acknowledged, and then referred for consideration to the different European branches of the Alliance, with a view to its being accepted. That acceptance having been universally accorded, the preparations for convening the Conference were begun by the American branch, of which W. E. Dodge was president.

After having been several times postponed by circumstances unforeseen, the sixth General Conference opened at New York on October 2d. The number of delegates, both American and foreign, was very large. Great Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Italy, were all represented, and from British India the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, of Bombay, attended, a converted Brahmin, who naturally attracted the special attention of the General Conference. After an address from William E. Dodge, the president of the American branch of the Alliance, Dr. Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College, was chosen permanent president of the Conference. Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, Lord Alfred Churchill, and a number of other prominent persons, were made vice-presidents. The Rev. S. Irenæus Prime was elected secretary, with a number of assistant general and recording secretaries.

The opening of the General Conference, on October 2d, had been preceded, on the evening

of October 2d, by a social evening reception at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. An address of welcome was made by the Rev. Dr. W. Adams, after which Lord Alfred Churchill read a greeting of the Council of the London organization of the Evangelical Alliance. Replies to the welcome were then made by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, of London; the Rev. Dr. Fisch, of Paris; the Rev. Dr. Coulin, of Geneva; Dr. Dorner, of Berlin; Dr. Christlieb, of Bonn; Dr. M. Cohen Stuart, of Rotterdam; the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, of Bombay; and Charles Reed, M. P., of London.

The programme of the first day consisted of reports on the present state of religion in various parts of Christendom. The subjects of these reports, which embrace a vast amount of interesting information on the religious condition of Europe, were as follows: "Evangelical Theology in Germany," by Prof. Tholuck, of Halle (who was not present, and whose essay was read by Dr. Witte, of Cœthen); "Religion in Italy," by the Rev. Matteo Prochet, of Genoa; "Religious Condition of Holland," by the Rev. M. Cohen Stuart, of Rotterdam; "Protestant Germany," by the Rev. H. Krummacher, of Brandenburg, Germany; "Religion in Switzerland," by the Rev. Eugene Reichel, of Montmireil; "Evangelization of Spain," by Rev. F. Fliedner, of Madrid; "Religious Progress in Greece," by Mr. Kalopathakes, of Athens; "State of Religion in Belgium," by Rev. Leonard Anet, of Brussels; "Protestantism in France," by the Rev. A. Decoppet, of Paris; "Protestant Relations between America and Europe," by the Rev. John Stoughton, D. D., of London; and "State of Religion in Scandinavia," by Dr. Kalkar, of Copenhagen. Addresses bearing on this subject were also made by Lord Alfred Churchill, the Rev. J. S. Russell, secretary of the British Alliance, and the Very Rev. Dr. R. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury. The latter also read the following letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing his belief in the success of the Alliance and hearty sympathy with its object:

ADDINGTON PARK, CROYDON, August, 1873.

MY DEAR DEAN: I cannot allow the dean of my cathedral to go to America to attend a General Conference of Christians of all countries without expressing my good wishes and earnest hope that his efforts to promote unity in Christ's Church may be blessed.

In 1870 (before the proposed Conference was postponed, owing to the unhappy war between two great Christian nations) I wrote a letter to the late lamented Bishop Mellvaine, which he kindly undertook to present to the Conference. I hope that you will on the present occasion be the bearer of my good wishes in the place of one whose loss has been felt by Christian men wherever the English language is spoken.

You are aware that I have never been a member of the Evangelical Alliance, under the auspices of which the Conference is to be convened. But it is not possible for me to hold the position which God has assigned to me in that Church which has generally been regarded as the bulwark of the Reformation without praying for God's blessing on all earnest efforts to spread the great Gospel doctrines

which the Reformation vindicated. Never since the Reformation has it been more important that Christian men should learn to understand and cooperate with one another, and that they should, by the manifestation of their union in faith and good works, offer an effectual opposition to the growing progress of superstition and infidelity. And never has this union been more earnestly longed for than in the present day.

I trust that the Holy Spirit of God may guide all who take part in your discussions at New York, and that the solution of the great social and religious questions which you propose to treat may be advanced by the mutual intercourse of minds accustomed, many of them, to regard these questions in different aspects, according to the peculiarities of their several countries.

That God may hasten the time when the differences which at present tend too much to keep Christians asunder may be removed, and when all who love the Lord Jesus Christ sincerely may be able, without compromise of principle, to unite both outwardly and in spirit, is my heart's prayer. Believe me to be, my dear dean,

Yours very sincerely, A. C. CANTUAR.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury.

As the High-Church party in the Anglican Church of Great Britain and the United States declared an active participation in the Alliance as incompatible with the principles of the Anglican Church, this letter of the first bishop of the Anglican communion is one of considerable importance.

Dr. Schaff, who has lately visited Europe, and had there an interview with the Emperor of Germany, made the following statement regarding the Emperor's views of the Evangelical Alliance:

At the interview with the venerable hero Emperor of Germany, to which the president has just alluded, his Majesty charged and authorized me to bring to this assembly his most cordial greeting and good wishes. His words were accompanied with a hearty pressure of the hand. He, moreover, wished me to assure this General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance of his full sympathy with its principles and Evangelical union efforts. He said that he sustained precisely the same relation to the Evangelical Alliance which his brother publicly expressed when he received the General Conference at his palace of Sans-Souci, in Potsdam, in 1857. There Frederick William of Prussia appeared for the last time in public life, and gave the most noble testimony in favor of Christian truth and Evangelical union. The Emperor added that he considered the labors of the Evangelical Alliance and the convening of the General Conference all the more important at this time by reason of the growing power of infidelity on the one hand and superstition on the other. Then, talking like an old soldier, he added, "Only a united army may expect to conquer, and to enjoy the fruits of victory." In laboring for union we act in harmony with the last prayer of our Lord before he offered himself as a sacrifice for the whole world.

The subject of the papers offered at the second day's session was "Christian union," the papers laying down the fundamental principles of the Alliance, and the basis upon which it was formed. Among these papers were the following: "Union by Faith," by Prof. Charles Hodge, of the Princeton Theological Seminary; "Communion of Saints," by President Eliphalet Nott Potter, of Union College, N. Y.; "Christian Unity," by Rev. Geo.

R. Crooks, of New York; "Unity consistent with Diversity," by the Very Rev. R. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury; "Fellowship of Christian Souls," by the Rev. C. Dallas Marston, of London; an "Historical Sketch of the Alliance," by the Rev. James Davis, secretary to the British Alliance; "Spiritual and not Organic Union," by the Right Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, Bishop of Ohio; the "Evangelical Alliance in France," by the Rev. Emile F. Cook, of Paris; "Objects of the Alliance," by the Rev. W. Noël, of Berlin; "Interchange of Pulpits," by the Rev. F. W. Conrad, of Philadelphia; "Testamentary Address to the New York Conference," by the late Merle d'Aubigné, of Geneva; "Protestantism in Canada," by the Rev. Dr. H. Wilkes, of Montreal; "How to preach," by the Rev. H. W. Beecher; "Addresses on Sunday-Schools," by Charles Reed, M. P., Rev. Nathaniel Weiss, of Paris, and Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of New York.

The Sunday following was given up to sermons and addresses in the city churches from foreign clergymen.

The next day a series of papers was read upon the general topic, "Christianity and its Antagonisms," in which the most conspicuous forms of modern skepticism and doubt, metaphysical, materialistic, and rationalistic, were discussed, and their arguments controverted. Among the essays of this day were the following: Prof. Hanley Leathes, King's College, London, on "Counteracting Unbelief;" Prof. John Cairns, D. D., of Berwick, England, on "Modern Infidelity;" Rev. Wm. T. Warren, president of the University of Boston, on "Phases of American Infidelity;" Rev. E. A. Washburn, of New York, on "Reason and Faith;" Prof. Felix Boret, of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, on "Gospel and Christianity;" Rev. Dr. James McCosh, president of Princeton College, on the "Development Theory;" Principal Dawson, McGill College, Montreal, on "Primitive Man and Revelation;" Prof. Arnold Henry Guyot, of the College of New Jersey, on "Geology and the Bible;" President J. Williamson Nevin, Lancaster, Pa., on "Christianity and Humanity."

Tuesday was devoted by the Conference to a discussion of the general topic, "Christian Life," in the course of which President Porter read an essay on "Modern Literature in its Relation to Christianity;" and the Rev. Dr. Parker, of London, and the Rev. H. W. Beecher, made characteristic addresses (the former a written production, the latter extemporaneous), on the "Pulpit of the Age."

On Wednesday, "Protestantism and Romanism" was made the subject of discussion, in the course of which the letter of the Old Catholic Bishop Reinkens, and the president and vice-presidents of the Old Catholic Congress of Constance, was brought out, showing the relation of that movement to Protestantism on the one hand, and the Catholic Church on the other. The papers of this day embrace

a "History of the Old Catholic Movement," by Prof. Kraft, of Bonn; "Essays on Papal Infallibility," by Prof. Dorner, of Berlin, and Prof. Hitchcock, of New York; and an essay on "Protestantism, Romanism, and Modern Civilization," by Prof. Fisher, of Yale College.

Thursday's topic was "Christianity and Civil Government," the notable papers being that by President Woolsey on "Constitution and Government in the United States as related to Religion," which in an exhaustive manner treated of the dependence of religion in this country upon the States; and that by President Curry, of the Richmond University, upon the "Church and the Nation," which was so uncompromising in its arguments that its delivery was cut short by the chairman upon the ground that "If prolonged, it would leave long and abiding wounds."

On Friday, the topic was "Christian Missions." Dr. J. Angus, of Regent's Park College, England, spoke on "Churches and Missions," and the Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson, of Boston, on "Missionary Fields." Other subjects discussed on this day were, "Lay Preaching," "Missions in Large Cities," and "Specific Missionary Fields."

The last day of the Conference, Saturday, was given to a discussion of the practical work of the Christian Church under the head of "Christianity and Local Reforms."

Before the adjournment, a resolution was adopted, that hereafter the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance hold biennial meetings.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION. The thirty-fourth meeting of the Missionary Society of this Association was held at Cleveland, Ohio, October 18th. The treasurer reported the receipts to have been \$76,678.49, and the expenditures \$59,440.08. Eighteen thousand dollars had been received through bequests of money and land. The "Heathen Fund" in hand amounted to \$22,460.80. The society decided that this amount was sufficient

to justify the taking of preliminary steps to establish a mission to the heathen, and accordingly appointed a committee to deliberate in reference to the men who are to be sent, and the place at which the mission ought to be established.

The annual meeting of the Board of Publication was held at Cleveland, October 14th. The book-agent reported the property and assets of the publishing-house to be worth \$243,294.75. The total profits for the year were \$41,224.97.

The following are the statistics of the Evangelical Association for the year 1878:

CONFERENCES.	Itinerant Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Members.
East Pennsylvania.....	91	92	13,495
Central Pennsylvania.....	80	56	10,135
New York.....	34	9	3,691
Pittsburg.....	47	40	6,375
Kansas.....	25	12	1,423
Canada.....	32	12	3,727
Michigan.....	37	22	2,342
Illinois.....	73	73	8,171
Iowa.....	51	38	4,717
Wisconsin.....	54	26	8,088
Ohio.....	62	61	6,935
Minnesota.....	36	7	2,424
Indiana.....	46	30	5,909
Germany.....	26	3	4,783
California and Oregon.....	8	.....	145
In 1873.....	691	486	83,195
Increase.....	680	463	81,090
	31	23	1,503

The number of churches is 1,091, the probable value of which is \$2,391,047; number of parsonages, 319; probable value of the same, \$3,881.80; number of Sunday-schools, 1,311½; of officers and teachers, 14,436; of scholars, 76,115.

The collections for religious and benevolent purposes were: Conference contributions, \$4,323.54; missionary collections, \$67,171.88; for Sunday-school purposes and the Tract Union, \$2,285.14.

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FERRIS, ISAAC, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor Emeritus of the University of New York, a clergyman of the Reformed (late Dutch) Church, born in New York City, October 13, 1799; died at Roselle, a suburb of Elizabeth, N. J., June 16, 1873. He was very fond of study from a child, and entered Columbia College when but twelve years of age. He joined the military company raised among students in the War of 1812, and with it did duty in the forts around New York Harbor. His college course was delayed one year by this, but he graduated in 1816 with the highest honors of his class. After the completion of his college course he commenced the study of theology, in the private theological school

of Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, the most eminent preacher of his time. He was fond of athletic sports at this time, for which his large frame and great strength well fitted him. His first pastorate was at Morristown, N. J.; but in 1821 he was settled over a Reformed Church in New Brunswick, and in 1824 accepted the pastorate of the Middle Reformed (Dutch) Church in Albany, where he remained twelve years, collecting around him a host of warm friends. In 1836 he removed to New York City, to become the pastor of the Market Street Reformed (Dutch) Church, and there identified himself with all the charitable, educational, and religious associations of the Reformed Church in New York and in the country. He

was long connected with the Sunday-school Union as president of the city organization. He was one of the founders, and long Principal and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Rutgers Female Institute (now Rutgers Female College), then in Henry Street, but now in Fifth Avenue, and subsequently was deeply interested in the Ferris Institute. In 1853 Dr. Ferris was prevailed upon to accept the chancellorship of the University of New York, then laboring under serious embarrassment from its heavy debts. He had a high reputation as an able administrator of educational institutions, and his services were sought primarily to complete the subscription for the payment of the debt and place it upon a sound financial basis, and secondarily to give that dignity and character to its course of instruction which his eminent scholarship could command. He was very successful in both undertakings. He collected about \$74,000, outside of the rentals and other receipts of the university, and thus relieved it from its financial embarrassments, and raised the standard of scholarship materially. Having accomplished these results, he retired from the chancellorship in 1870, but was immediately chosen Chancellor *Emeritus*, while his successor, Rev. Dr. Crosby, performed all the active duties of the position. Chancellor Ferris retired the same year to Roselle, near Elizabeth, N. J., where he continued to reside till his death. Dr. Ferris was a tall man, of very large frame, and great dignity of manner. He was a man of great benevolence and amiability. In his intercourse with his parishioners he was genial and sympathetic. He was eminent as a scholar, and bore a high reputation for integrity and ability. As a preacher he was logical rather than brilliant or original; still his sermons always held the attention of his hearers. He endeared himself to them more by his character. His venerable appearance and kindly manner first drew people toward him, and he was ready to labor with them in all good works. Though an able writer, Dr. Ferris was singularly averse to the publication of his productions. Aside from some occasional sermons, essays, and addresses, we have been unable to find any thing from his pen. He received the degree of D. D. from Union College in 1893, and that of LL. D., we believe, from Columbia College.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The general prosperity of the country was undiminished during the first three-quarters of the year 1873. The revenues of the Government were maintained, and the reduction of the debt continued during this period. But, on the 18th of September, the most extraordinary financial panic began which the country has ever experienced. It reached its extreme point about the middle of the ensuing month. In that short space, of less than thirty days, it prostrated thousands of commercial establishments, and cut off the wages of hundreds of

thousands of laborers. It overthrew the stock exchange and banking-houses, trust companies and manufactories. In one day it broke off the negotiation of American securities in the money-markets of Europe, and suspended the construction of all public works dependent upon such sale. It swept down the entire banking system of the country, and paralyzed the monetary circulation to a degree that carried distress to that vast mass of the people with whom credit for the necessities of life has little or no existence. Even the savings-banks closed their doors. The effect of this disturbance upon the national revenues was immediate. Instead of being able to continue the liquidation of the public debt, as heretofore, at the rate of one hundred million dollars annually, the Treasury Department could not prevent its increase in the same proportion, making a difference, in a single month, of eighteen million dollars.

In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made December, 1872, there was presented a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and an estimate of the same for the remaining three-quarters of the fiscal year. The receipts and expenditures of the first quarter above mentioned, ending on September 30, 1872, which is the first of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were as follows:

Customs.....	\$57,739,540 27
Sales of public lands.....	797,894 57
Internal revenue.....	34,169,047 29
Tax on circulation, etc., of national banks.....	3,307,288 69
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railways.....	119,098 73
Customs fines, etc.....	108,787 30
Consular, patent, and other fees.....	479,306 08
Proceeds of Government property.....	336,801 88
Miscellaneous sources.....	1,346,287 47

Net ordinary receipts.....	\$98,388,897 16
Premium on sales of coin.....	2,426,736 91

Total receipts.....	\$100,815,134 07
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1872, including \$1,014.48 received from "unavailable".....	106,565,371 42

Total available.....	\$207,380,505 49
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The expenditures, during the same quarter, were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous expenses.....	\$18,299,891 28
Indians.....	8,037,343 58
Pensions.....	9,135,389 71
Military establishment.....	12,576,863 41
Naval establishment.....	7,305,146 48
Interest on the public debt, etc.....	36,196,894 88

Total, exclusive of the principal and premium on public debt.....	\$86,851,643 54
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For premium on purchased bonds.....	\$1,702,568 53
Net redemption of the public debt.....	16,992,188 73
	18,634,707 25

Total net expenditures.....	\$105,486,355 79
Balance in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1873..	101,894,149 70

\$207,380,505 49

For the remaining three-quarters of the same fiscal year, ending June 30, 1873, it was estimated that the receipts would be as follows:

Customs.....	\$125,000,000
Sales of public lands.....	1,500,000
Internal revenue.....	74,000,000
Tax on national banks.....	3,000,000
Pacific Railways.....	500,000
Customs fines, etc.....	800,000
Consular, patent, and other fees.....	1,700,000
Sales of public property.....	600,000
Miscellaneous sources.....	1,400,000
Total.....	\$318,500,000

For the same period it was estimated that the expenditures would be as follows:

Civil expenses.....	\$13,000,000
Foreign intercourse.....	900,000
Indians.....	4,000,000
Pensions.....	20,000,000
Military establishment.....	25,000,000
Naval establishment.....	13,500,000
Miscellaneous civil.....	27,800,000
Interest on the public debt.....	71,500,000
Total.....	\$173,700,000

These estimates contemplated a balance, applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, of \$44,800,000. The actual receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were as follows:

Customs.....	\$128,060,522 70
Internal revenue.....	113,729,314 14
Sales of public lands.....	2,832,312 38
Tax on circulation and deposits of national banks.....	6,830,087 67
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies.....	514,206 04
Customs fines, penalties, etc.; labor, drayage, storage, etc.....	1,966,469 36
Sales of Indian trust-lands.....	813,248 50
Fees (consular), letters-patent, homestead, etc.....	1,877,221 67
Proceeds of sales of Government property.....	1,637,283 15
Marine-hospital tax.....	333,003 03
Steamboat fees.....	259,009 56
Direct tax.....	315,254 51
Profits on coinage.....	430,134 63
Tax on seal-skins.....	233,181 12
Miscellaneous sources.....	2,184,894 25

Total ordinary receipts.....	\$323,177,673 78
Premium on sales of coin.....	11,560,530 89

Total net receipts.....	\$333,738,204 67
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1873, including \$3,047.90 received from "unavailable".....	106,567,404 74

Total available cash.....	\$440,305,609 41
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The net expenditures by warrants, during the same period, were:

Civil expenses.....	\$19,348,521 01
Foreign intercourse.....	1,571,362 85
Indians.....	7,951,704 86
Pensions.....	29,359,426 86
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.....	46,323,156 31
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards.....	23,426,256 79
Miscellaneous, civil (including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue).....	52,408,226 20
Interest on the public debt.....	104,750,688 44
Premium on bonds purchased.....	5,105,919 99

Total, exclusive of the public debt....	\$390,345,245 33
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Redemption of the principal of the debt, exclusive of the certificates of deposit issued under act of June 8, 1873, for the redemption, of which a like amount of United States notes was set apart and held as a special deposit..... \$50,498,335 58

Brought forward.....	\$50,498,335 58	\$290,845,945 83
Outstanding certificates of deposit mentioned above, added to the principal of the debt and to the cash balance in the Treasury..	21,730,000 00	

Leaving net disbursements on account of loans.....	18,768,335 58
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Total.....	\$309,112,560 21
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Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1873.....	\$99,403,028 50
To which add special deposit of legal tender notes for redemption of certificates of deposit, added above.....	21,730,000 00

Total cash balance July 1, 1873.....	121,192,028 50
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Total.....	\$440,305,609 41
By the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net revenues for the fiscal year were.....	\$333,738,204 67
And the ordinary expenses.....	290,345,245 33

Leaving a surplus revenue of.....	\$43,392,959 24
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This surplus has been applied to the reduction of the debt, as follows:

Reduction of principal account, exclusive of certificates of deposit.....	\$50,498,335 58
Decrease of cash in the Treasury, exclusive of special deposit of United States notes for redemption of certificates of deposit, as compared with June 30, 1872.....	7,105,376 24
Reduction in debt.....	\$43,392,959 34

This statement treats solely of the principal of the debt. By the monthly debt statement of the public debt, into which enter the accrued interest, interest due and unpaid, and the cash in the Treasury, as ascertained on the day of publication, as well as the principal of the debt, the reduction of the debt during the last fiscal year amounted to \$43,667,630.05; and the total reduction from March 1, 1869, to November 1, 1873, has been \$383,629,788.39, the annual saving of interest resulting therefrom being \$27,482,932.04.

In the following table (see page 281) is given a statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States on June 30, 1873.

The receipts during the quarter ending September 30, 1873, which is the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were as follows:

Customs.....	\$49,195,403 68
Sales of public lands.....	578,768 07
Internal revenue.....	25,640,154 41
Tax on circulation, etc., of national banks.....	3,490,745 66
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railways.....	163,970 56
Customs fines, etc.....	421,514 21
Consular, patent, and other fees.....	508,941 13
Proceeds of Government property.....	308,765 32
Miscellaneous sources.....	1,507,981 21

Net ordinary receipts.....	\$81,853,493 24
Premium on sales of coin.....	2,350,818 34
Government of Great Britain—payment of the award of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.....	13,500,000 00

Total receipts.....	\$97,704,310 58
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1873.....	121,192,028 50

Total available.....	\$230,896,339 08
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The expenditures during the same period were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues.....		\$17,372,293 60
Indians.....		2,008,715 19
Pensions.....		8,698,156 58
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.....		13,795,053 48
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards.....		9,792,451 57
Interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds.....		37,051,907 79
Total, exclusive of the principal and premium on public debt.....		\$88,718,578 21
Premium, purchased bonds	\$1,301,946 78	
Award by Geneva tribunal, investment account.....	15,500,000 00	
Net redemption of the public debt.....	\$2,980,828 91	
		49,788,775 00
		\$138,507,353 00

Brought forward, total net expenditures.....	\$138,507,353 90
Balance in Treasury, September 30, 1873.....	92,388,985 18
Total.....	\$230,896,339 08

For the remaining three-quarters of the same fiscal year, ending June 30, 1874, it was estimated that the receipts would be as follows:

Customs.....	\$111,000,000
Sales of public lands.....	1,500,000
Internal revenue.....	66,000,000
Tax on national banks.....	3,200,000
Pacific Railways.....	300,000
Customs fines, etc.....	800,000
Consular, patent, and other fees.....	1,300,000
Sales of public property.....	1,000,000
Miscellaneous sources.....	2,000,000
Total.....	\$187,100,000

STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JUNE 30, 1873.

TITLE.	Length of Loan.	When redeemable.	Rates of Interest.	Selling price.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
Old debt.....		On demand	5 & 6 p. c.	....	.....		\$57,665 00
Treasury notes prior to 1846.....	1 and 2 years.	1 and 2 years from date.	1 mill to 6 per cent.	Par.	.....		82,575 35
Treasury notes of 1846.....	1 year.....	1 year from date.....	6 per cent.	Par.	\$10,000,000		6,000 00
Mexican indemnity.....	5 years.....	April and July, 1849	5 per cent.	Par.	350,000	\$303,573	1,104 91
Treasury notes of 1847.....	1 and 2 years.	After 60 days' notice.	6 per cent.	Par.	23,000,000		950 00
Loan of 1847.....	20 years.....	January 1, 1868.....	6 per cent.	Par.	23,000,000	28,207,000	1,650 00
Bounty land scrip.....	Indefinite	July 1, 1849.....	6 per cent.	Par.	Indefinite.		3,800 00
Texas indemnity stock.....	14 years.....	January 1, 1865.....	5 per cent.	Par.	10,000,000	5,000,000	174,000 00
Treasury notes of 1857.....	1 year.....	60 days' notice.....	5 & 5½ p. c.	Par.	20,000,000	20,000,000	2,000 00
Loan of 1858.....	15 years.....	January 1, 1874.....	5 per cent.	Par.	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000 00
Loan of 1860.....	10 years.....	January 1, 1871.....	5 per cent.	Par.	21,000,000	7,022,000	10,000 00
Loan of February, 1861 (1861's).....	10 or 20'y's	January 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Par.	25,000,000	18,415,000	18,415,000 00
Treasury notes of 1861.....	2 years 60 days.	2 years after date. 60 days after date.	6 per cent.	Par.	\$2,468,100 12,896,350	35,364,450	3,150 00
Oregon war debt.....	20 years.....	July 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Par.	2,800,000	1,090,850	945,000 00
Loan of July and August, 1861 (1861's).....	20 years.....	July 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Par.	250,000,000	50,000,000 139,321,200	189,321,350 00
Old demand notes.....		On demand.....		Par.	60,000,000	60,000,000	79,967 50
Seven-thirties of 1861.....	3 years.....	August 19 and October 1, 1864.....	7-8-10 p. c.	Par.	140,094,750	140,094,750	19,350 00
Five-twenties of 1862.....	5 or 20'y's	May 1, 1867.....	6 per cent.	Par.	515,000,000	514,771,600	263,625,600 00
Legal-tender notes.....		On demand.....		Par.	450,000,000	915,420,031	356,000,000 00
Temporary loan.....	Not less than 30 days.	After 10 days' notice.	4, 5, and 6 per cent.	Par.	150,000,000		78,560 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1 year.....	1 year after date.....	6 per cent.	Par.	No limit..	561,753,241	5,000 00
Fractional currency.....		On presentation.....		Par.	50,000,000	223,625,663	44,799,265 44
Loan of 1863.....	17 years.....	July 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Prem of 4.13	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000 00
One-year notes of 1863.....	1 year.....	1 year after date.....	5 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000	44,520,000	94,655 00
Two-year notes of 1863.....	2 years.....	2 years after date.....	5 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000	166,480,000	57,450 00
Coin certificates.....		On demand.....		Par.	Indefinite.	562,776,400	39,450,000 00
Compound interest notes.....	3 years.....	June 10, 1897, and May 15, 1898.....	6 per cent. compound.	Par.	400,000,000	266,595,440	479,400 00
Ten-forties of 1864.....	10 or 40'y's	March 1, 1874.....	5 per cent.	Par to 7 per ct. pr.	200,000,000	196,117,300	194,567,300 00
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	5 or 20'y's	November 1, 1869.....	6 per cent.	Par.	.....	3,882,500	2,291,700 00
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	5 or 20'y's	November 1, 1869.....	6 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000	125,561,300	66,519,500 00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865.....	3 years.....	August 15, 1867, June 15, 1868, July 15, 1868.....	7-8-10 p. c.	Par.	800,000,000	829,992,500	274,100 00
Navy pension fund.....	Indefinite		3 per cent.	Par.	Indefinite.	14,000,000	14,000,000 00
Five-twenties of 1865.....	5 or 20'y's	November 1, 1870.....	6 per cent.	Par.	203,327,250	203,327,250	155,467,450 00
Consols of 1865.....	5 or 20'y's	July 1, 1870.....	6 per cent.	Par.	332,998,950	332,998,950	206,861,500 00
Consols of 1867.....	5 or 20'y's	July 1, 1872.....	6 per cent.	Par.	379,602,350	379,616,050	315,014,550 00
Consols of 1868.....	5 or 20'y's	July 1, 1873.....	6 per cent.	Par.	42,539,250	42,539,250	38,325,500 00
Three per cent. certificates.	Indefinite	On demand.....	3 per cent.	Par.	75,000,000	85,150,000	30,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness of 1870.....	5 years.....	September 1, 1875.....	4 per cent.	Par.	678,362	678,362	678,000 00
Funded loan of 1881.....	10 years.....	May 1, 1881.....	5 per cent.	Par.	500,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000 00
Certificates of deposit.....	Indefinite	On demand.....	.....	Par.	No limit..	57,160,000	31,780,000 00

It was estimated that the expenditures for the same period would be as follows:

Civil expenses.....	\$15,250,000
Foreign intercourse.....	1,100,000
Indians.....	6,500,000
Pensions.....	21,780,000
Military establishment.....	81,000,000
Naval establishment.....	18,000,000
Miscellaneous civil, including public build- ings.....	24,000,000
Interest on the public debt.....	70,000,000
Total.....	\$900,630,000

This will leave a deficiency in the revenues of \$13,530,000.

In the preparation of these estimates the probable effects of the financial and business derangement were somewhat taken into account, although it was too early to determine their full effect upon future revenues. By the alterations made in the tariff laws by the acts of Congress, passed May 1 and June 6, 1872, adding tea and coffee, and other articles, to the free list, and fixing a reduction of duties on other merchandise, as well as by the removal of a considerable amount of internal revenue taxation, the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1873, fell off much below those of previous years.

The value of merchandise imported into the United States, during that fiscal year, was \$642,029,539, as against \$626,595,077 for the previous year.

An analysis shows an increase in the imports of merchandise admitted duty free, in raw materials, and in some articles of necessity, while in some articles of luxury there was a reduction.

The increase in the importation of coffee was \$6,164,339, and in tea, \$1,522,519, in addition to the amounts in bond July 1, 1872, and which were withdrawn therefrom during the year. Coffee was so withdrawn for consumption to the value of \$16,901,126, and tea to the value of \$18,024,217. There was an increase, also, in the importation of copper and copper manufactures of \$1,818,488; soda and salts, \$1,719,408; tin in plates, \$2,681,222; hides and skins, \$1,427,784; fur-skins, \$188,170; melado, \$2,656,138; wood and manufactures thereof, \$2,141,766; earthen-ware, \$745,140; manufactures of cotton, \$9,893,870.

There was a decrease in silk goods, \$5,723,582; precious stones, \$182,905; fruits, \$713,208; fancy goods, \$278,577; fine linen, laces, and other manufactures of flax, \$1,054,115; as well as in some articles of a different class, such as barley, \$440,626; opium and extracts thereof, \$128,839; leather and leather goods, \$1,829,917; wool, \$8,105,114.

The gold value of the exports of merchandise from the United States was \$522,478,892, as against \$444,177,586 for the previous year.

There was an increase in certain articles exported as follows, the value being stated in currency: Cotton, \$47,201,672; wheat, \$12,537,194; wheat-flour, \$1,425,980; bacon and hams, \$13,895,545; pork, \$884,727; lard, \$1,068,196; cheese, \$2,745,092; oils, \$7,256,514;

wood, and manufactures thereof, \$3,878,980; manufactures of iron, \$2,372,725; coal, \$952,449; drugs and chemicals, \$575,050; hides and skins, \$2,159,845; fur and fur-skins, \$382,545; leather and leather goods, \$1,621,465; in live animals, \$259,781.

The export of gold and silver in excess of the imports was \$63,127,637, as against \$66,133,945 for the previous year.

The balance of trade in merchandise has been largely against the United States for many years, and the country has exported, during the twenty years ending with the last fiscal year, gold and silver to the extent of more than a thousand million dollars over and above the amount imported.

The disturbance in financial affairs, and other causes, largely diminished the importation of foreign merchandise, and stimulated the export trade, so that the balance of trade for the months of October and November was in favor of the United States. Gold and silver, therefore, flowed into the country during those months at a more rapid rate than ever before, except in the year 1861, when, for the whole year, the excess of imports over exports was \$16,548,531. During the last twenty years, there has been no other single year in which there has been an excess of imports of gold and silver over exports.

The following statement shows the increase and decrease from each general source of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, as appears from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits.....	\$2,623,855 42	
Tobacco.....	650,132 57	
Fermented liquors.....	1,096,430 38	
Penalties.....	19,447 94	
Banks and bankers.....		\$857,197 68
Adhesive stamps.....		8,474,943 75
Articles and occupations formerly taxed but now exempt.....		12,723,224 53
Total.....	\$4,350,875 31	\$22,055,365 96

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the receipts for taxes on spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and from penalties.

The decrease in the receipts from banks and bankers is due principally to that provision in the act of June 6, 1872, which raises the exemption of all sums deposited in savings-banks, etc., in the name of one person, from \$500 to \$2,000.

The repeal of all stamp-taxes imposed under Schedule B, act of June 30, 1864, except that of two cents on bank checks, drafts, or orders, took effect October 1, 1872, and has caused a falling off from that source.

The class of articles and occupations formerly taxed but now entirely exempt includes incomes, gas, and other sources of taxation on lists repealed prior to the act of June 6, 1872, and the receipts from these sources constantly and rapidly diminish.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of December 24, 1872, the offices of assessors and assistant assessors of internal revenue have been abolished, and all their final accounts approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and referred to the accounting officers. The number of these offices varied according to the exigencies of the service, being greatest in 1868, when there were three thousand and forty-three, of which two hundred and forty-one were assessors; since which time the number had, up to the taking effect of the act above referred to, been reduced about one-half.

The system of collecting taxes by stamps, and without assessments, has been found to give general satisfaction. Since its application to special taxes they have been collected more promptly and thoroughly, and a more gratifying and healthy increase in the receipts therefrom is apparent.

Arrangements for refunding the debt were commenced in January, and have been continued during the year with considerable success. Subscriptions were made to the new five per cent. funded loan to the extent of \$84,000,000, and the proceeds were, as fast as subscriptions matured, devoted to the redemption of an equal amount of five-twenty bonds bearing six per cent. interest. The \$15,500,000 received from Great Britain, as the Geneva award, were used to redeem so far outstanding public debt bearing six per cent. interest, and an equal amount, so redeemed, has been invested in five per cent. bonds of the funded loan. At the maturity of the above-mentioned subscriptions there will have been effected a conversion of the debt amounting to \$100,000,000, making an annual saving of interest to the amount of \$1,000,000. The whole amount converted into this loan, since the passage of the refunding act, is \$300,000,000, reducing the annual interest charge \$3,000,000.

The condition of the carrying trade with foreign countries, though exhibiting a large adverse balance, shows some slight gains, with prospects of still further improvements. Of the exports and imports during the year, twenty-seven per cent. were carried in vessels belonging in the United States, which is a gain of three per cent. over the previous year.

The increase in ship-building in the country has been important. Official numbers were awarded by the Bureau of Statistics to 1,699 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 313,743 tons. During the preceding year the addition to the mercantile marine was 33,621 tons. Since the close of the last fiscal year still greater activity has prevailed in the yards of the Atlantic sea-coast. From July 1st to November 1st documents have been issued to 1,288 completed vessels, of 181,000 tons. Incomplete returns, however, indicate that there were building, in October, 386 vessels, of the tonnage of 177,529 tons, including 69 steamers, with a tonnage of 67,007 tons.

The action of the Treasury Department, during the financial panic which prevailed in the month of September, is thus briefly stated:

This year there was a great demand for currency to pay for the heavy crops of a bountiful harvest, for which the European countries offered a ready market. The suspension of certain large banking-houses, the first of which occurred on the 18th day of September, alarmed the people as to the safety of banks and banking institutions in general. Suddenly there began a rapid calling in of demand loans and a very general run on the banks for the withdrawal of deposits. Entire confidence was manifested in United States notes, and even in national bank-notes, and they were drawn wherever they could be obtained, and were largely hoarded with as much avidity as coin was ever hoarded in times of financial distress when that was the circulating medium of the country. The banks found themselves unable to meet the demands upon them, currency in circulation became exceedingly scarce, and the business of the country became greatly embarrassed.

In this condition of things, great pressure was brought to bear upon the Treasury Department to afford relief by the issue of United States notes. The first application came from a number of gentlemen in New York, suggesting that no measure of relief would be adequate that did not place at the service of the banks of that city twenty million dollars in United States notes, and asking that the Assistant Treasurer of New York should be authorized to issue to those banks that amount of notes as a loan upon a pledge of clearing-house certificates secured by ample collaterals, and for which certificates all the banks were to be jointly and severally responsible. This proposition was declined, it being clearly not within the duty or the authority of the Treasury Department, under any provisions of law, thus to employ the public money.

Exchange on Europe having fallen to unusually low rates, and indeed having become almost unsalable in the market, to the embarrassment of our foreign and domestic trade, application was made to the Secretary of the Treasury to use the money in the Treasury in the purchase of exchange. The Treasury Department having no occasion to do this for its own use, and no necessity for transferring funds to Europe, was compelled to decline this proposition, which, if accepted, would have put the department in the position of becoming a dealer in exchange, a position clearly inconsistent with its duties.

Subsequently the New York Produce Exchange made a proposition to accomplish the same result in a different form, and also requested, as others had before, that the Secretary should pay at once the twenty million loan of 1868.

The Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, South Carolina, petitioned for the transfer of currency to that city, and the purchase with it, at that point, of exchange on New York, to aid those engaged in forwarding the cotton-crop to the market. To all these propositions the simple answer was, that the department had not the authority to comply.

The Executive Department of the Government was anxious to do every thing in its power, under the law, and with due regard to the protection of the Treasury and the maintenance of public credit, to allay the panic and to prevent disaster to the legitimate commercial and industrial interests of the country; but it was found impossible to afford the relief in any of the many forms in which that relief was asked. It was decided, therefore, to adopt the only practicable course which seemed to be open to it, the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund to

such an extent as the condition of the Treasury would allow, and thus release a considerable amount of currency from its vaults. Purchases of bonds were commenced on the morning of the 20th of September, and were continued until the 24th, when it became evident that the amount offering for purchase was increasing to an extent beyond the power of the Treasury to accept, and the purchasing was closed after bonds to the amount of about thirteen million dollars had been bought, and without the use of any part of the forty-four millions of United States notes, generally known as the reserve.

It should be stated that in the excitement there were many persons in the city of New York who insisted with great earnestness that it was the duty of the Executive to disregard any and all laws which stood in the way of affording the relief suggested by them—a proposition which indicates the state of feeling and the excitement under which applications were made to the Secretary of the Treasury to use the public money, and which, it is scarcely necessary to add, could not be entertained by the officers of the Government to whom it was addressed.

The currency paid out of the Treasury for bonds did much to strengthen many savings-banks, and to prevent a panic among their numerous depositors, who began to be alarmed, and, had there developed an extended run upon those useful institutions, it would inevitably have caused widespread disaster and distress. It also fortified other banks, and checked the general alarm to some extent. But the loss of confidence in the value of a great amount of corporate property which immediately followed the failure of banking-houses connected with largely-indebted corporations, the distrust of the solvency of many other institutions, the doubt as to the credit of firms and individuals whose business was supposed to be greatly extended, and the legitimate effect thereof in disturbing the business of the country, could not be avoided by any amount of currency which might be added to the circulation already existing.

The following letters were written by President Grant and made public at this time:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, September 28, 1873. }

Messrs. H. B. Claflin and Charles B. Anthony, of New York.

GENTLEMEN: In response to the news you have communicated to me touching the present stringency in the money market of the country, and the necessary steps to restore confidence and legitimate trade and commerce, I have the honor to communicate the following: The Government is desirous of doing all in its power to relieve the present unsettled condition of business affairs, which is holding back the immense resources of the country now awaiting transportation to the seaboard.

A marked confidence on the part of the people is the first thing needed to relieve this condition and to avert the threatened destruction of business with its accompanying disasters to all classes of people. To reestablish the feeling, the Government is willing to take all legal measures at its command. But it is evident that no Government efforts will avail without the active cooperation of the banks and money corporations of the country. With the fourteen millions already paid out in the purchase of Government indebtedness, and the withdrawal of their large deposits from the Treasury, the banks are now strong enough to adopt a liberal policy on their part, and by a generous system of discounts to sustain the business interests of the country. Should such a course be pursued, the forty-four millions of reserve will be considered as money in the Treasury to meet the demands of public necessity as the circumstances of the country may require. Close attention will be given to the course pursued by those who have the means at their command of rendering all the aid necessary to re-

store trade to its proper channels and condition. With a view of strengthening the hands of those who carry out the measures, above indicated, orders have already been issued for the prepayment of the interest accruing in November.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6, 1873. }

MY DEAR MR. COWDREY, President of the Continental National Bank, New York: Your letter of the 29th ult. was duly received and read, as was your previous letter. Neither required an answer particularly, and hence I did not answer them at that time. Your last letter, however, contains one sentence that it seems proper I should reply to, that is, as to an implied threat to the National banks contained in my letter to Messrs. Anthony and Claflin. Nothing was further from my mind than a threat. My whole object was to restore confidence to the public mind, and to give assurances that the Government would give all the aid in its power, keeping in view at the same time the solvency of the National Treasury. You, and all bank presidents, know more about the condition of your banks than I can possibly know. In turn, I, through the Secretary of the Treasury, know more about the financial condition of the Government, its ability to render aid, etc., than any person disconnected with the administration of its affairs can know. I allude to the fact that the \$40,000,000 reserve notes in the Treasury would be regarded as money in the Treasury subject to use, for the purpose of showing that the means are at hand to give the relief we promise. I do not believe the present panic will work to individuals half the injury it will work general good to the country at large. Our monetary system is the creation of necessity. It has no elasticity; but, in other respects, it is the best that has ever been devised. No one now distrusts the value of his paper dollar; on the contrary, it is seized and hoarded with the same avidity now that the gold dollar has been in former like adversities. The panic will call attention to the defects in our monetary system, and will, no doubt, lead to legislation to relieve the want of elasticity.

This panic has brought greenbacks about to a par with silver. I wonder that silver is not already coming into the market to supply the deficiency in the circulating medium. When it does come—and I predict that it will soon—we will have made a rapid stride toward specie payments. Currency will never go below silver after that. The circulation of silver will have other beneficial effects. Experience has proved that it takes about \$40,000,000 of fractional currency to make the small change necessary for the transaction of the business of the country. Silver will gradually take the standard of values, which will be hoarded in a small way. I estimate that this will consume from \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000 in time of this species of our circulating medium. It will leave the paper currency free to perform the legitimate functions of trade, and will tend to bring us back where we must come at last, to a specie basis. I confess to a desire to see a limited hoarding of money. It insures a firm foundation in time of need. But I want to see the hoarding of something that has a standard of value the world over. Silver has this; and, if we once get back to that, our strides toward a higher appreciation of our currency will be rapid. Our mines are now producing almost unlimited amounts of silver, and it is becoming a question, "What shall we do with it?" I suggest here a solution that will answer for some years, and suggest to you bankers, whether you may not initiate it; to put it in circulation now; keep it there until it is fixed, and then we will find other markets. The South and Central American countries have asked us to coin their silver for them. There has never been authority of law to do so. I trust it will now be given. When it is given, it will be more than the equivalent of becoming exporters of articles of

manufactures which were previously articles of import. Orders will come for large amounts of coin. It will be all in silver, while payments are not necessarily so. We become the manufacturer of this currency, with a profit, and will probably secure a portion of our pay in the more precious metal. I have thought much about the recommendations I should make to Congress, and have changed my mind slightly in regard to banking laws since I last had the pleasure of a personal interview with you. It is not necessary to state what those changes are, because they may undergo further modification. I shall give to the subject, however, my sincerest thoughts, and will court the views of others.

I have written this hastily, but, if it calls forth any views you would like to express, I would be glad to hear them. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

The great excitement and distress of the panic were chiefly limited to a period of ten days. Its most prominent features were an immense decline in the value of securities, especially railroad and miscellaneous stocks; an entire lack of confidence in every thing except United States bonds, inducing many persons to withdraw deposits from banks and lock up the currency; and the stoppage in foreign exchange from the impossibility of negotiating exchange, which for a time almost suspended the movements of all produce.

The chief remedies used in New York during the existence of the panic, to prevent its spread, were: 1. "An immediate meeting of bank-managers, at which it was resolved to issue \$10,000,000 loan certificates, and still later a further amount of \$10,000,000, which was afterward followed by a decision to issue a further amount if needed. 2. A general movement on the part of the banks to make large payments in checks only, certified as 'good through the Clearing-House.' In extreme instances, and where small demands were made, greenbacks were allowed. 3. Purchases of bonds by the Treasury, amounting to about \$13,500,000, which operation released

an equal amount of legal tenders. 4. The advantage taken by the savings-banks of the thirty days' notice of withdrawals by depositors. 5. The closing of the Stock Exchange from the 20th to the 30th of the month. The certificates referred to were given out at par on Government bonds, or other good securities, including commercial paper. The banks thus 'pooled' their greenbacks, and strengthened those who were weak. The above course was followed by similar action on the part of banks in all the leading cities. The Treasury refused all solicitations to trench on its so-called reserve of \$44,000,000."

It was generally regarded as the immediate cause of the crisis, that the money market had become overloaded with debt. The cost of railroad construction for five years previous was estimated as having amounted to \$1,700,000,000, or about \$340,000,000 annually; while debt based on almost every species of property, State, city, town, manufacturing corporations, and mining companies, had been sold in the market. Such bonds and stocks had been disposed of to a considerable extent in foreign markets, and, as long as this continued, the sale of similar securities was stimulated, and additional amounts offered. When the sales of such securities could no longer be effected abroad, the bonds of railroads and other enterprises of like nature which were in process of construction were thus forced upon the home market, until their negotiation became almost impossible. The bankers of the city of New York, who were burdened with the load, could not respond to the demands of their creditors, the numerous holders of similar securities became alarmed, and the panic soon extended throughout the country. The sales of United States bonds in New York during this excitement are shown by the following table:

UNITED STATES BONDS.	Interest Period.	September 20.	September 30.*	October 1.	October 2.	October 3.
5s. funded, 1881.....coupon.....	Quarterly.....	111½	†x106	†107½	108½	108½
6s. 1881.....registered.....	January and July.....	112	112	112	112½	112½
6s. 1881.....coupon.....	January and July.....	115½	†112½	†113	113½	115½
6s. 5-20's, 1862.....coupon.....	May and November.....	†x108	†107½	108	108½	108½
6s. 5-20's, 1864.....coupon.....	May and November.....	†x108½	108	109	†108½	108½
6s. 5-20's, 1865.....coupon.....	May and November.....	x110	109	†109½	110	110
6s. 5-20's, 1865 new, coupon.....	January and July.....	111½	111½	113½	113½	113½
6s. 5-20's, 1867.....coupon.....	January and July.....	113½	113½	114	114½	114½
6s. 5-20's, 1868.....coupon.....	January and July.....	113	114	114	114	114
5s. 10-40's.....registered.....	March and Sept.....	†106	†106	108½	109½	109½
5s. 10-40's.....coupon.....	March and Sept.....	106	107½	108	†108½	†108½
6s. currency.....registered.....	January and July.....	110½	108½	109	109½	110½

The range in prices since January 1st, and the amount of each class of bonds outstanding October 1, 1873, were as follows:

UNITED STATES BONDS.	RANGE SINCE JANUARY 1.		AMOUNT OCTOBER 1.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.
5s. funded, 1881.....coupon.....	108½ Oct. 2.....	116½ April 25.....	\$161,716,450	\$112,233,550
6s. 1881.....registered.....	112 Sept. 30.....	119 May 24.....	192,880,750	
6s. 1881.....coupon.....	113½ Oct. 2.....	123½ June 9.....		89,855,600
6s. 5-20's, 1862.....coupon.....	108 Oct. 2.....	118½ April 28.....	17,705,400	170,227,150
6s. 5-20's, 1864.....coupon.....	108 Oct. 1.....	118½ April 30.....	25,745,550	83,386,050
6s. 5-20's, 1865.....coupon.....	109 Oct. 1.....	120½ April 29.....	39,925,600	118,917,150
6s. 5-20's, 1865 new, coupon.....	111½ Sept. 30.....	120½ June 13.....	55,547,500	147,211,750
6s. 5-20's, 1867.....coupon.....	113½ Oct. 1.....	121½ May 28.....	87,491,700	223,687,000
6s. 5-20's, 1868.....coupon.....	113 Sept. 30.....	120½ June 10.....	13,699,000	23,775,000
5s. 10-40's.....registered.....	108½ Oct. 2.....	115½ July 14.....	140,477,800	
5s. 10-40's.....coupon.....	106 Sept. 30.....	116½ Aug. 25.....		54,089,500
6s. Currency.....registered.....	107½ Sept. 30.....	116½ May 31.....	64,622,512	

* Stock Exchange closed Sept. 23 to 29, inclusive.

† This is the price bid; no sale was made at the Board.

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

UNITED STATES BONDS.	September 10.	September 24.	October 1.	SINCE JANUARY 1.			
				Lowest.		Highest.	
United States 6s, 5-20's, 1863.....	95½	94½	95½	91½	April 18	95½	Sept. 17
United States 6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	95½	95	96½	92½	June 18	96½	Oct. 3
United States 5s, 10-40's.....	90½	90½	91½	88½	May 20	92½	Jan. 31
New 5s.....	91	91	91½	88½	May 19	91½	Oct. 8

The following table, from the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, will show the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks, during the months of August and September of the year 1873:

RAILROAD STOCKS.	AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Albany and Susquehanna.....	98	98	98	98	92½	92½	92½	92½
Atlantic & Pacific preferred.....	26½	30	25½	28½	26	26½	16	16
Boston, Hartford & Erie.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½
Chicago & Alton.....	106½	110	104½	104½	104	104½	100	101
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	106	106	98½	98½	98½	98½	90	90
Chicago & Northwestern.....	69½	69½	64	64½	64½	64½	40	42
Chicago & Northwestern preferred.....	83½	83½	82	82	81½	81½	64	64
Chicago & Rock Island.....	110½	110½	108½	108½	108½	108½	86	90½
Columbia, Chicago & Indiana Central.....	32	32½	30	30½	31½	31½	19	29½
Cleveland & Pittsburg guaranteed.....	89½	89½	86½	87½	86½	87	79½	79½
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana.....	85	85	84	85	85	85	78	79
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	101½	102	106½	100½	100½	100½	86	88
Erie.....	59½	62	58½	59½	59½	59½	50½	51½
Erie preferred.....	73½	73½	72	72	72½	73½	66	67½
Harlem.....	138	138½	130½	130½	130½	130½	90	111
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	39	39½	36	38	37½	37½	19	24
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred.....	54½	54½	52	52	46½	50	33	33
Illinois Central.....	108	109	106	107	105½	105½	103½	103½
Illinois Central scrip.....	102	102	100½	100½	100	100	100	100
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	95	95½	92½	92½	92½	93	78	75
Michigan Central.....	95½	95½	91	91	90½	90½	80	80
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	53	53½	50½	50½	50½	51	30	34
Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred.....	73½	74	70	70½	70½	70½	56	57½
Morris & Essex.....	92½	92½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91	91
New Jersey.....	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
New Jersey Central.....	103	103½	102½	102½	101½	102	91½	91½
New Jersey Southern.....	28	28	27	27	28	28	22½	22½
New York Central & Hudson River.....	105½	105½	103½	104½	104½	105½	89	91½
New York Central, New Haven & Hartford.....	137	138	136	137	136	136½	125½	135½
Ohio & Mississippi.....	39½	40½	38	39	38½	39½	26½	29½
Ohio & Mississippi preferred.....	72	72	72	72	70	70	70	70
Pacific of Missouri.....	46	48½	46	47½	45	45	45	45
Panama.....	115	116½	113	116½	116½	117½	84	85
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago guaranteed.....	93½	94½	92½	92½	94	94½	98½	94
Rensselaer & Saratoga.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	100	100
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	70	70	69	70	70	70	70	70
St. Louis, Kansas City & Nebraska preferred.....	47	47	42½	45	44	44	44	44
Union Pacific.....	28½	29	25½	26½	26½	27½	16	19½
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	72½	73	67½	68½	68½	70½	38½	44½
Warren.....	84½	84½	84½	84½	88	88	88	88
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Consolidated Coal.....	59	55	54	55	54½	54½	40	41
American Coal.....	65	68	65	68	66	66	66	66
Maryland Coal.....	24½	24½	24	24½	24½	24½	15	15
Atlantic Mail.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pacific Mail.....	37½	45½	36½	43	45	44½	31	34
Canton.....	101	102	98	99	98½	99	70	70
New Jersey Land Improvement Company.....	68½	66	60	60	65	65	63	63
Western Union Telegraph.....	92½	93½	87½	91½	91	92½	54½	54½
Adams.....	95	95	92½	92½	92	92	84½	84½
American.....	63½	63½	63	63	63	63	57½	57½
United States.....	66	66	67	67½	67½	68½	51	51
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	72½	74½	72½	74	73	73	56	56
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	114½	114½	112½	113½	114	114	111	111

Relative to the redemption of the national bank notes, and the elasticity of the currency, the Controller of the Currency thus expressed himself:

The amount of national bank notes now authorized to be issued is \$351,000,000, and of legal-tender notes \$356,000,000; so that the amount of legal-tender money, in which the national bank notes are now redeemable, is nearly identical with that of such notes, though slightly in excess. If the national banking law were so amended as to require the redemption of the national bank notes in the

legal-tender notes at one-fourth of one per cent. discount, as in the New York State law, instead of at par, as provided in the national-currency act, and the national banks of the whole country would agree to such a provision of the law, the prompt redemption of the national bank notes would be insured; but the redemption of this vast amount of circulating notes, if redeemed but once a year, would result in a loss to the people of the United States of \$900,000; if the notes were to be redeemed four times annually, \$3,600,000; and if redeemed six times annually, \$5,400,000. A system of redemption of this kind would also at once increase the

rate of exchange from the rate of one-tenth of one per cent., now existing at most periods of the year between the different cities of the Union, to from one-half per cent. to one per cent., thus restoring, to a considerable degree, the condition of the exchange at the time of the inauguration of the national banking system, and causing an annual loss to the people of millions of dollars. Such a system would, however, undoubtedly result in the return of the notes of the national banks at certain seasons of the year, when they were not needed, to the vaults of the country banks, to be paid out when the demand for currency increased. Such a system would also give, what is exceedingly desirable at the present time, elasticity to the currency.

The profit upon the circulation of national banks organized in the Southern and Western States during the past year did not much exceed one per cent. for the country banks, and was less than one-half per cent. in the redemption cities. Under such a condition of things, with so small a margin of profit to be derived from the issue of circulating notes, there would be little demand for circulation, and consequently but little danger in throwing the doors wide open for the issue of circulating notes to any association properly organized that might desire such circulation; but, with the reduction of the value of the bonds, and the approximation of the value of the bank-note to the value of specie, the profit would increase, and with the increase of profit the demand for the issue of additional bank-notes would also

increase; so that under such a system the issue of bank-notes would have a continual tendency to lessen the value of the paper dollar, and prevent its approximation to the value of the gold dollar, and all ideas of specie payment might forever be abandoned.

In order to insure the prompt redemption of the national bank-notes, the amount issued must be so much increased that the notes will be, say, at one-eighth of one per cent. discount, and this would probably not be accomplished until an addition should be made to the present circulation of one hundred millions of dollars. The same result would follow from the reduction of the volume of legal-tender notes simultaneously with the increase of the issues of the bank-notes; but Congress has so frequently refused to diminish the amount of legal-tender notes, that, in the opinion of the Controller, any general system of free banking, accompanied with redemption, must be postponed until the resumption of specie payment.

The following table exhibits the resources and liabilities of the national banks of New York and the United States at the close of business, September 12, 1873, the returns from New York City, from other redemption cities, and from the remaining banks, being given separately, together with the aggregate resources and liabilities of all the banks:

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF NEW YORK CITY.

Their Comparative Liabilities and Assets from 1869 to 1873, Five Years.

	October 9, 1869. 54 Banks.	October 8, 1870. 54 Banks.	October 2, 1871. 54 Banks.	October 2, 1872. 50 Banks.	September 12, 1873. 46 Banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on U. S. bonds.....	\$9,414,376	\$9,112,964	\$5,661,498	\$3,180,788	\$2,998,875
Other stocks, bonds, etc.....	48,050,838	53,809,602	70,185,831	58,409,624	57,916,130
Loans, gold.....	241,054	112,928	215,166	3,411,738	4,861,571
Loans, all other.....	100,237,689	105,146,590	122,806,969	123,183,624	133,924,310
Overdrafts.....	241,054	112,928	215,166	225,675	182,459
Bonds for circulation.....	41,767,450	40,856,550	33,337,600	34,312,100	33,870,100
Bonds for deposits.....	1,474,000	700,000	4,569,000	1,066,750	650,000
U. S. bonds on hand.....	5,011,500	6,569,750	5,684,050	4,810,700	3,332,400
Other stocks and bonds.....	6,514,988	6,990,261	5,949,250	4,400,397	4,552,797
Due by national banks.....	13,952,536	13,617,734	15,342,731	13,225,611	15,740,765
Due by State banks.....	1,806,730	2,472,529	3,173,841	8,232,205	2,077,286
Real estate.....	7,422,039	7,833,189	8,094,205	8,061,352	8,469,984
Current expenses.....	1,103,007	1,282,525	1,250,116	1,117,471	905,622
Premiums paid.....	805,508	921,615	1,232,601	804,389	768,179
Cash items.....	3,487,581	2,330,751	2,765,929	3,649,474	2,058,769
Clearing-house.....	78,555,991	66,527,335	75,858,034	89,971,391	67,897,740
National bank-notes.....	1,755,946	2,691,519	1,833,474	2,724,791	2,618,583
Fractional currency.....	611,731	331,076	304,857	298,901	338,394
Coin.....	1,792,740	1,607,743	1,131,869	920,787	1,063,200
Gold Treasury notes.....	16,897,900	7,533,900	7,590,260	5,454,580	13,522,610
Legal-tender notes.....	21,070,062	17,648,577	32,044,183	27,004,485	21,468,530
Three per cents.....	12,050,000	11,140,000	500,000	575,000	.....
U. S. certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	5,855,000	10,810,000
C. H. certificates.....	15,945,000	17,015,000	17,895,000	5,585,000	.....
Totals.....	\$390,563,093	\$375,152,133	\$422,345,958	\$395,976,719	\$389,486,310
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock.....	\$73,218,100	\$73,435,000	\$73,235,000	\$71,285,000	\$70,235,000
Surplus fund.....	17,768,667	18,835,099	19,468,615	20,878,877	21,923,211
Undivided profits.....	10,964,277	10,039,131	10,388,683	11,049,162	11,210,470
National bank circulation.....	24,683,075	32,945,080	30,632,976	28,070,951	27,482,342
State bank circulation.....	243,974	235,959	226,479	189,575	146,525
Dividends, unpaid.....	.....	236,860	265,569	261,880	205,979
Individual deposits, currency.....	136,660,848	127,991,339	141,091,424	117,749,902	111,463,264
Individual deposits, gold.....	.....	.....	.....	6,170,566	12,101,731
Certified checks.....	52,580,265	37,689,570	44,679,638	63,827,794	42,695,185
Cashiers' checks.....	1,282,332	1,329,457	891,358	778,729	1,232,481
United States deposits.....	253,692	241,961	4,073,218	288,092	296,877
Deposits of U. S. dis'b'g officers.....	.....	.....	.....	3,213	40,297
Due other national banks.....	50,005,913	55,947,455	76,701,443	60,580,921	72,257,769
Due State banks and bankers.....	12,901,946	16,225,168	20,630,052	14,852,279	18,113,050
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	.....	61,500	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	39,825	62,125
Totals.....	\$390,563,093	\$375,152,133	\$422,345,958	\$395,976,719	\$389,486,310

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER, 1873.	New York City. 46 Banks.	Other redemption cities.* 181 Banks.	Country banks. 1,747 Banks.	Aggregate, 1,876 Banks.
RESOURCES.				
Loans and discounts.....	\$199,160,887 79	\$362,523,070 82	\$478,549,345 61	\$940,233,304 22
Overdrafts.....	182,459 04	594,439 05	3,309,914 03	3,986,812 12
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	33,870,100 00	89,591,050 00	264,869,250 00	388,330,400 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....	650,000 00	3,026,000 00	11,729,000 00	14,805,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand.....	3,332,400 00	1,707,400 00	3,785,050 00	8,824,850 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.....	4,552,797 40	4,736,037 68	14,420,199 45	23,709,034 53
Due from redeeming and reserve agents.....	.....	32,279,426 51	63,854,684 15	96,134,120 66
Due from other national banks.....	15,740,765 99	10,976,896 48	14,696,017 59	41,113,680 06
Due from other banks and bankers.....	2,077,296 04	3,395,728 30	6,609,859 07	12,022,873 41
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	8,469,984 33	8,691,528 75	17,590,310 13	34,661,823 21
Current expenses.....	905,622 11	2,380,410 80	3,699,404 08	6,985,436 99
Premiums.....	766,179 69	1,629,830 56	5,366,773 62	7,752,843 87
Checks, and other cash items.....	2,068,769 53	1,908,842 89	7,466,300 80	11,433,913 23
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	67,897,740 69	21,028,292 84	.....	88,926,033 53
Bills of other national banks.....	2,618,593 00	4,955,579 00	8,502,644 00	16,076,816 00
Bills of State banks.....	.....	11,211 00	15,826 00	27,037 00
Fractional currency.....	333,394 32	535,538 90	1,428,841 04	2,302,774 26
Specie.....	14,585,810 55	3,210,970 07	2,071,088 83	19,868,469 45
Legal-tender notes.....	21,468,530 00	28,599,405 00	42,275,728 00	92,343,663 00
U. S. certificates of deposit.....	10,810,000 00	7,560,000 00	2,250,000 00	30,620,000 00
Clearing-house certificates.....	.....	175,000 00	.....	175,000 00
Totals.....	\$389,486,310 48	\$489,356,698 65	\$951,784,836 40	\$1,830,627,845 53
LIABILITIES.				
Capital stock.....	\$70,235,000 00	\$127,164,965 00	\$298,672,631 00	\$495,072,616 00
Surplus fund.....	21,923,211 45	32,470,516 75	65,920,771 00	120,314,499 20
Undivided profits.....	11,210,470 03	12,764,472 21	30,540,189 52	54,515,131 76
National bank-notes outstanding.....	27,482,342 00	77,800,560 00	233,798,897 00	339,081,799 00
State bank-notes outstanding.....	146,525 00	207,127 00	835,201 00	1,188,853 00
Dividends unpaid.....	205,979 60	320,700 03	875,668 26	1,402,547 89
Individual deposits.....	167,512,662 74	172,065,102 29	288,107,798 26	628,685,563 29
U. S. deposits.....	296,877 89	1,496,332 71	6,036,117 63	7,829,327 73
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	40,297 13	1,326,753 51	6,731,509 49	8,098,560 13
Due to national banks.....	72,257,769 25	49,649,018 01	17,765,945 68	139,672,732 94
Due to other banks and bankers.....	18,113,050 50	15,169,278 28	5,718,819 36	39,901,148 14
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	.....	1,349,053 58	4,638,458 78	6,087,512 36
Bills payable.....	62,125 89	3,272,799 28	2,145,629 42	5,480,554 09
Totals.....	\$389,486,310 48	\$489,356,698 65	\$951,784,836 40	\$1,830,627,845 53

The following table represents the population of each of the New England States in 1870, the number of savings-banks, with the amount of deposits and the number of depositors in 1873, together with the average amount to each depositor:

STATES.	1870.	1873.	1873.		Average.
	Population.	No. Savings-Banks.	Deposits.	Depositors.	
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	172	\$184,797,314	630,246	\$293 21
Connecticut.....	537,454	78	68,523,400	201,742	339 65
Rhode Island.....	217,353	36	42,583,535	98,664	430 03
New Hampshire.....	318,300	61	28,462,310	94,967	299 70
Maine.....	626,915	54	26,154,331	81,320	321 62
Vermont.....	330,551	16	4,438,396	15,968	277 65
New England.....	3,487,924	317	\$354,950,158	1,112,927	\$318 94
New York.....	4,382,759	150	285,286,621	822,642	346 79

The following table represents the total population of each State; the total number of savings depositors in each; the percentage of depositors to population; the average deposit for each person in the State; and the average deposit for each depositor:

STATES.	Population.	Savings Depositors.	Average per cent.	Average to each.	Average to each Depositor.
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	630,246	43	\$127	\$293 21
Connecticut.....	537,454	201,742	37½	128	339 65
Rhode Island.....	217,353	98,664	41	166	430 03
New Hampshire.....	318,300	94,967	30	89	299 70
Maine.....	626,915	81,320	13	41½	321 62
Vermont.....	330,551	15,968	06	18½	277 65
Total.....	3,487,924	1,112,927	32	\$109	\$318 94
New York.....	4,382,759	822,642	19	65	346 79

* The redemption cities, in addition to New York, are: Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, 1793, TO THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1873.

MINTS.	Period.	GOLD.					SILVER.					Total Value.
		Double-eagles.	Eagles.	Half-eagles.	Three-dollars.	Quarter-eagles.	Dollars.	Half-dollars.	Quarter-dollars.	Dimes.	Half-dimes.	
Philadelphia . 1793 .		\$99,655.440	\$35,300.280	\$51,384.125	\$908.253	\$31,063.100 00	\$17,730.798	\$7,022.850	\$18,913.448 50	\$7,249.554 50	\$3,977.346 90	\$1,960,250.20
New Orleans . 1838 .		10,359.000	15,976.920	3,763.650	72.000	3,002.195 00	1,004.000	974.000	23,770.050 00	1,586.653 00	510.500 00	21,600.00
Charlotte . 1838 .				4,385.415	.....	549.592 50	108.134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dahomega . 1838 .				6,545.415	.....	491.525 00	72.359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco 1854 .		319,675.020	4,040.360	2,945.500	196.350	1,110.005 00	90.253	29,700	7,305.225 00	413.825 00	277.075 00	119,100.00
Carson City . 1870 .		1,068.520	196.350	227.125	.....	.....	.....	19,288	332,533 50	12,305 00	7,513 00	.....
Total		\$646,727.080	\$55,514.090	\$68,259.745	\$1,169.918	\$36,219.517 50	\$19,015.638	\$8,045.898	\$99,945.235 50	\$22,001.218 50	\$9,060.795 50	\$1,281,850.20

MINTS.	Period.	MINOR COINAGE.				Total Gold.	Total Silver.	Total Minor.
		Five-cents.	Three-cents.	Two-cents.	Cents.			
Philadelphia . 1793 .						\$430,049.936 00	\$106,940.877 10	\$11,919.888 55
New Orleans . 1838 .		\$5,976.140	\$865.350	\$912.020	\$4,886.452 44	40,148.740 00	29,754.353 00	.....
Charlotte . 1838 .						5,048.641 50	.....	.....
Dahomega . 1838 .						6,115.920 00	.....	.....
San Francisco . 1854 .						328,050.657 00	8,044.925 00	.....
Carson City . 1870 .						1,491.975 00	391,729 50	.....
Totals		\$5,276.140	\$865.350	\$912.020	\$4,886.452 44	\$316,905.878 50	\$145,141.884 60	\$11,919.888 55

* To 1861, when the coinage was interrupted by the civil war.

The views of the Government relative to the expansion and contraction of the currency are expressed in the following remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury:

There is a prevailing sentiment that more elasticity should be given to the volume of the currency, so that the amount in circulation might increase and diminish according to the necessities of the business of the country. But the difference of opinion on this subject is so great, and the real difficulties attending its solution are so numerous, that, without discussing any of the multitude of plans which have been presented to the public through the press and otherwise, I earnestly commend to the wisdom of Congress a careful and thorough consideration of this important subject, rendered more obviously important by the present embarrassed condition of large business interests which have suffered by the recent financial crisis; and that, in such inquiry, avoiding further inflation of the issue of irredeemable legal-tender notes, the most desirable of all financial results to be attained, namely, a permanent return to the sound basis of specie payments, and a gold standard to which all our paper issues shall be made of equal value, shall be the aim.

To allow national banks to use part of their reserves at seasons of the greatest pressure, under proper restrictions and regulations, would afford some flexibility.

Rigid statute laws applied to all banks, at all seasons, and in all places alike, often prove an embarrassment and injury when they conflict with economic principles and the laws of trade and business, which are stronger than legislative enactments, and cannot be overthrown thereby. Associated banks at the several redemption cities named in the banking law, which are the great controlling centres of business, might do much to give steadiness and safety, if they were authorized, through properly-constituted boards or committees of their own officers, to exercise a large discretion in the use of their reserves, in the rate of interest to be charged at different seasons and under different circumstances, and in other matters, within limits prescribed by law.

Should it be deemed necessary or expedient to temporarily enlarge the paper-money circulation in cases of great emergency, provision may be made to permit the national banks, under certain circumstances to a limited extent, to increase their note circulation by a pledge of United States bonds, bearing no interest while so pledged, or subjecting the banks to special taxation upon the circulating notes obtained thereon, or upon such other terms that it would be for their interest to recall the notes and redeem the bonds at the earliest possible day after the pressure and their necessities should have ceased.

But any large augmentation of the issue of United States legal-tender notes in time of peace would not only be a departure from that "declaration of public policy and pledge of the public faith to the national creditors," made in the act of June 30, 1864, that the total amount of such notes shall never exceed four hundred million dollars, as well as from that more solemn pledge contained in the first act of the Forty-first Congress, "to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin," but would postpone the day of specie payments and render it more difficult to attain in the distant future, unsettle confidence in our national finances and be a serious detriment to public credit at home and abroad.

There can be no doubt that during the eight years since the rebellion there has been a growing desire among the people to restore the paper circulation to a specie standard, and that any steps taken to accomplish that object will be received with general favor.

It is not possible to resume and maintain specie payments with so large an amount of notes in circulation and so small an amount of gold in the country. The volume of currency must be reduced or that of

coin greatly increased. Should the national banks be prohibited from selling the coin received by them as interest upon bonds pledged to secure circulation, retaining the same in whole or in part in reserve, or loaning it in the discount of bills and notes payable in coin, as Congress might prescribe, there would be a gradual accumulation of gold in the banks, which would do something toward preparing for resumption. This, with a constant increase of coin in the Treasury, undertaken with the approval of Congress, would ere long lead to the desired result, when other conditions required for the maintenance of specie payments should become favorable.

The acts of Congress of February 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1862, together authorize the issue of \$400,000,000 of United States notes, in addition to \$50,000,000, of such notes, reserved for the purpose of securing prompt payment of temporary loan deposits, and the act of June 30, 1864, contains these words: "Nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, over exceed \$400,000,000, and such additional sum, not exceeding \$50,000,000, as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loan."

The range in prices at New York for Government securities, during the year 1873, has been as follows:

SECURITIES.	RANGE SINCE JANUARY 1.			
	Lowest.		Highest.	
5s. funded, 1881.....coup....	106½	Nov. 11 116½	April 25	
6s. 1881.....reg.....	109½	Oct. 20 111	May 24	
6s. 1881.....coup....	111½	Oct. 17 113½	June 9	
6s. 5-20's, 1862.....coup....	105	Oct. 10 118½	April 28	
6s. 5-20's, 1864.....coup....	106½	Oct. 17 118½	April 30	
6s. 5-20's, 1865.....coup....	107½	Nov. 8 120½	April 29	
6s. 5-20's, 1865, new coup....	109	Nov. 6 120½	June 13	
6s. 5-20's, 1867.....coup....	110	Oct. 17 121½	May 23	
6s. 5-20's, 1868.....coup....	110	Oct. 17 120½	June 10	
5s. 10-40's.....reg.....	103½	Oct. 11 115½	July 14	
5s. 10-40's.....coup....	105	Oct. 10 116½	Aug. 25	
6s. Currency.....reg....	107½	Sept. 30 116½	May 31	

	SINCE JANUARY 1.			
	Lowest.		Highest.	
U. S. 6s. 5-20's, 1865.....	91½	April 18	96½	Oct. 10
U. S. 6s. 5-20's, 1867.....	92½	June 13	98½	Dec. 4
U. S. 5s. 10-40's.....	88½	May 30	92½	Jan. 31
New 5s.....	88½	May 19	92½	Dec. 11

The range of prices for State and railroad bonds, during the year 1873, has been as follows:

	1873.			
	Lowest.		Highest.	
6s. Tennessee, old.....	69	Nov. 5 86	Mar. 19	
6s. Tennessee, new.....	62	Nov. 6 86	Mar. 17	
6s. North Carolina, old.....	18	Nov. 5 34½	Jan. 30	
6s. North Carolina, new.....	15	Dec. 30 19	Jan. 4	
6s. Virginia, old.....	35	Oct. 14 49	Feb. 7	
6s. Virginia, consolidated.....	43½	Oct. 1 56½	Mar. 17	
6s. Virginia, deferred.....	7	Oct. 23 15½	Jan. 9	
6s. South Carolina, J. & J.....	7	Dec. 30 37	Jan. 20	
6s. Missouri.....	84	Sept. 30 97	June 23	
Central Pacific, gold.....	80	Sept. 19 104½	Feb. 10	
Union Pacific, first.....	64½	Nov. 6 59	Feb. 4	
Union Pacific, land grant.....	57	Nov. 1 80	Jan. 6	
Union Pacific, income.....	66	Oct. 31 83½	Jan. 6	
Erie, first mortgage, 7s.....	96	Nov. 15 104½	Sept. 1	
New Jersey Cent'l, first, 7s.....	98	Nov. 8 107½	July 1	
Port Wayne, first, 7s.....	100	Nov. 6 109½	April 3	
Rock Island, first, 7s.....	96	Nov. 5 106½	June 17	

The range in prices for railroad and miscellaneous stocks at New York, during the year 1873, has been as follows:

	1873.			
	Lowest.		Highest.	
New York Cent'l & Hud. R.	77½	Nov. 5 106½	Feb. 4	
Harlem.....	80	Sept. 19 140	Apr. 1	
Erie.....	85½	Nov. 7 69½	Feb. 4	
" preferred.....	56½	Nov. 7 82	Feb. 4	
Lake Shore.....	57½	Nov. 1 97½	Feb. 15	
Walrus.....	32½	Oct. 15 75½	Jan. 2	
Northwest.....	81½	Oct. 14 85	Feb. 4	
" preferred.....	53	Nov. 8 94	Feb. 3	
Rock Island.....	80½	Oct. 14 117½	Mar. 11	
St. Paul.....	21½	Nov. 1 62½	Apr. 21	
" preferred.....	43½	Nov. 7 79½	Jan. 24	
Atlantic & Pacific preferred.....	10	Nov. 16 38½	Jan. 29	
Ohio & Mississippi.....	21½	Oct. 14 49½	Jan. 24	
Central of New Jersey.....	85	Nov. 10 106½	June 7	
Boston, Hartford & Erie.....	1	Nov. 12 10½	Feb. 3	
Delaware, Lack. & Western.....	79½	Nov. 1 106	June 7	
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	15	Nov. 7 52½	Jan. 6	
" pref. 21.....	21	Nov. 7 11½	Feb. 7	
Union Pacific.....	14½	Nov. 1 39½	Jan. 4	
Columbus, Chicago & I. C.....	16½	Nov. 5 43½	Feb. 11	
Panama.....	77½	Nov. 6 130	Jan. 6	
Western Union Telegraph.....	43½	Nov. 1 91½	Feb. 6	
Quicksilver.....	18	Sept. 30 46½	Jan. 2	
" preferred.....	25	Nov. 6 57	Feb. 1	
Pacific Mail.....	25	Oct. 15 76½	Feb. 7	
Adams Express.....	76	Nov. 3 100½	Jan. 29	
American Express.....	41	Nov. 1 70½	Jan. 8	
United States Express.....	44½	Oct. 15 82	Jan. 6	
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	56	Sept. 30 86	Jan. 29	
Canton.....	55	Oct. 28 110	May 8	
Consolidated Coal.....	38	Oct. 31 58½	Apr. 23	
Maryland Coal.....	13	Nov. 3 28	Mar. 17	

The price of gold opened in January, 1873, at 112½, and advanced pretty steadily until it reached 119½ on the 12th of April, which was the highest point reached during the year. There was nothing of special significance in the movements of gold, and the variations of the market were generally the result of speculative influences brought to bear by parties who were immediately interested in procuring an advance or decline. During the financial crisis gold declined materially, and on the 6th of November touched 106½, the lowest point made since 1862. The decline to so low a point was simply the result of the monetary disturbances, and the fact that there was, for the time being, no demand for gold either from speculators or importers:

1873.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January.....	112½	114½	111½	113½
February.....	112½	115½	112½	114½
March.....	114½	118½	114½	117½
April.....	117½	119½	116½	117½
May.....	117½	118½	116½	118½
June.....	117½	118½	115	115½
July.....	115½	116½	115	115½
August.....	115½	116½	114½	115½
September.....	115½	116½	110½	111½
October.....	111½	111½	107½	108½
November.....	109½	110½	106½	109
December.....	108½	112½	108½	110½

Foreign exchange opened firmly, and so continued during the early months of the year, till the extraordinary money stringency depressed the price to 107 for prime 60 days sterling. Under the law of March 3, 1873, the value of the pound sterling was fixed at \$4.8665, and in pursuance of this law the method of quoting exchange was altered, and the new style of quotations went into effect on the 1st of January, 1874, the price of \$4.8665 being equivalent to 109.45½ under the old

method. The old and new methods show the following approximate equivalents as nearly as can be given:

New Method.	Old Method.	New Method.	Old Method.
\$4 70	103½	\$4 78½	107.46½
4 70½	103.80½	4 79	107.77½
4 71	105.97½	4 79½	107.88½
4 71½	106.05½	4 80	108.00
4 72	106.20	4 80½	108.11½
4 72½	106.31½	4 81	108.22½
4 73	106.42½	4 81½	108.33½
4 73½	106.53½	4 82	108.45
4 74	106.65	4 82½	108.56½
4 74½	106.76½	4 83	108.67½
4 75	106.87½	4 83½	108.78½
4 75½	106.98½	4 84	108.90
4 76	107.10	4 84½	109.01½
4 76½	107.21½	4 85	109.12½
4 77	107.32½	4 85½	109.23½
4 77½	107.43½	4 86	109.34½
4 78	107.55	4 86 65, par.	109.45½

The act of Congress above referred to declares that "the pound sterling shall be deemed equal to four dollars eighty-six cents and six and one-half mills, and this rule shall be applied in appraising merchandise, in the construction of contracts payable in sovereigns, or pounds sterling, and this valuation shall be the plan of exchange between Great Britain and the United States after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four."

The *Alta California* gives the following annual statement of precious metals produced in States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia, during 1873, from J. J. Valentine, Esq., General Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Gold-Dust and Bullion, by Express.	Gold-Dust and Bullion, by other Conveyances.	Silver Bullion, by Express.	Cores and Base Bullion, by Freight.	Total.
California.....	\$15,700,959	\$1,570,995	\$264,771	\$480,000	\$18,025,722
Nevada.....	219,141	43,828	30,188,921	4,807,617	35,254,507
Oregon.....	1,146,991	229,398	.....	.....	1,376,389
Washington.....	171,951	34,390	8,054	.....	209,395
Idaho.....	1,171,131	234,236	988,297	.....	2,349,654
Montana.....	3,241,238	648,247	3,325	.....	3,892,810
Utah.....	112,003	22,400	1,210,434	3,551,500	4,906,337
Arizona.....	37,074	7,415	8,289	.....	47,778
Colorado.....	1,856,639	.....	899,563	1,856,707	4,083,269
Mexico.....	.....	.....	668,796	.....	668,796
British Columbia.....	1,011,696	206,339	.....	.....	1,250,035
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$72,258,698

The combined product of all shows: For 1872, \$62,236,913; for 1873, \$72,258,698—undoubtedly the largest yield for one year in the history of the Pacific coast.

Dunn, Barlow & Co.'s circular gives the failures in the different States in 1870 to 1873 inclusive. The totals are:

FOR CONNECTICUT.		
YEAR.	Number.	Amount.
1870.....	68	\$1,820,000
1871.....	77	3,915,000
1872.....	70	2,570,000
1873.....	104	1,452,000
FOR ALL THE STATES.		
1870.....	3,551	\$68,242,000
1871.....	2,915	85,252,000
1872.....	4,069	121,056,000
1873.....	5,183	228,499,000
FOR NEW YORK CITY.		
1870.....	430	\$20,573,000
1871.....	324	20,740,000
1872.....	385	20,684,000
1873.....	644	92,635,000

From the above it will be seen that there were more failures by 1,100 in 1873 than in 1872, with an increase in liabilities of \$107,443,000. Of this increase in liabilities, New York City is chargeable with \$71,000,000, showing that, throughout the balance of the entire country, the increase in liabilities is only \$36,000,000. Of the New York liabilities, a very large amount are those of banking firms who owed largely to depositors and on call loans on collaterals, a large quota of which have been liquidated and adjusted.

FLAGG, AZARIAH C., an eminent political leader and financier of New York, born in

Clinton County, N. Y., in 1790; died in New York City, November 24, 1873. When he was nine years old, his father removed to Richmond, Vt., and at the age of eleven years he was apprenticed to a cousin of his father's in Burlington, Vt., to learn the printer's trade. When he was sixteen, his father made an arrangement with a printing and publishing house there for his receiving a stipulated price for his services, and that he should be allowed to do over-work, and have opportunities for reading. He remained in Burlington till about 1811, when he removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., and served as a soldier in one of the New York regiments in the War of 1812, participating in several engagements. It was in 1812 or 1813 that Mr. Flagg established the *Plattsburg Republican*, of which he was for a number of years editor and proprietor. In 1823-'24 he represented Clinton County in the Assembly. Governor DeWitt Clinton appointed him Secretary of State in 1826, and this office he held until 1833, when he was succeeded by Hon. John A. Dix, now Governor. In the following year he was appointed State Controller by Governor Marcy. This position was held by him for five years. In 1842 Governor Bouck again appointed him State Controller; and he was reappointed by Governor Silas Wright, and served until the adoption of the new constitution in 1846. During all these years, dating almost from his first appearance in the Legislature, and after his removal to New York City, which took place in about 1846, Mr. Flagg was one of the leaders of the

Democratic party in New York. He bore the reputation of being one of the ablest financiers in the State, and his honesty in all official and private acts was unquestioned. He was for many years one of the contributors to *The Albany Argus*, and the political questions of the day were discussed by him in its columns. He was one of the most determined opponents of the United States Bank; he rendered efficient aid to De Witt Clinton in moulding public opinion in regard to the canal policy; and later he was an outspoken opponent of the pro-slavery policy of the Democratic party. He was one of the founders of the Barnburner party, subsequently known as the Free-soil party. He was elected Controller of New York City in the fall of 1852, and was reelected three years later. Soon after leaving the Controller's office, in 1859, he became blind. He never lost his interest in political matters, and the daily papers were read to him by his daughters.

FLORIDA. The Legislature met on the 17th of January. The first business of importance brought before it was the electing of a United States Senator for the term commencing March 4th. The struggle between the two parties lasted for many days, and excited the most intense interest. It finally concluded in the election of Hon. Simon B. Conover, Republican, Speaker of the Lower House of the State Legislature.

Mr. Conover was born in Middlesex County, N. J., September 23, 1840. Having graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1863, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland, and was stationed at Nashville, Tenn. He was ordered to Florida in 1866, and shortly afterward resigned his position in the army. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of Florida and was subsequently appointed State Treasurer by Governor Reed. He was next elected to the Lower House of the Legislature from Leon County, and was chosen Speaker of that body. In 1868 he was a member of the Chicago Convention, and was there appointed a member of the National Republican Committee, in which capacity he served for four years. He has also been a member of the State Executive Committee of Florida.

Some reports having been circulated to the effect that certain persons had resorted to bribery in connection with the election of the United States Senator from the State, a committee of three was appointed by the Assembly to investigate the reports. After examining these rumors, and all the evidence upon which they were founded, the committee reported that they had "not been able to find any direct proof of bribery on the part of any one, and begged leave to be discharged."

Among the more important acts of the Legislature was the passage of a bill "to protect the citizens of the State of Florida in their

civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication." The first section of the act provides—

That no citizen of this State shall, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by innkeepers, by common carriers, whether on land or water, by licensed owners, managers, or lessees of theatres or other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation, or authorized by law, also of cemetery associations and benevolent associations, supported or authorized in the same way: *Provided*, That private schools, cemeteries, and institutions of learning established exclusively for white or colored persons, and maintained respectively by voluntary contributions, shall remain according to the terms of the original establishment.

The second section declares that any person violating any of the provisions of the act, "or aiding in their violation or inciting thereto," shall pay \$100 to the person aggrieved, "and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year." Every discrimination against any citizen on account of color, by the use of the word "white," is annulled, and it is enacted that "no citizen possessing all other qualifications prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as a juror in any court in this State by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the reason above named, shall, on conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000."

The question of public improvements received the favorable attention of the Legislature. A memorial to Congress was adopted favoring the construction of a ship-canal across the Peninsula of Florida from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean, along the line of the waters of the Withlacoochee, Blue Spring, Silver Spring, Ocklawaha, and St. John's Rivers, and their adjacent lakes.

Congress was also memorialized in relation to the construction of a Southern transcontinental interior line of water communication between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean. The memorial set forth:

That, through the channel of the St. John's and the inner lake-region of Florida, a path is opened for that important line of Southern inland transportation, traversing the Gulf States and touching New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola, by means of which some measure of relief may be afforded to the valley of the Mississippi, now suffering and stagnating under the immense weight of its own surplus productions—unprofitable through their immovability, while an adequate exit may be given, through the

channel suggested, by a canal whose cost of construction shall not exceed the annual aggregate loss on Western produce through insufficiency and expense of existing means of transportation. * * *

The interior lake-region of this State, mainly within the counties of Marion, Sumter, and Orange, gives a lake-surface of more than 200 square miles, having an average depth of more than 15 feet, thus insuring an abundant water-supply for a canal of any necessary magnitude, and so located upon an elevated plateau that it can with facility and economy be directed both east and west, and thus seems by natural selection to have been topographically designated as the most desirable route; and it is worthy of remark here that, through the private enterprise and public spirit of one of our own citizens, a canal sufficient for the passage of steamers of twenty feet beam is already considerably advanced in process of construction, under a contract made with the trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of this State. And this canal, which only requires for completion an excavation of 14 miles farther, by making its course through the St. John's, the Ocklawaha, and the Withlacoochee, and its Gulf terminus at the mouth of the Withlacoochee, will have so much southing as measurably to secure the South American as well as Gulf trade.

This is only one of the routes across the Peninsula of Florida that is feasible and practicable. Another route can be obtained by improving the navigation of the Suwanee River and using its waters as a feeder, and connecting that river with the St. Mary's by canal, making the Atlantic terminus at Fernandina, which has one of the finest harbors in the South.

Copies of the memorial were ordered to be sent to the Florida Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of all the other States.

On the 19th of February the Legislature adjourned, and on the following day it was convened in extraordinary session by the Governor for the consideration of a financial measure in relation to the large amount of bonds of the State that were under hypothecation in New York for less than half their value. Upon the reassembling of the Legislature an act was promptly passed refunding the indebtedness of the State. The funding bill provided for the issue of coupon bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, payable in thirty years, with six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, in gold, in New York City, or at the office of the Treasurer of Florida. Provision is made by taxation for the payment of the interest, and the creation of a sinking fund to meet the principal, it being provided that "there shall be levied annually, upon the assessed valuation of the real estate and personal property of this State, a tax of three mills upon the dollar, and a tax of one mill for the ultimate redemption of said bonds, but no taxes are to be levied until one-fourth of the bonds are sold." The taxes collected under the act to be applied solely to the payment of the interest, and to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds. The Controller is authorized to exchange \$500,000 of the bonds at par, for a like amount of the principal and unpaid interest of the bonds to be redeemed. Except that the following described bonds shall not be so redeemed, to wit: Bonds held by the Seminary and School

Funds; the \$350,000 of bonds issued under the act of January 26, 1871; the bonds issued in aid of railroads, and bonds of 1868 and 1869, hypothecated in the city of New York, or elsewhere, and when any bonds are so exchanged or relieved from hypothecation they shall be returned to the State, and be immediately canceled and retired.

The act requires the remaining \$500,000 of the bonds to "be sold by the Governor and Controller in the city of New York, or elsewhere, as may be deemed best for the interests of the State, at a sum not less than eighty cents net on the dollar in United States currency, but in no case shall they be hypothecated; and out of the proceeds, to be deposited with the Treasurer or to his order, the Treasurer shall first pay the amount necessary to redeem the bonds of 1868 and 1869 from hypothecation, and next pay the indebtedness of the State accruing after the first day of July next ensuing."

It is further provided that no agent shall be employed in the negotiation and sale of the bonds; also that "no other or further bonds shall be authorized; and it is hereby made a condition of the issuing of the said \$1,000,000 of bonds, that no further bonds shall be issued while said bonds remain outstanding, and it is declared to be an express contract on the part of the State with the holders of said bonds that no further amount of bonds shall be issued."

According to the report of Controller Cowgill, submitted to the Legislature in January, 1874, the bonded debt of the State is represented as follows:

Total debt and interest, to be exchanged for the bonds of 1873.....	\$490,987 75
Bonds of 1871.....	350,000 00
Bonds of 1873, sold and delivered.....	265,000 00
Bonds of 1873, sold but not delivered, and held to obtain funds to pay for twenty-one hypothecated bonds of 1868.....	15,000 00
Bonds of 1873 exchanged for eighteen bonds of 1868 with accumulated interest.....	20,000 00
Bonded debt due School Fund.....	190,752 63
Bonded debt due Seminary Fund.....	71,292 45
	\$1,402,982 83
Deduct amount of bonds in Sinking Fund for payment of bonds of 1871.....	8,700 00
	\$1,394,282 83
Add interest due January 1, 1874, to School and Seminary Funds.....	9,960 01
Add interest due January 1, 1874, upon the bonds of 1871.....	29,575 00
Add interest due January 1, 1874, upon bonds of 1873.....	12,660 00
Total bonded debt and interest due thereon to January 1, 1874.....	\$1,446,477 84
Less money in Treasury, applicable to payment of interest of 1871 and 1873 bonds...	16,254 36
Total bonded debt and interest, less cash in Treasury, applicable in payment of interest.....	\$1,430,223 48

In this statement are not included the bonds, amounting to \$4,000,000, issued to the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company, as the State has a statutory lien upon the road for the amount of these bonds, and it is hoped that arrangements may be effected

by which the bondholders will take the lien upon the road and the bonds of the road for the State bonds.

The receipts for the year ending December 31, 1873, from the collection of taxes and licenses, applicable to general State expenses, were \$320,836.66, and the expenditures, excluding the borrowed money and interest on 1871 bonds, were \$314,817.11. Of this, \$246,711.65 were for the regular expenses of 1873, and \$68,105.46 were used in payment of expenses incurred previous to 1873, including debt due Lunatic Asylums, to Bank Note Company, etc.

"Thus for the first time since reconstruction," says the Controller, "have the legitimate expenses of the government been defrayed, and not only so, but more than \$50,000 of floating debt of the State paid." The force of this statement will be made more apparent by the following review of the receipts and expenditures for each year from November 1, 1866, to January 1, 1873:

YEAR ENDING	Receipts.	Expenditures.
October 31, 1867.....	\$161,806 31	\$187,667 63
October 31, 1868.....	179,332 00	207,616 56
From October 31, 1868, to		
December 31, 1869.....	44,101 67	36,617 24
December 31, 1869.....	317,047 12	374,973 23
December 31, 1870.....	192,488 60	295,078 50
December 31, 1871.....	275,005 59	410,491 19
December 31, 1872.....	257,233 54	304,314 35
Total.....	\$1,457,064 73	\$1,806,636 70

In the reports of 1871 and 1872 there appears among the receipts the sum of \$88,432, under the heading of School and Seminary Fund interest, which does not properly belong there, as it was only a transfer of that amount by Controller's warrants from one account to another, and the warrants for this transfer were charged as expenditures.

Therefore, in estimating the receipts and expenditures for those years, \$88,432 should be deducted from each account. Making this deduction, the expenditures from November 1, 1866, to January 1, 1873, were \$1,718,225.72, and the receipts, \$1,868,631.75, showing an excess of expenditures of \$349,593.97. Among the receipts are estimated \$221,861.49 arising from the sale or hypothecation of bonds, which should be added to the above excess to show the expenditure over the receipts from taxation; which makes \$570,955.47 as the debt incurred during this period.

The Controller is of opinion that the levy of four mills upon the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the State, which was authorized by the Legislature in February for the purpose of paying the interest and forming a sinking fund for the bonds of 1873, may be reduced to three mills. When the law was passed it was supposed that this valuation would not exceed \$24,000,000, whereas at the end of the year it approached \$30,000,000.

The \$4,000,000 bonds of the Jacksonville,

Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company above alluded to are largely held in Holland. Some of these Dutch bondholders having written from Rotterdam to Attorney-General Cocke, of Florida, as to their rights, that official replied in a letter, dated July 15th, in which, among other things, he said:

There is no provision made by law for assessing a tax to pay either principal or interest on these bonds. Until this is done, neither can ever be paid. That the Legislature will ever authorize a tax to be levied for such purpose, no man, as far as I am informed, believes; no set of men, no party will attempt it. Not that the State will refuse to pay any debt it may owe, but the enormous frauds perpetrated in the issuing and circulation of these bonds, and the want of legal authority on the part of the Governor then in office to sign the bonds, convince all just and honest men that the State does not owe the sums indicated by said bonds.

The bondholders may hold those responsible from whom they obtained the bonds, but against the State they are without remedy in any court. Suits cannot be brought against a State.

I know not what better advice to give than that the bondholders appoint an agent to confer with the authorities of this State, and to make a negotiation for the return of the bonds, on condition that the lien of the road may be substituted therefor.

By the terms of the law under which the State bonds were issued to the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company, that corporation was to pay to the State from its net earnings the interest on the bonds, and the State was to pay the interest to the bondholders. The road, however, has never paid this interest, owing, doubtless, to its want of success. In a communication made to Governor Hart in February, Attorney-General Cocke suggested that "the Legislature should make provision for the protection of the interest of the State in the public work it has loaned the credit of the State to complete, and to compel those who have fraudulently possessed themselves of money arising from a sale of the bonds to refund it with interest; to defeat the schemes that are on foot to work further wrong and injury to the State; and to insure proper application of the proceeds of the bonds and a completion of the important enterprise itself, that adventurers be no longer allowed to make the said public work a means of raising enormous sums of money to be dissipated with reckless profligacy."

Measures having been instituted for the sale of the road on January 1, 1874, an injunction restraining the sale was granted by the Supreme Court of the United States, on the application of Florida.

The question of annexing Western Florida to Alabama was agitated somewhat during the year, especially in Western Florida, where there seems to be a strong popular opinion in favor of the measure. In Alabama, an act was passed in the early part of the year in favor of annexation, but no action was taken during the year in Florida.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, dated September 30,

1873, the entire number of common schools in the State was 500, with an average attendance of 18,000 pupils, exclusive of private schools. About one-fourth of the children enrolled are in school, while the remaining three-fourths are without school privileges.

The interest on the Common-school Fund apportioned among the several counties for the past year was \$14,873.23. This amount was issued in warrants and sold for about 60 cents, which brought in cash \$8,923.93, a fraction less than last year, as there was no addition of back interest on bonds to be added this year, \$1.43 per child. From the defective character of the returns, it is difficult to state with precision the amount raised by taxation in the several counties.

Including the one mill constitutional tax, it may be estimated at about.....	\$80,000 00
Add to this private contributions.....	10,000 00
Peabody Fund.....	8,900 00
Interest on School Fund.....	8,923 93
Total.....	\$107,723 93

The aid bestowed by the Peabody Fund is of great value, as it enables the boards to sustain for about ten months in the year a class of excellent schools. This aid during the past year amounted to \$8,800. The Common-school Fund amounted to \$284,671, and the Seminary Fund to \$83,241.

The Agricultural College land scrip, received by Florida from the United States, representing nearly 90,000 acres, was sold during the year by the Florida Agricultural College to Mr. G. F. Lewis, of Cleveland, O., for 90 cents per acre; the Board thus realizing about \$80,000. The trustees advertised for propositions for a site on which to erect the college, but at the close of the year none had been determined upon.

The Southern Inland Navigation and Improvement Company are engaged in improving the navigation of the Upper St. John's River, and will connect the St. John's by canal with Indian River, and make a continuous navigation from Indian River through Lake Worth to Biscayne Bay. These improvements are feasible, as it requires less than twenty-five miles of canalling to connect the St. John's River with Biscayne Bay; the longest cut is between the St. John's and Indian River, which is less than six miles, and will require one lock, which is the only lock on the entire route.

The Pease Creek Improvement Company are commencing to improve that stream under a charter granted by the Legislature, and steamboats in a short time will navigate that river as high up as Fort Meade. These two improvements, when completed, will do much toward settling and developing this part of the State, as its inaccessibility and its constant Indian wars have prevented its settlement heretofore.

FOSTER, JOHN WELLS, LL. D., an American scientist and paleontologist, born in Brimfield, Mass., in 1815; died in Hyde Park, one of the

suburbs of Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1873. He graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1835, and removed to Zanesville, O., where he studied law, and, being admitted to the bar, commenced practice, pursuing, however, without intermission his scientific studies, for which he had a strong predilection. The opportunity offering at this time, he became an assistant in the Geological Survey of Ohio in 1837, and investigated the extent of the great central coal-beds of that State. Returning to Massachusetts and establishing himself as a civil engineer, he gave every leisure moment to the study of geology and metallurgy, and soon became a recognized authority on these subjects, in whose judgment Eastern capitalists who desired to invest in Western mineral lands felt that they could place implicit confidence. As a result his name is connected with nearly all the important mineralogical discoveries in the Northwest. He had, as we have said, made himself familiar not only with the coal deposits but the various beds of iron ores of Ohio. In 1845, when the copper excitement first broke out in the Lake Superior country, he visited that region in the interest of several mining companies, repeating his visit the succeeding year. The Government instituted a geological survey of the same territory in 1847, under the direction of Dr. Jackson, and Mr. Foster was appointed one of his assistants, with Prof. J. D. Whitney, a geologist and naturalist, of California, as his associate. Two years subsequently the completion of the work was confided to them. The result was the volume entitled "Foster and Whitney's Report on the Lake Superior Region," which was published by direction of Congress, and first clearly established the richness and variety of the mineral resources of that region, and remains an authority on the subject of which it treats. In 1854 Mr. Foster became prominent in the local politics of Massachusetts, and was one of the leading men in organizing the Native American movement which placed Governor Gardner in the Executive chair of that State, and exercised such a decided effect upon national issues. In 1855 he broke from the American party upon the slavery issue, Vice-President Wilson being his main associate in this step, and aided in the formation of the Republican party. In 1856 he was a candidate for Congress in the Tenth or Springfield District, and was defeated by only a very small majority. This closed his political career, but during its brief continuance he displayed marked capacity as an organizer, and decided ability as a public speaker. In 1853 Mr. Foster moved to Chicago, where he was for some years land commissioner for the Illinois Central Railway. He had devoted the last sixteen years of his life chiefly to archaeological researches and writings, not intermitting for a day his industry and intensity of research, which made him almost as widely and favorably known in Europe as on this con-

minent. In his paleontological investigations he was one of the most illustrious and successful of modern scientists. He was a frequent contributor for many years to the *American Naturalist*, *Silliman's Journal*, and other periodicals, and had published two very valuable works, the first in 1869, upon "The Mississippi Valley," and the second in the summer of 1878, under the title of "Prehistoric Races of America." Mr. Foster was at one time President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and filled for some years the chair of Professor of Natural History in the University of Chicago. From that university, we believe, he received the degree of LL. D. in 1867. Personally he was a man of the purest character, of genial manner, and of fine social qualities. His death has removed a ripe scholar and a conscientious investigator from a field of great usefulness, and he leaves behind him no one who is his equal in thorough, intimate, and useful knowledge of the varied natural resources of the Northwest.

FRANCE, a republic of Europe. President, Marshal Marie Edmond Patrice Maurice de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, elected May 24, 1873. Chief of the cabinet, Colonel Robert; Secretary of the President, Viscount d'Harcourt; Vice-President of the Council of Ministers at the close of the year 1873, was the Duke de Broglie.

The National Assembly consists of 738 members. President, Louis Joseph Buffet; Vice-Presidents, De Goulard, Benoist d'Azy, Martel; Secretaries, Desjardins, L. Grivat, F. Voisin,

E. de Ozenove de Pradine, Blin de Bourdon, Fr. Rive; Questors, Baze, General Martin des Pallières, Princeteau.

France was divided, in 1872, into 87 departments, and subdivided again into 363 arrondissements, 2,865 cantons, and 35,989 communes.

The area of France, according to the latest calculations, was 204,090 square miles. The population, according to the census of 1872, was 36,102,921. The table on page 297 exhibits the area and population of each department, and the number of arrondissements, cantons, and communes, into which each department is divided.

A comparison of the population in 1872 with that of the present French territory in 1866 shows a decrease of 856,715, or of 1.2 per cent. of the total population. This decrease is exclusive of the loss which France sustained by the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. The movement of population from 1866 to 1870 was as follows:

YEARS.	Births.	Deaths.	Surplus of Births (B.), or Deaths (D.).	Percentage of Increase (I.) or Decrease (D.) of Population.
1866...	1,006,258	884,573	B. 121,685	I. 0.33
1867...	1,007,515	886,887	B. 120,628	I. 0.31
1868...	984,140	922,638	B. 62,102	I. 0.16
1869...	948,526	864,320	B. 84,206	I. 0.21
1870...	944,115	1,046,909	D. 103,394	D. 0.28

The area and population of Algeria, according to the census of 1872, were as follows:

PROVINCES.	Area in Square Miles.	Frenchmen and Naturalized Jews.	Foreigners.	Mohammedans.	In Government Institutions.	Total.
Algiers.....	39,120	67,008	42,181	757,908	5,854	872,951
Oran.....	111,631	51,789	47,433	411,874	2,456	513,492
Constantine.....	107,366	45,438	25,902	933,263	3,173	1,027,775
Total.....	258,117	164,175	115,516	2,103,045	11,483	2,414,316

The European population of Algeria was composed, with regard to nationality, as follows:

NATIONALITIES.	1866.	1872.
French.....	122,119	129,601
Spaniards.....	58,510	71,366
Italians.....	16,655	24,351
Anco-Maltese.....	10,627	11,512
German.....	5,436	4,933
Others.....	4,643	9,354
Total.....	217,990	245,117

The results of the census of 1872, relating to the religious denominations of the inhabitants, had not been published at the close of the year 1873. The following estimate is based upon the statements of the census of 1866: Catholics, about 35,500,000; Protestants, 500,000; Israelites, 45,000; other religions, 8,000.

The following table exhibits the population of all the French cities which, according to

the census of 1872, have a population of more than 30,000 inhabitants:

Paris.....	1,851,792	Orleans.....	49,978
Lyons.....	323,417	Le Mans.....	46,981
Marseilles.....	312,864	Tours.....	43,368
Bordeaux.....	194,055	Tonrcoing.....	43,322
Lille.....	158,117	Grenoble.....	42,660
Toulouse.....	124,852	Dijon.....	42,573
Nantes.....	118,517	Caen.....	41,210
St.-Etienne.....	110,814	Boulogne.....	39,700
Rouen.....	102,470	Avignon.....	38,196
Le Havre.....	86,825	Troyes.....	38,113
Roubaix.....	75,987	Clermont.....	37,357
Reims.....	71,394	Cherbourg.....	35,580
Toulon.....	69,127	St.-Quentin.....	31,811
Brest.....	66,272	Lorient.....	34,600
Aufens.....	63,747	Dunkirk.....	34,350
Nimes.....	62,394	Beziers.....	31,163
Versailles.....	61,686	Bourges.....	31,312
Angers.....	58,661	Poitiers.....	30,036
Montpellier.....	57,727		
Limoges.....	55,134	ALGERIA.	
Nancy.....	52,978	Algers.....	48,906
Nice.....	52,377	Oran.....	40,674
Bennes.....	52,044	Constantine.....	33,251
Remançon.....	49,401		

The budget for 1873, voted by the National Assembly, comprised the following sources of revenue and branches of expenditures.

DEPARTMENTS.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population in 1886.	Population in 1872.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Per Cent.	Arron- disse- ments.	Cantons.	Communes.
Ain.....	2,339	371,643	363,290	— 2.3	5	36	452
Aisne.....	2,839	565,025	552,439	— 2.3	5	37	837
Allier.....	2,822	376,164	390,512	+ 3.9	4	28	317
Alpes (Basses).....	2,685	143,000	139,332	— 2.7	5	30	251
Alpes (Hautes).....	2,158	122,117	118,898	— 2.7	3	24	189
Alpes (Maritimes).....	1,482	198,818	199,087	+ 0.1	3	25	150
Ardèche.....	2,134	387,174	380,277	— 1.8	3	31	339
Ardennes.....	2,020	326,864	320,217	— 2.1	5	31	501
Ariège.....	1,890	250,496	246,206	— 1.7	3	20	336
Aube.....	2,317	261,951	255,087	— 2.4	5	26	446
Aude.....	2,493	288,626	285,927	— 0.9	4	31	436
Avignon.....	3,376	400,070	402,474	+ 0.6	5	42	489
Belfort (Territory).....	285	56,971	56,751	— 0.3	1	6	106
Bouches-du-Rhône.....	1,971	547,903	554,911	+ 1.3	3	27	108
Calvados.....	2,192	474,909	454,012	— 4.6	6	38	764
Cantal.....	2,217	237,994	231,867	— 2.6	4	23	264
Charente.....	2,294	378,218	367,520	— 2.9	5	29	426
Charente-Inférieure.....	2,686	479,529	465,653	— 3.0	6	40	479
Cher.....	2,779	336,613	335,393	— 3.6	3	29	291
Corrèze.....	2,265	310,843	302,746	— 2.7	3	29	287
Corsica.....	3,377	259,861	258,507	— 0.5	5	62	364
Côte-d'Or.....	3,383	382,762	374,510	— 2.2	4	36	717
Côtes-du-Nord.....	2,652	641,210	622,295	— 3.0	5	48	387
Creuse.....	2,160	274,057	274,663	+ 0.2	4	25	263
Dordogne.....	3,545	502,673	480,141	— 4.7	5	47	532
Doubs.....	2,019	298,072	291,251	— 2.3	4	27	637
Drôme.....	2,518	324,251	320,417	— 1.2	4	29	370
Eure.....	2,300	394,467	377,874	— 4.4	5	36	700
Eure-et-Loire.....	2,368	290,753	282,622	— 2.9	4	24	426
Finistère.....	2,595	662,485	642,993	— 3.0	5	43	285
Gard.....	2,253	429,747	420,131	— 2.3	4	40	347
Garonne (Haute).....	2,429	493,777	479,392	— 3.0	4	39	584
Gers.....	2,425	295,692	284,717	— 3.9	5	29	465
Gironde.....	3,701	701,855	705,149	+ 0.5	6	48	551
Hérault.....	2,303	427,245	426,878	+ 0.6	4	36	395
Ille-et-Vilaine.....	2,597	532,609	529,532	— 0.5	6	43	352
Indre.....	2,624	277,890	277,693	— 0.1	4	23	245
Indre-et-Loire.....	2,360	325,193	317,027	— 2.6	3	24	281
Isère.....	3,301	561,986	575,794	+ 1.0	4	32	555
Jura.....	1,928	296,477	287,694	— 3.8	4	28	594
Landes.....	3,597	306,693	300,528	— 2.1	3	28	331
Loir-et-Cher.....	2,452	275,757	268,801	— 2.6	3	24	297
Loire.....	1,898	537,108	550,611	+ 2.5	3	30	328
Loire (Haute).....	1,916	312,661	308,732	— 1.3	3	28	292
Loire (Inférieure).....	2,654	598,568	602,206	+ 0.6	5	45	215
Loiret.....	2,614	357,110	353,021	— 1.2	4	31	349
Lot.....	2,012	288,919	281,404	— 2.7	3	39	321
Lot-et-Garonne.....	2,067	327,062	319,289	— 2.7	4	35	319
Lozère.....	1,996	137,263	135,190	— 1.5	3	24	194
Maine-et-Loire.....	2,750	532,325	518,471	— 2.7	5	34	380
Manche.....	2,289	573,899	544,776	— 5.3	6	48	648
Marne.....	3,159	890,809	886,157	— 1.3	5	32	665
Marne (Haute).....	2,402	259,096	251,196	— 3.1	3	28	550
Mayenne.....	1,996	367,855	350,637	— 4.9	3	27	274
Meurthe-et-Moselle.....	2,025	366,617	365,187	— 0.4	4	29	596
Meuse.....	2,405	301,653	284,725	— 5.9	4	28	587
Morbihan.....	2,635	501,064	490,352	— 2.3	4	37	248
Nièvre.....	2,632	342,773	339,917	— 0.8	4	25	313
Nord.....	2,193	1,392,041	1,447,764	+ 4.0	7	61	661
Oise.....	2,250	401,274	396,804	— 1.1	4	35	701
Orne.....	2,354	414,618	398,250	— 4.1	4	36	511
Pas-de-Calais.....	2,550	749,777	761,158	+ 1.5	6	44	904
Puy-de-Dôme.....	3,070	571,690	566,463	— 0.9	5	50	456
Pyrénées (Basses).....	2,945	435,486	426,700	— 2.1	5	40	558
Pyrénées (Hautes).....	1,750	240,252	235,156	— 2.2	3	26	480
Pyrénées-Orientales.....	1,592	189,490	191,856	+ 1.2	3	17	231
Rhône.....	1,077	678,648	670,247	— 1.3	2	29	264
Rhône (Haute).....	2,062	317,706	303,068	— 4.8	3	28	583
Rhône-et-Loire.....	3,302	600,006	598,344	— 0.3	5	49	588
Sarthe.....	2,397	463,619	446,603	— 3.8	4	33	386
Savoie.....	2,224	271,663	267,958	— 1.4	4	29	327
Savoie (Haute).....	1,667	273,768	273,027	— 0.3	4	26	313
Seine.....	183	2,150,916	2,220,060	+ 3.2	3	28	72
Seine-Inférieure.....	2,330	792,738	790,022	— 0.3	5	51	759
Seine-et-Marne.....	2,215	354,400	341,490	— 3.8	5	29	529
Seine-et-Oise.....	2,164	533,727	540,180	+ 8.7	6	36	685
Sèvres (Deux).....	2,317	333,155	331,243	— 0.6	4	31	356
Somme.....	2,379	572,640	557,015	— 2.8	5	41	833
Tarn.....	2,217	355,513	352,718	— 0.8	4	35	317
Tarn-et-Garonne.....	1,436	228,969	221,610	— 3.3	3	24	194
Var.....	2,349	308,550	293,757	— 5.0	3	28	145
Vaucluse.....	1,370	206,091	203,451	— 1.0	4	22	150
Vendée.....	2,538	404,473	401,446	— 0.8	3	30	298
Vienne.....	2,691	324,527	320,598	— 1.2	5	31	300
Vienne (Haute).....	2,130	326,037	322,447	— 1.1	4	27	202
Vosges.....	2,266	397,981	392,988	— 1.3	5	30	531
Yonne.....	2,268	372,589	369,608	— 2.5	5	37	485
Total.....	204,000	36,469,836	36,102,921	— 1.2	362	2,865	35,969

REVENUE.		Francs.	EXPENDITURES.		Francs.
<i>Ordinary Resources:</i>			<i>Ordinary Expenditures:</i>		
Direct taxes.....		875,063,198	Public debt and dotations.....		1,197,646,594
Special taxes, assimilated to the direct taxes.....		40,352,004	Ministries.....		1,002,005,326
Stamps and enregistrement.....		564,128,400	Ministry of Justice.....		33,302,000
Produce of forests.....		42,022,500	Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....		11,201,000
Duties.....		341,127,000	Ministry of the Interior.....		107,076,093
Indirect taxes.....		891,332,000	Ministry of Finances.....		18,292,700
Produce of posts.....		111,128,000	Ministry of Public Instruction.....		94,767,068
Produce of telegraphs.....		16,000,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.....		16,401,340
Revenue of universities.....		3,022,227	Ministry of Public Works.....		127,672,775
Revenue of Algeria.....		19,008,584	Ministry of War.....		440,899,060
Reduction of salaries.....		15,333,000	Ministry of the Navy and Colonies.....		152,653,140
Miscellaneous receipts.....		25,300,361	Revenue collection.....		241,078,134
Algerian war-tax.....		13,150,296	Deficits and repayments.....		12,809,900
Total.....		2,467,470,630	Total.....		2,384,739,894
<i>Special Resources:</i>			<i>Special Expenditures:</i>		
Direct taxes.....		253,953,385	Ministry of the Interior.....		201,141,230
Department funds.....		74,700,000	Ministry of Finance.....		116,414,135
Taxes on carriages and horses.....		606,000	Public schools.....		11,171,000
From the public schools.....		700,000	Agriculture and commerce.....		2,201,788
Railroads.....		2,454,800	Public works.....		2,448,200
Official journals.....		200,000	Total.....		333,376,363
Other receipts.....		762,178			
Total.....		333,376,363			

The public debt, according to the budget of 1878, was as follows:

	Interest.	Nominal Capital.
	Francs.	Francs.
1. Consolidated debt.....	541,796,216	15,787,090,033
2. Capital that may be called in.....	442,238,695	6,969,000,000
2. Dette Viagère.....	113,259,233	
Total.....	1,097,284,134	22,756,000,000

On January 1, 1878, the new army law of August 16, 1872, went into operation. Its first article enacts universal liability to military service. Every Frenchman capable of bearing arms must serve for twenty years, namely, four years in the standing army, five years in the reserve of the standing army, five years in the territorial army (landwehr), and six years in the reserve of the territorial army. By a law of July 24, 1878, on the reorganization of the army, France is divided into eighteen districts and subdivisions. Every district is occupied by an army corps. One army corps, moreover, is organized for Algeria. Every district has one or several general magazines of provisions; every subdivision has one or several magazines, which are supplied by the general magazines of the district. In every subdivision of a district, there are one or several recruiting-offices. The active army comprises, therefore, eighteen army corps, exclusive of that of Algeria. Each of the eighteen army corps consists of two divisions of infantry, one brigade of cavalry, one brigade of artillery, one battalion of engineers, one squadron of the train, a general staff, and the subordinate staffs.

The composition of the army, in time of peace, will be as follows:

Infantry (156 regiments, 505 battalions, 2,445 companies).....	279,956
Cavalry.....	67,898
Artillery.....	58,086
Engineers.....	13,551
Train.....	11,486
Total.....	441,007

To this number may be added the second division of the yearly contingent, amounting to about 60,000 men, who serve from six to twelve months, and swell the number of the army to 501,007 men. In time of war, the army will be composed as follows:

Standing army.....	795,000
Reserve of standing army.....	510,000
Territorial army (landwehr).....	600,000
Reserve of territorial army.....	600,000
Total.....	2,505,000

The navy, according to the budget for 1878, was composed as follows:

VESSELS.	Iron-clad.	Unarmed.	Total.	Men.
Vessels fitted out.....	8	86	94	28,431
Vessels for service in the ports and on trial	19	48	67	
Total.....	27	129	156	28,431

According to the plan for the reorganization of the navy, it is to be composed in future as follows: 12 iron-clads, first class; 19 iron-clads, second class; 20 iron-clad gunboats; 8 frigates, 8 corvettes, 38 avisos, 25 transports, 32 gunboats; and, besides, a number of school-ships, tenders, etc.

The following table exhibits the movement of commerce from 1856 to 1872 (in francs):

YEARS.	GENERAL COMMERCE.		SPECIAL COMMERCE.		GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1873....	?	?	3,447,400,000	3,678,900,000	400,000,000	893,000,000
1871....	?	?	3,393,200,000	2,865,000,000	286,000,000	529,000,000
1870....	3,497,800,000	3,455,900,000	2,997,400,000	2,402,100,000	416,000,000	261,000,000
Annual average, 1866-1870....	3,038,100,000	3,887,100,000	3,028,800,000	2,334,700,000	733,000,000	465,000,000
1861-1865....	3,231,100,000	3,448,800,000	2,147,100,000	2,564,800,000	576,000,000	526,000,000
1856-1860....	2,521,100,000	2,812,800,000	1,792,700,000	2,037,900,000	701,000,000	339,000,000

The foreign countries chiefly interested in 1870, were the following (the value being expressed in francs):

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Great Britain.....	549,100,000	523,300,000	904,100,000	842,800,000
Belgium.....	315,800,000	272,000,000	295,000,000	310,860,000
Zollverein.....	230,100,000	85,000,000	253,400,000	80,600,000
Italy.....	321,000,000	234,700,000	230,200,000	201,400,000
Switzerland.....	133,000,000	102,400,000	261,300,000	262,800,000
Spain.....	103,600,000	74,000,000	96,700,000	91,000,000
Russia.....	102,300,000	168,400,000	30,600,000	28,400,000
Turkey.....	142,500,000	133,400,000	61,400,000	64,400,000
United States.....	174,500,000	217,600,000	192,900,000	306,800,000
Argentine Republic.....	99,200,000	104,300,000	68,900,000	62,400,000
British India.....	137,600,000	123,200,000	10,500,000	6,500,000

The movement of shipping, from 1870 to 1872, was as follows:

FLAG.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
French.....	10,261	2,327,000	9,181	2,188,000
Foreign.....	19,662	4,395,000	18,375	2,986,000
Total, 1872....	29,923	6,722,000	27,556	5,174,000
" 1871....	?	6,376,000	?	3,989,000
" 1870....	?	6,582,000	?	3,979,000

The merchant navy, in 1872, was composed as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels of more than sixty tons.....	4,799	902,096
Steamers of more than sixty horse-power.....	316	240,273

According to the report of the Committee of the National Assembly on Railroads, there were, on June 1, 1873:

	Kilometres.*
In operation.....	18,230
In course of construction.....	3,000
To be constructed.....	1,176
Chartered.....	556
Total.....	22,962

Algeria has three roads in operation, from Algiers to Oran, 420 kilometres; from Philippeville to Constantine, 86 kilometres; and the little road from Bona to the mines of Ain-Mokra, 80 kilometres.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in 1870 was 281,352,000, exclusive of 8,660,000 registered letters. It also forwarded 347,959,000 printed matter and parcels, and issued 6,260,000 money-orders. The revenue of the department was, in 1870, 72,246,000 francs; in 1871, 91,242,000. The expenditures, in 1870, for administration, 38,771,000 francs; on subsidies for mail-steamers, 24,590,000; in 1871, for administration, 44,630,000; on subsidies for mail-steamers 22,228,000; surplus in 1870, 8,884,000; in 1871, 24,878,000.

At the end of the year 1871 there were 43,811 kilometres of lines of telegraphs in operation, comprising 122,653 kilometres of wires. The number of telegraph-offices was 3,187.

* One kilometre = 0.62 English mile.

The aggregate revenue, in 1871, 8,484,000 francs; the expenditures, 12,570,000 francs.

At the beginning of the year 1873 the eyes of all France were turned upon the Committee of Thirty, which, in December, 1872, had been elected to draft laws regulating the powers of the President of the Republic and of the National Assembly. The report of the committee was made on February 20th, by the Duke de Broglie. After a brief review of the history of the committee, the report states the reasons which, in the opinion of the majority, made it necessary to restrict the power of the President in his relation to the National Assembly. He is not to have the right to take part in the debate, but on important occasions he shall have the power of setting forth his views to the Assembly. In such cases the Assembly is to adjourn after the President has spoken, and the debate is to be continued on the next day. The report then enumerates the labors which the Assembly has still to perform before being dissolved; it must reorganize the army and the administration, solve the question of municipal government, complete the liberation of the French territory, and prevail upon the Government to assume a resolute attitude with regard to the anti-social question. De Broglie gratefully referred to the services which Thiers had rendered to the country, an acknowledgment which provoked the laughter and noisy remonstrance of the extreme Right. One member accused the committee of servility, and the Duke de Broglie and the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier of being the authors of this compromise. The debate began on February 28th, and the several parties defined their positions. The left centre demanded the consolidation of the republic; the monarchists the reestablishment of the throne; and the Bonapartists an appeal to the *plébiscite*. Gambetta, on February 28th, vehemently attacked the draft, and demanded to know whether the Government adhered to the message of November 13, 1872, or renounced it. He and all radical republicans did not want a republic which trampled under foot the democratic principle; they demanded a republic with all its liberties, with the right of meeting and association, which are even above the law; they demanded a republic

based on the rights of man, and indignantly repelled the draft of the committee. On the part of the extreme Right, General du Temple made another violent attack upon the President, whom he charged with having said every thing, defended every thing, and attacked every thing; with having attacked his legitimate king, dethroned his benefactor, and presided in 1831 at the plundering of the archiepiscopal palace of Paris and the demolition of the cross on the tower of Notre-Dame. In the name of the Government, Dufaure, on March 1st, declared that the Pact of Bordeaux, which left the constitutional question undecided, and regarded the republic for the present as the neutral ground for all parties, must be maintained, and that the report of the committee was not at variance with the message of November 13th. The opposition which the speech of Dufaure met with called out, March 4th, the President himself, who, as he expressed it, desired to "supplement" it. The most important portion of the President's speech was a declaration that he would not advise the proclamation of the "definite republic," but that the National Assembly must not disband without providing good institutions for the provisional republic as it now exists. He was of opinion that, after the conclusion of peace by the liberation of the French territory, the work of the Assembly was fulfilled, and during the present year its labors should be finished. Against Gambetta he declared in favor of a second Chamber as it exists in the United States, and against the Right, that he regarded the republic as the legally-proclaimed Government. In conclusion, he asked the Assembly to accept the draft of the committee. His wish was complied with. The introductory section was adopted by 475 votes against 199. The first four articles which regulate the relations of the President to the National Assembly offered but little interest. An amendment proposed by Belcastille, who demanded that the suspensive veto should not apply to constitutional laws, was rejected. The debates on the fifth article, which was to give fixed institutions to the Provisional Government, were more important. The opposition to this article proceeded from the extreme Right, which considered it as paradox to strengthen a provisional state of things, and from one portion of the Left which was dissatisfied with the forms of this consolidation. The section on the transfer of the constitutional powers was adopted on March 12th by 434 votes against 196, the section on the formation of a second Chamber by 381 votes against 213, the section on the electoral law by 470 against 163 votes, and the whole article by 367 against 227 votes. Finally, on March 18th, the whole draft of the committee was approved by 411 against 234 votes.

On March 15th a new treaty was concluded with the German Government at Berlin, concerning the evacuation of the French territory.

Thanks to the able financial management of President Thiers, the French Government was able to notify Germany that the fourth milliard of the indemnification of war could be paid on May 5, 1873, instead of March 1, 1874, and that the fifth and last would be paid before the close of the year 1873. In consideration of this advanced payment, Germany agreed to evacuate France in July, with the exception of the fortress Verdun, which they would occupy, in the place of Belfort, until the payment of the last milliard. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rémusat, announced the new treaty to the National Assembly, which unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to President Thiers for having well deserved of the country.

The protest of Prince Napoleon against his expulsion from France gave rise, on March 30th, to an animated debate. The Committee of the Assembly moved to pass to the order of the day, but indirectly blamed the Government, declaring itself to be in principle opposed to the expulsion. Minister Dufaure, in defense of the Government, spoke in favor of a simple order of the day, and proposed a law which forbade the members of the ex-imperial family from entering France without the special consent of the Government. The Assembly voted the simple order of the day, in accordance with the wishes of the Government, by a majority of 58. In reply to this vote, Prince Napoleon issued a proclamation to the Corsicans, in which he defended the claims of the Napoleonic family to the throne of France. He protests against the Revolution of September 4, 1870, and against the arbitrary rule of Thiers; he insists that the country was never so oppressed, poor, and unhappy, as under the present rule; and that, by his present conduct, Thiers fully justified the measures which were adopted against him in 1851. As for himself, he claims that he at all times was opposed to any kind of proscription. The secret of the strength of Napoleonism, according to him, consists in the fact that the Napoleonic family twice saved France, and gave to it those social guarantees, without which every state falls into anarchy, and that France twice, by a *plébiscite*, approved these acts. Napoleonism, he says, is feared, because, outside of it, there are only two minorities, one of which desires order without democracy, and the other democracy without order.

On April 1st the President of the National Assembly, Grévy, gave in his resignation. The Assembly on this day had an excited debate on the proposed change of the municipal administration of the city of Lyons. The Committee of the Assembly, in the interest of the Conservative party, proposed to abolish, as has been done in Paris, the office of one maire for the entire city, and to substitute for him a prefect, while the Government will divide the city into as many municipal districts as there are members of the Municipal Council.

The Radicals desired to leave the constitution of the city unchanged. A member of the Left (Lerryer) applied the expression "baggage" to the report, a remark which the Marquis de Gramont designated as "*impertinence*." The President, Grévy, called the latter to order, whereupon the Right showed such marks of disrespect, that the President gave in his resignation. He was immediately reelected by a large majority, but persisted in his refusal to resume the chair. On April 4th the Assembly elected the candidate of the Right, Buffet, as President, by 304 votes against 285, which were given to Martel. Grévy took his seat among the members of the Left. The ex-Maire of Lyons, Barodet, against whom this law for the municipal reform of Lyons had been chiefly directed, was nominated by the Radical party as their candidate for the National Assembly, at a supplementary election held in Paris on April 28th, and he was elected by 180,146 votes against 135,487, which were given to Ch. de Rémusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and 27,000 given to Colonel Stoffel, the candidate of the Legitimists and Orleanists. At another supplementary election, held on May 12th, the Radicals elected four of the five deputies to be chosen.

These successes of the Radical party greatly alarmed the Conservatives. A change in the ministry, which occurred in consequence of the resignation of the ministers Goulard and Jules Simon, greatly increased their dissatisfaction with the Government. Casimir Périer was appointed Minister of the Interior, Béranger, Minister of Public Works, and Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction. Fortoul, thus far Minister of Public Works, was appointed Minister of Public Worship, which department was separated from that of Instruction. This reconstruction of the ministry, and especially the appointment of Casimir Périer, indicated a design of the Government to secure the support of the Left Centre, and to proceed further in the permanent establishment of the conservative republic. Accordingly, the Right Centre, under the presidency of the Duke de Broglie, on May 17th, passed resolutions in behalf of the adoption of stringent measures against the dangers of radicalism. On May 18th the Right, under the leadership of De Larcy, concurred in the resolutions of the Right Centre. When, therefore, on the next day (May 19th) the Government brought in a bill for the organization of the public powers, accompanied by an *exposé* on the necessity of establishing a regular republican government in the place of the provisional republic, the President of the Assembly, Buffet, read an interpellation signed by 106 members of the Right, in which a decidedly conservative policy was demanded. On May 23d the Duke de Broglie attacked the Government for its vacillation and its concessions to the Radical party. On the following day (May

24th) President Thiers himself explained and defended the principles of his administration. He had endeavored not to govern in the interest of any one party, but for the benefit of the whole country; and he assumed the entire responsibility for the reconstruction of his ministry. The Conservatives declared themselves not satisfied with this declaration, and, in the afternoon, Ernoul moved a resolution that the Assembly express their regret that the recent changes in the ministry did not afford to the conservative interests the desired satisfaction. The order of the day, proposed by Minister Dufaure, was rejected by 362 votes against 348, and the motion of Ernoul adopted by 360 against 344. President Thiers at once gave in his resignation, and the same was done by the ministry. A motion, made by the Left, not to accept the resignation of Thiers, was lost, by 368 against 339 votes. By 390 votes Marshal MacMahon was then elected President of the Republic. In reply to the deputation which notified him of the election, MacMahon declared that he accepted the offered dignity, and that, with the assistance of God, and with the support of the army—which would always be an army of the law—he would complete the work of the liberation of the country and the restoration of moral order. The new ministry, appointed by the President was composed of the following members: Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke de Broglie; Keeper of the Seal, and Minister of Justice, Ernoul; Minister of the Interior, Beulé; Minister of Finances, Magne; Minister of War, General de Cissey; Minister of the Navy, Vice-Admiral de Dampierre d'Hornoy; Minister of Public Instruction, Worship, and Fine Arts, Bathie; Minister of Public Works, Deseilligny; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, De la Boullerie. The Minister of War, Cissey, resigned after a few days, and, in his place, General du Barail was appointed (May 29th). Of the new ministers, the Duke de Broglie was regarded as a moderate Orleanist, Magne as a devoted, and Deseilligny and Dampierre d'Hornoy as moderate Bonapartists; most of the others as Legitimists. Nearly all, with the exception of Magne, were believed to be decided Catholics. In his first message to the National Assembly, the new President announced that he would loyally carry out the will of the majority of the Assembly.

The long negotiations for a fusion of the two French branches of the Bourbon family appeared at the beginning of the year so near a successful close, that papers of both parties announced the fusion as an accomplished fact. The report proved, however, to be premature. Count de Chambord, in a letter to Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans, one of the most active leaders of the fusion party, declined to make the least concessions to the flag of the revolution, and both the heads of the Orleans family and

the bulk of the Orleanist party were not ready yet for an unconditional surrender. The negotiations for a union were, however, continued, and on the 5th of August the chief of the house of Orleans, the Count de Paris, took the decisive step and paid to the Count de Chambord a visit at the latter's residence at Frohsdorf, in which he formally and unreservedly recognized the head of the elder Bourbon line as the only legitimate claimant to the throne of France. This important act had received the approval of all members of the house of Orleans. The Duke de Nemours and the Count de Chartres had been foremost in advocating it. As the Duke d'Aumale, as the president of the court-martial which had to try Marshal Bazaine, could not leave Paris, the Prince de Joinville offered to accompany the Count de Paris. He preceded the latter to Frohsdorf, and arranged the ceremonial. The Count de Chambord awaited the Count de Paris in his *salon*, received him standing, reached out his hand to him, seated himself, while at the same time he asked his guest also to be seated. The Count de Paris in his own name and in the name of all the members of his house paid his respectful homage to his majesty King Henry V., not only as the head of the house of Bourbon, but as the only representative of the monarchical principle in France, and expressed the hope that the time would come when the French nation would understand that its salvation was only in this principle. The Count de Chambord embraced his cousin, and on the same day returned the visit.

It was expected that this fusion of the two branches of the house of Bourbon would soon be followed by the formal proclamation of Henry V. as King of France. The prominent men of the party, among them the Duke de Broglie, announced the restoration of royalty as near at hand. It was hoped that the Count de Chambord would find it compatible with his ultra-conservative principles to conciliate the moderate Liberals and all the vacillating elements which were not unconditionally opposed to his return, by some concessions. These hopes were rudely cut short by a letter which the count, on October 27th, addressed to a prominent Legitimist, M. de Chesnelong. In this letter the count declares that he will never consent to become the legitimate king of the Revolution, to sacrifice his honor and to inaugurate the restoration of monarchy by an act of weakness. He refers to the fact that the Count de Paris made his submission to the legitimate king contingent on no conditions, and that the offer of the presidency to Marshal MacMahon was likewise unconditional. He claims the right of expecting the same confidence, and of inspiring the same feeling of security. "My person," the prince says, "is nothing; my principle is every thing. France will see the end of all trials as soon as she will understand this. I am the pilot who alone is able to lead the vessel into

the port. France cannot perish, for our Saviour still loves his Frenchmen, and, if God has decreed the salvation of a nation, he sees to it that the sceptre of justice is placed in such hands only as are strong enough to carry it."

This letter fell like a bomb-shell among the royalists. When the National Assembly met, on November 5th, all idea of an immediate restoration of the monarchy under Henry V. had been abandoned, and the best expedient was thought to be, to prolong the powers of President MacMahon. The Right favored an extension of the presidency of MacMahon to ten years, the Bonapartists preferred to limit it to five years; the President himself declared in favor of seven years. In his message to the National Assembly, the President strongly expressed his desire that the proposal to determine the duration of his power should be discussed and voted upon before the other constitutional bills. Immediately after the reading of the message, a motion made by General Changarnier, in the name of the entire Right, to prolong the powers of the President for a period of ten years, was declared to be urgent, and referred to a special committee; while a motion by the Bonapartist Echasseriaux, to take on January 4, 1874, a general vote of the French people on the question, whether the empire or the Bourbons should be restored, or the republic be maintained, was not taken into immediate consideration. The special committee of fifteen, to which the motion of Changarnier had been referred, and in which the Left happened to have a majority, declared itself in favor of discussing the constitutional bills, before the prolongation of the powers of the President (to which in that case they were not opposed) should be granted. The National Assembly, on November 19th, rejected the amendment of the Bonapartist Echasseriaux, which was supported by Rouher, and a member of the extreme Left, Naquet, by 499 against 88 votes, and on November 20th adopted, by 878 against 810 votes, the amendment offered by Depeyre, which provides for a prolongation of the powers of the President to seven years, and for the appointment of a committee of thirty, for preparing a report on the constitutional bills. Immediately after the adoption of this amendment, the ministry offered to the President their resignations. The President requested them to remain in office until he could reconstruct the cabinet. This took place on November 25th. The Duke de Broglie remained the Vice-President and the head of the Council; the Bonapartist Magne retained the important department of the finances; of the other members of the old cabinet, Du Barail, De Fourton, Deselligny, and Dampierre d'Hornay, likewise entered the new. Of the new members of the cabinet, the Duke de Decazes was Minister of Foreign Affairs; Depeyre, Minister of Justice; De Larcy, Minister of Public Works.

On the day before, Leon Say had made a violent attack upon the old cabinet. He brought forward his interpellation, asking the ministry why it had delayed ordering elections for the vacant seats in the Assembly. He accused the Government of having postponed those elections in the interest of their own party, and concluded with the words: "History will say of the cabinet of May 24th, that it began with the corruption of the press, and ended with the falsification of the elections." The Government was defended by M. Beulé, the Minister of the Interior, and the order of the day "pure and simple," which was proposed by a member of the Right and accepted by the ministry, was adopted by 364 against 314.

On December 14th, the Republican party obtained a great success at four supplementary elections for the National Assembly, in the departments of Seine-et-Oise, Finistère, and Aude. All the four seats were carried by the Republican candidates; the next greatest number of votes were received by the Bonapartists, the royalists being everywhere lowest on the poll.

Among the memorable events of the year belongs the trial of Marshal Bazaine. This began on October 6th, the Duke d'Aumale being president of the court. On December 10th, the court sentenced Bazaine to degradation and death; but immediately after the sentence all the members of the court signed the following appeal to mercy: "The court-martial has just pronounced judgment, and with the sanction of the Minister of War we have the honor to communicate to you. As jurymen our consciences alone must guide us, and as judges it has been our duty to apply an inexorable law. The marshal, however, received the command of the army under the most unfortunate circumstances, and the court cannot forget that every time he was engaged on the battle-field he was equal to himself. Neither can the army forget the glorious services rendered by the volunteers of 1831." In compliance with this appeal, Marshal MacMahon commuted the sentence of death into twenty years of seclusion. He also decided that Marshal Bazaine is to bear the effects of military degradation, but spares him the humiliating ceremony usually attending it. The sentence of the marshal will be carried out on the Island of Sainte-Marguerite, opposite Cannes.

Although the conservative majority of the National Assembly did not dare to accomplish, as it desired, the restoration of a monarchy in the course of the year 1873, the party which prefers a monarchical form of government under Henry V. as King of France to any other form of government, continues in the ascendancy in the National Assembly, and is eagerly intent upon smoothing the way for the realization of its projects. Though not on the throne, the Count de Chambord is now re-

garded as their legitimate king by a larger number of Frenchmen than at any previous period of his life. His movements during the coming year will therefore be of greater importance and command general attention. It is a noteworthy fact that the legitimacy of the uncompromising standard-bearer of legitimate principles is not beyond dispute. During the violent conflicts between monarchists and republicans in 1873, the latter recalled the fact that soon after the deliverance of his mother, the Duchesse de Berry, on September 29, 1820, which took place seven months after the death of the Duke de Berry, a protest of the Duke Louis Philippe of Orleans, then in London, was published, in which the pregnancy of the duchess was declared to be simulated and the child to be spurious. The duke disowned subsequently the project, but, when it was republished after he had become King of France, he did not consider it necessary to repeat his disavowal. Another doubt of the legitimacy of the Count de Chambord is based upon the fact that his father, before his marriage with the Neapolitan princess, the mother of the count, lived in morganatic union with a young English lady, Miss Brown, which was not recognized by Louis XVIII., but was never lawfully dissolved. A number of republican papers discussed these questions, without, however, producing the least impression upon the minds of the Legitimists. Although a number of letters and manifestoes of the count have been published since 1871, in which year he assumed for the first time, in signing a proclamation, dated from Chambord, the title of King, he has never officially announced his political programme. He has invariably professed himself a devoted partisan of the Catholic religion and the rights of the papacy, and has repeatedly declared that he would not make the acceptance of the throne contingent upon any previous conditions; but that, when restored to the throne, he would be willing to make reasonable concessions to public opinion. The count has been married since November 16, 1846, to the Princess Maria Theresa, Archduchess of Austria-Este, but the marriage has remained without offspring, and with his death the elder and main line of the French Bourbons is therefore likely to become extinct. The heir-apparent to the throne is the chief of the younger line of the French Bourbons, or the house of Orleans, Louis Philippe, Count de Paris.* Born on August 24, 1838, he was only four years old when he lost his father, Duke Ferdinand of Orleans, the eldest son of King Louis Philippe. When he was ten years old, the house of Orleans lost the throne by the Revolution of 1848. During the civil war in the United States, he served for some time

* In view of the political importance which the events in France and Spain have again given to the famous house of Bourbon, we give this year a genealogical table (see page 304) of this house, which shows the relationship of all the different branches, and the names of all the living male members.

MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

LOUIS XIII., KING OF FRANCE, 610 (d. 1643).

[illegible]

with his brother, the Duke de Chartres, in the Federal army. Since then, he has lived mostly in England and written a work on "Trade Unions." Like most of the princes of his house, he has anxiously courted popularity by a liberal appearance, while on the other hand he has been equally eager in desiring the reconciliation with the Count de Chambord. He is married to Maria Isabella, the eldest daughter of his uncle, the Duke de Montpensier, and in 1873 had three children, two daughters and one son, Louis Philippe, born February 6, 1869. The only brother of the Count de Paris, Robert, Duke de Chartres, is married to a daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and has four children, two daughters and two sons, Robert, born 1866, and Henry, born 1867. Of the four uncles of the Count de Paris, the oldest, Louis, Duke de Nemours, born 1814, has of late taken but little part in political life. The second uncle, Francis, Prince de Joinville, born 1818, is a member of the National Assembly, and has again been recognized by the government of the republic as a vice-admiral of the French Navy. The third, Henry, Duke d'Aumale (born 1822), has been, since the overthrow of the empire, the most active among the princes of the house of Orleans in promoting the interests of the family. He became a member of the National Assembly for the department of Oise, joined the Right Centre, and by an impressive speech, made in May, 1871, in vindication of the tricolored flag, for a time arrested the fusion movement between the Orleanists and Legitimists. In December, 1871, he was elected a member of the French Academy, and in 1872 he was appointed president of the court-martial by which Bazaine was tried. His name has repeatedly been mentioned in connection with the temporary presidency of the republic, whenever the Right and the Right Centre thought of displacing Thiers. The fourth uncle, Antony, Duke de Montpensier, who is married to the only sister of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, born 1824, has, since the Revolution of 1868 drove him from Spain, not taken part in political life. The prospects of the second monarchical party, the Bonapartists, seemed to receive a fatal blow by the death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon III., which occurred at Chiselhurst, on January 9, 1873. The princes of the houses Bonaparte and Murat, and a number of prominent statesmen and generals, as Rouher, the Duke de Palikao, Marshal Canrobert, and General Fleury, assembled at the funeral, and the prince imperial was announced as Napoleon IV. to the party; but the funeral, though very numerous attended, did not give a favorable impression of the political strength of the Bonapartist party. In the course of the year the prospects of the party appeared, however, to improve. The superior talent of the parliamentary leader of the party, Rouher, was generally recognized and widely felt. When

Marshal MacMahon was elected President of the Republic, an ardent Bonapartist, Magne, was appointed Minister of Finance, and he retained this influential position when the ministry was reconstructed in November. Among the new prefects who were appointed by Marshal McMahon in place of the removed republicans, the Bonapartists were believed to have secured the lion's share, as most of the new prefects were believed to sympathize, at least secretly, with the schemes of the Bonapartists. The young Prince Napoleon (Napoleon IV.) declared in a speech which he made on the Napoleon-day, August 15th, that in the paternal inheritance he found the principle of popular sovereignty, and that he would always remain faithful to the principle: "Every thing for the people and through the people." The more anxious the Legitimists appeared to curtail universal suffrage, the more confident the Bonapartists became in their urgent demands for a new *plébiscite*. The "Red Prince," faithful to his liberal professions under the empire, advocated a fusion of Bonapartists and republicans in defense of universal suffrage, which, however, found but little favor with the outright republicans.

The head of the republic, Marshal MacMahon, observed the most absolute silence with regard to the rival schemes of the two great monarchical parties. He claimed to have no other aspiration than to be the defender of society and of the conservative interests against the subversive theories of the Radicals. When he returned from his captivity in Germany to Paris, on March 18, 1871, the government of Thiers placed him at the head of the army against the insurgents. He justified the confidence placed in him so fully, that Thiers, in a report made to the General Assembly on April 27th, called him the chevalier without fear and reproach of our times. At the supplementary elections, held on July 2, 1871, several departments requested MacMahon to be a candidate, and a large portion of the Assembly at that time desired to lean on him against Thiers, and even, if it should appear necessary, to substitute him for Thiers. But MacMahon emphatically declared that he was not now and did not wish to become a politician, and that he intended to keep entirely aloof from political struggles, both in defense of the republican form of government and against it. When a committee of the Assembly investigated the causes of the revolution of September 4th, he assumed the entire responsibility for the misfortunes which followed the march of his army from Châlons to Sedan. A subscription started by the *Figaro* to offer him a sword of honor after the battle of Reichshofen, produced more than 40,000 francs, but MacMahon refused the sword, and presented the sum collected to a charitable institution. In January, 1872, the conservative party in Paris again urged him to become a candidate for the National Assembly, but he again de-

clined. When Thiers, in the same month, intended to offer his resignation, MacMahon, in the name of the entire army, asked him to withdraw it. Thus he remained entirely aloof from the progress of the political strife, until in May, 1873, the conservative parties unanimously appealed to his patriotism, to assume the presidency. Since then he has given no indication whether he favors the now united royalists, or the Bonapartists; he only claims to be determined to protect the conservative interests represented by the majority of the National Assembly. He appears to be in strong sympathy with the Catholic tendencies, which have made so great progress among the politicians of France since 1870.

The new President of the National Assembly, Louis Joseph Buffet, had been Minister of Finance in the imperial ministry, formed by Emile Ollivier, on January 2, 1870. He distinguished himself by a cautious and economical administration, and inspired the mercantile circles with great confidence. When Ollivier was prevailed upon, in 1870, by the Right, to consent to a *plébiscite*, he resigned. He was elected to the National Assembly for the department Vosges, and joined the Right Centre. Thiers, having been elected chief of the executive power, offered to him again the ministry of finance, which he declined. As one of the leaders of the Right Centre, he has repeatedly made severe attacks upon the policy of Thiers. With regard to the rival claims of royalists and Bonapartists, he has observed a great reserve.

The most prominent of the now united royalist party, embracing the former Legitimists and Orleanists, is Duke Albert de Broglie, a son of Duke Achille Léone Victor Charles de Broglie, and grandson, by his mother, of Madame de Staël. He was, until 1869, entirely foreign to political life, devoting himself entirely to literary labors, which early gained him a great reputation, and in 1862 the reception into the Academy. In 1869 he presented himself in the department of Eure as a candidate of the Opposition for the Corps Législatif, but was defeated, the Bonapartist candidate receiving over 14,000 votes against 8,800 which were given to him. In February, 1871, he was elected as a representative of the department of Eure to the National Assembly. On February 19th he was appointed ambassador and plenipotentiary extraordinary in London, but attended, nevertheless, frequently the National Assembly. As he several times voted against the Government, of which he was the diplomatic agent, the republican press demanded his removal, and at his own request the Count d'Harcourt was, on May 1, 1872, appointed in his place. In the National Assembly he was head of the Right Centre and the leader of the entire conservative opposition against Thiers. In February, 1873, he made the report of the Committee of Thirty on the powers of the President and the National As-

sembly; in May he forced the resignation of Thiers, and became prime-minister under the new administration of MacMahon. This position he retained when, in November, the cabinet was reconstructed. Broglie was, with Dupanloup, Montalembert, and Lacordaire, a founder of the *Correspondant*, the organ of a liberal Catholic school, which believes in the possibility of reconciling the Catholic Church with the progress of science. Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, is now, with his friend Broglie, one of the acknowledged leaders of the royalist party in the Chamber, and several other contributors to the *Correspondant* are among the prominent men of the party. Before the meeting of the National Council, the entire school, including Bishop Dupanloup, declared themselves opposed to the dogmatization of papal infallibility, but they all submitted to the promulgated decree of the Council, except Father Hyacinthe, who joined the Old Catholics, and became Old Catholic parish priest in the city of Geneva. The bitter quarrels of the school of the *Correspondant* with the *Unités* and the ultramontane party appeared for a time to have subsided, but at the end of the year again broke out with great violence in a correspondence between Bishop Dupanloup and Louis Veuillot.

On the whole, the Catholic Church appeared, in 1873, to exercise greater influence upon the popular mind than at any time since 1830. During the summer months, the pilgrimages to several places where the Blessed Virgin Mary was reported to have appeared assumed extraordinary dimensions, and even became of political importance, as it was common at the pilgrimages to sing hymns, in which the restoration of Henry V. was prayed for. A large portion of the National Assembly declared itself in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and the office of a special ambassador near the Pope was continued.

The Reformed Church of France had another important session of the General Assembly, which completed the reorganization of the church on an orthodox basis. (See REFORMED CHURCH.)

The thirteenth biennial meeting of the Synod of the Union of Evangelical Churches in France opened on the 21st of August, at St. Jean-du-Gard, in the valley of the Cevennes. The meeting attracted more than the usual degree of interest. M. Bersier, of Paris, was chosen president; M. Théodore Monod preached the opening sermon. Application for admission to the Union was made by the church at Rion, consisting of ninety-three members. The total number of members of the churches, exclusive of this one, was estimated to be 2,551, showing an increase of thirty members since the preceding meeting of the Synod. It was represented that the church at Nice, of which the Rev. M. Pilatte was pastor, and the Evangelical Church at Lyons, would join the Union before the next meeting.

The anniversaries of the French Protestant religious and benevolent societies were held in May. Their various reports give the following facts in relation to their condition and operations:

The receipts of the *French Bible Society* for the year were 89,000 francs, and its expenditures 83,000 francs. The society had sent forth 16,784 copies of the Bible. The British and Foreign Bible Society had also circulated 88,312 copies, of which 75,000 were sold.—The library of the *French Protestant Historical Society* was increasing in interest and value by occasional additions of manuscripts and documents. The important work, "La France Protestante," was being supplemented by a committee, of which M. Berdier was president. Papers were read at the anniversary on "The Origin of Protestantism in Hungary," and on "The Foundation of a College in Geneva."—The *Tract Society* had met its deficit, and had a capital of 25,000 francs. It was reprinting the tracts which its efforts during the war had exhausted. The legality of tract-distribution was discussed. The conclusion was reached that there is no possibility of placing one's self in a perfectly legal position on this point.—The receipts of the *Protestant Bible Society* were 89,000 francs, and its expenses 28,000

francs. It had circulated 25,000 copies of the Scriptures.—The receipts of the *French Missionary Society* were 175,574 francs; its expenses 191,862 francs. At the Basuto mission, the French missionaries were assisted by 57 native catechists. The schools were attended by 2,061 children, and 321 adults; and 200 children had been baptized. Hopeful reports were received from the missions at Senegal and Tabiti.—The receipts of the *Central Protestant Evangelization Society* were 183,000 francs; its expenses were 199,000 francs. The society employed 95 agents, and was acting on 200 different points in France. Twenty-five stations had become official parishes. The theological school at Batignolles was prosperous.—The receipts of the *Society for the Encouragement of Elementary Schools* were 91,000 francs. The society needed a more liberal supply of funds. It had helped 168 schools. Its normal school for girls at Boissy St.-Leger, and that for boys at Courbesois, were prospering. The Protestant church at Reims had built a very fine school establishment, at a cost of 200,000 francs.—The expenses of the *Sunday-school Society* had been met; 950 Sunday-schools were known to exist in France. The celebrations of the 1st of May were attended by 9,000 children of the Sunday-schools.

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GEARY, JOHN WHITE, Governor of Kansas, and of Pennsylvania, major-general of volunteers in the late war, an American soldier and statesman, born near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pa., December 30, 1819; died in Harrisburg, Pa., February 8, 1873. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, but a highly-educated and refined gentleman. He had attempted to give his sons, of whom John was the fourth, a collegiate education, but his loss of property and subsequent sudden death compelled the son to leave Jefferson College, which he had entered, and contribute his part toward the support of the family. He taught school for a little time, then went into a commercial house in Pittsburgh, but presently turned to mathematics and the study of civil engineering, and at the same time studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never practised. Finding ample employment as a civil engineer in Kentucky, he after a little time accumulated enough to pay off his father's debts, which he did, through his mother. He was next appointed assistant-superintendent and engineer of the Alleghany Portage Railroad. He was thus engaged when war was declared against Mexico in 1846. Pennsylvania furnished two regiments for that war, and the Highlanders recruited by Captain Geary were attached to the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, which organized by the election of Wm. B. Roberts, of Uniontown, as

colonel, John W. Geary as lieutenant-colonel, and Wm. Brindle as Major. Early in January, 1847, this regiment left Pittsburg for New Orleans, the First having gone a few days before. The regiment joined the army of General Scott, at Vera Cruz, having been assigned to Quitman's division, and participated in all the battles and conflicts in and around the city of Mexico. Colonel Roberts, from failing health, was too ill to command his regiment at Contreras and Garita de Belen, in which engagements Lieutenant-Colonel Geary commanded, and handled his men with skill. After the capture of the city of Mexico, Colonel Roberts died, and Geary was elected to the colonelcy, returning with his regiment after nearly two years of arduous service. In January, 1849, he was appointed, by President Pierce, first Postmaster of San Francisco, with authority to establish the postal service throughout California. He was the first American Alcalde of San Francisco, and "Judge of the First Instance in and for the District of San Francisco." These positions were of Mexican origin, the alcalde being sheriff, probate judge, etc., with the functions of a mayor or police magistrate. The Judge of First Instance held a court, with civil and criminal jurisdiction, as well as admiralty powers. The manner in which Colonel Geary exercised these varied functions may be inferred from the fact that he was unanimously reelected, and con-

tinued to hold the offices until the new constitution abolished them. In May, 1850, he was chosen the first Mayor of San Francisco, and controlled the dangerous element of that day with marked ability. He took a leading part in the formation of the new constitution for California, and, being chairman of the Territorial Democratic Committee, aided materially in the election of John Bigler, the first Governor of California. He returned home in 1852, and did not take any public part in the affairs of the country until 1856, when, after declining the governorship of Utah, he was appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas. One of Governor Geary's first acts was to interpose a force of United States troops against three Missouri regiments, well armed and supported by artillery. He prevailed upon them to retire, a conflict was prevented, and in a few months he was able to report to Washington that order had been completely reestablished. The murder of Haynes, almost in the presence of Governor Geary, and the action of Judge Lecompte in turning the murderer loose, brought about the resignation of Governor Geary. In June, 1861, he raised the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. His first laurels were won at Bolivar Heights, where he received his first wound. His next achievement was the routing of General Hill, at Leesburg. On the 25th of April, 1862, Colonel Geary was commissioned a brigadier-general. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August following, he was wounded in the foot and arm, and was compelled to retire from the field. In consequence of these wounds he did not participate in the battle of Antietam, but returned on the 25th of September with his arm still in a sling, and was enthusiastically received. The command of the Second Division of the Second Corps devolved on General Geary soon after, and the conspicuous part which he acted in the battle of Chancellorsville, in May following, earned for him the highest commendations. At the memorable battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, General Geary again distinguished himself. Single-handed his division fought Ewell's corps at great disadvantage but with signal success. Two hundred prisoners and four thousand small-arms were captured by the Second Division, and twelve hundred lay dead in front of his lines. In September, 1863, the corps to which General Geary's division was attached was ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland, under General Hooker, to aid in repairing the fearful disaster at Chickamauga. The battle of Wauhatchie was the first considerable engagement in which General Geary took part in the West. This victory was highly important, as the subsistence of the army at Chattanooga depended upon it. Generals Grant, Hooker, Thomas, and others, rode upon the field after the battle, and personally congratulated General Geary upon his achievement. In the following month, Geary's divi-

sion was selected to storm the enemy's stronghold on Lookout Mountain, which, after a terrible struggle, was successful. It was here that his son, a most promising young man of eighteen, who had left his class in Jefferson College to enter the service of his country, a lieutenant in Knapp's battery, fell while sighting his gun. Then followed the battles of Mission Ridge, Pine Knob, Pine Hill, Lost Mountain, and Peach-Tree Creek, terminating with the triumphant entry into Atlanta, September 2, 1864. General Geary, in his official report, gives a striking summary of the "hundred days' fight" of this eventful campaign, terminating so brilliantly for the Federal forces. The part which General Geary enacted in Sherman's famous "march to the sea" was equally creditable. His command was the first to enter Savannah, after its evacuation; and, in consideration of the services of his division in the capture of Fort Jackson, he was appointed Military Governor of Savannah. In January, 1865, having been promoted to be major-general, he started upon the "march through the Carolinas," encountering and overcoming innumerable difficulties, until he reached Raleigh, in April, at which time General Lee had surrendered, and the civil war had come to an end. Peace soon followed, and the troops of the Twentieth Corps, to which Geary's division was then attached, were marched, through Richmond, to Washington, and disbanded. It was impossible for one who had taken so prominent a part in public affairs, and who had gained so wide a reputation, to remain long in private life. Toward the close of Governor Curtin's term, General Geary was widely spoken of as his successor. His great popularity among the soldiers, and his general acceptability, rendered his nomination almost certain. He was elected in 1866, by a large majority, and was reelected in 1869. He had retired from the gubernatorial office only two weeks previous to his death. In person Governor Geary was tall, erect, and finely proportioned; in manners genial, courteous, and easily accessible; possessed great powers of application, force of will, clearness of perception, and soundness of judgment; and he was as exemplary in his moral and religious character as he was energetic in action and firm in judgment.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN 1878. Another year has passed, and though great and important discoveries have been made, yet the two questions which for years past have occupied the minds of all those who are interested in geographical research remain not wholly solved. Of all the expeditions to the arctic regions, not one has been able to reach a latitude which qualified them to assert positively the existence or non-existence of an open circumpolar sea. Our gallant but unfortunate fellow-citizen Captain C. F. Hall attained the highest latitude yet made by any modern explorer, and, had he

lived, he might have reached and entered this circumpolar sea, if one exists; the European expeditions, though making some discoveries on other points, threw no light on this question, and did not reach so high a latitude as in former years.

In African discovery, though we have learned many interesting facts concerning some tribes hitherto unknown or but little known, and a British army has penetrated to Coomassie, yet the question of the ultimate sources of the Nile can hardly be said to be solved.

At no period of the century has death reaped such a harvest among geographers as in the two years ending with November, 1873.

Captain C. F. HALL, whose death occurred from apoplexy or heart-disease November 8, 1871, was a man whom the cause of geographical research could ill afford to lose. He was not an eminent scientist in any direction; bred to journalism, he knew little of astronomy, and less probably of the other physical sciences; he was not a sailor, and had found it necessary to confide the actual command of his vessel to an experienced whaling-captain; but with all these deficiencies he was full of a grand and noble enthusiasm which enabled him to surmount all obstacles, and to push on in spite of obstructions till he reached a latitude within 74° of the pole. He was, moreover, a keen observer, a careful and thorough explorer, and his brave heart and strong common-sense compensated in a large degree for his lack of science.

Of Dr. LIVINGSTONE we have spoken at length elsewhere (*see* LIVINGSTONE, DAVID, in this volume).

But, aside from these, there are many others to whom geographical science owes a debt of gratitude, who have passed away within the year. Vice-Admiral Sir ROBERT J. L. MCCLURE, the arctic explorer, died October 17, 1873. He first practically demonstrated the possibility of the Northwest passage (*see* MCCLURE, Vice-Admiral ROBERT J., in October Foreign Obituaries, in this volume); JOHN ARROWSMITH, F. R. G. S., F. R. A. S., the celebrated map-maker of London, died May 2, 1873, whose maps for half a century have maintained the highest reputation for accuracy and beauty (*see* ARROWSMITH, in May Foreign Obituaries in this volume); Mrs. SOMERVILLE, the author of works on "Physical Geography," "The Connection of the Sciences," etc., died in December, 1872; MATTHEW F. MAURY, LL. D., hydrographer and professor in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and author of "Physical Geography of the Sea," and of a series of geographical text-books, died February 1, 1873 (*see* MAURY, MATTHEW F., in this volume); Count de STRZELECKI, a famous Australian explorer of thirty or forty years ago, died October 6, 1873 (*see* STRZELECKI, in October Foreign Obituaries in this volume); Captain HENRY BLOSSE LYNCH, O. B., of the late Indian navy, died in Paris, April 14, 1873, a brilliant and daring explorer, whose discoveries in

Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and India, were of great importance (*see* LYNCH, H. B., in April Foreign Obituaries in this volume); Rev. Prof. ADAM SEDGWICK, LL. D., an eminent geologist and geographer in the infancy of geological science (*see* SEDGWICK, ADAM, in this volume); and General CHARLES RICHARD FOX, son of the third Lord Holland, an extensive traveller and accurate observer, died in April, 1873. His services to the Royal Geographical Society of London were of great importance (*see* FOX, General CHARLES RICHARD, in April Foreign Obituaries in this volume). The literary contributions of the year to geographical science have been somewhat numerous. The principal volumes published in this country, having a direct relation to geography during the year, were the following:

Report of the Colorado River Expedition to the Smithsonian Institution.

Lieutenant George M. Wheeler's Second Report to the War Department of Explorations in Arizona and Nevada.

Report of the Colorado Expedition (Professor F. V. Hayden's) to the Bureau of Geography.

Report of the Chief Signal-Officer to the War Department. By General A. J. Myer.

Vol. II., Geological Survey of Ohio. By Prof. J. S. Newberry, State Geologist.

Report of Geological Survey of Maine. By Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, State Geologist.

Report of the Yale College Expedition of 1873 to the Rocky Mountain Region. By Prof. O. C. Marsh.

Topographical Survey of the Adirondack Wilderness. By V. Colvin.

The Land of Moab. By Rev. H. B. Tristram.

Physical Geography. By Matthew F. Maury, LL. D.

Physical Geography. By A. Guyot, Ph. D., LL. D.

Physical Geography (Science Primer). By A. Geikie.

A "Deep-Sea Exploring Expedition" left England on board H. M. ship *Challenger* in December, 1872, for a three years' cruise in all the oceans, to make constant observations on the depth and temperature of the waters, and also collections of marine vegetable and animal products. The scientific corps of naturalists who accompany the naval surveyors in this expedition are under the direction of Prof. Wyville Thomson, F. R. S. Accounts of their progress and discoveries have been forwarded by Prof. Thomson to *Nature*, a periodical of which he is one of the editors. It is expected that the expedition will throw much light on the variations of temperature in different parts of the great oceans, on the possibility of the maintenance of the lower forms of animal life at great depths and under enormous pressures, and on the countless new forms of life in the ocean-depths. The English Admiralty have for many years been engaged in surveys of the coast-lines as well as of the oceans and large seas which at any point wash the coasts of their numerous colonies. The United States Coast Survey has been doing a similar work on its coasts, and has also established in the interior stations connecting geodetically with the triangulation of the coasts,

to determine the true latitude and longitude of points in each State and Territory of the central belt. Chief-Justice Daly gave the following *résumé* of the Coast Survey work for the year 1873 before the American Geographical Society, in January, 1874:

It has embraced operations upon the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, which in the summer have been carried on on the northern coasts, and during the winter on the southern. The Atlantic portion has embraced surveys around the coast of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey, particularly on the coast of Maine and adjacent islands, with which have been connected hydrographical labors, especially with reference to the tides and currents. The harbors between Portland and New York, and the harbors in the Chesapeake, have been examined for the preparation of sailing directions. On the coast of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the surveys of rivers, inlets, bays, etc., have either been begun or continued, and many observations have been made at different stations for latitude and longitude. Special observations have been made near North Adams, Mass., for the determination of terrestrial gravity; at Port Jervis, N. Y., for the magnetic elements; and, in the geodetic connection between the Atlantic and Western coasts, points have been occupied as far as Colorado; so that now every State and Territory of the Union along the belt including the thirty-ninth parallel has at least one point accurately determined in latitude and longitude. The same kind of general labors has been carried on upon the Pacific coast. It has consisted of field and hydrographic work on the coast of California and the neighboring islands and bays; the continuation of the important surveys of Columbia River, Puget Sound, and the adjacent bays and inlets, deep-sea soundings, the geographical reconnaissance of the coast, and special surveys of the harbors of Alaska. The expedition under the direction of William H. Dall to the Aleutian Islands and vicinity for observations is especially interesting. It has embraced observations upon the meteorology, specific gravity, and temperature of the sea-water, both at the surface and at various depths, and of the nature and direction of the oceanic currents of the North Pacific, as well as of the tides of the Aleutian Islands, which have been found to be of a compound and very complex character. The climate of the islands is found to be mild and uniform, not as cold as Philadelphia, but the barometer is subject to many and extreme fluctuations. Surveys have been made of several harbors, especially of the harbor of Kyska, with reference to its feasibility as the landing-station of the Japanese cable, which after the examination of the other harbors appears to be the only one that meets all the requirements. Islands were ascertained to be erroneously located, and reefs assumed as connecting islands were found not to exist. Deep-sea soundings were taken, and no current appears to exist in the eastern part of Behring Sea. Collections were made of prohibitory crania from caves, and of bone and stone implements and carvings. It was found that the fauna and flora do not exhibit Asiatic influences in a westerly direction, but, on the contrary, become more arctic and meagre in their character until at last, on the westernmost island, they are nearly wholly arctic. An important survey of the Mexican portion of the Gulf coast has, under the direction of the Navy Department, been made by Commander F. H. Baker, U. S. N.

The approaching transit of Venus, which will be best observed in the Southern Hemisphere, and in its higher latitudes, has given a new impulse, though not a very powerful one, to Antarctic explorations, having mainly in view the selection of a place or places on or

near the Antarctic Continent, which should be adapted for taking the necessary observations.

But the interest in oceanic geography has mainly centred in Arctic discoveries and explorations. First among these is the American expedition of the *Polaris* under the direction of Captain Charles F. Hall. The detailed account of the events of this expedition, the death of Captain Hall, the exposure of nineteen of the crew for nearly six months on a floating field of ice; and the rescue of the remainder of the crew by Scottish whalers, is given in full in the article *NAVY, U. S.*, in this volume. The results of their explorations were rather negative than positive, but nevertheless of considerable importance. The open Polar Sea of Drs. Kane and Hayes was found to be only a broad sound terminating in Robeson's Channel. There may be still farther north an open Polar Sea, but as yet there is no proof of its existence. There were, of course, observations of temperature, and of botanical and zoological productions, as well as of coast lines and soundings, and a higher latitude was attained by fifty miles or thereabouts on the water, and by more than that amount on land, than has ever been recorded. Had Captain Hall's life been spared, it was his intention to have pushed his explorations by land to the pole. He was convinced that there was no water-passage practicable to a point much above that he had already reached. But his death so far disorganized the expedition that very little was done subsequently in the way of exploration, and that little was not productive of any beneficial results.

The Swedish expedition under Prof. Nordenskiöld accomplished even less than that of Captain Hall; for, having failed in their attempt to reach Parry Island, they went into Mossel Harbor in Spitzbergen, and in three days were inextricably shut in by the ice. This had scarcely occurred when the startling news reached them that six Norwegian fishing-vessels, with an aggregate of fifty-eight men, were frozen in near a neighboring promontory. Nordenskiöld's own resources were limited, as one of his vessels was to return to Sweden when they were all frozen in. He said, however, to the Swedish fishermen, that if they would conform strictly to discipline he would share his food with them, and advised them of an abandoned house at Ice Fiord, to which eighteen of the Norwegians went. Two of the Norwegian vessels were relieved by a storm in November, 1872, and thirty-eight men reached home after vainly attempting to rescue their countrymen at Ice Fiord. In the spring of 1873 Captain Mack went to their rescue and found them all dead. A diary had been kept from October 7 to March 8, 1873, the perusal of which showed beyond doubt that they lost their lives from want of experience, having practised no bodily exercise nor busied themselves in any employment. The preservation of the Swedes, who returned safely last August,

and who were in the same situation, was due to their constant employment, discipline, and active bodily exercise. They lost but two men; the remainder returned in good health. This admirably organized expedition were unable to approach nearer to the pole than about $78^{\circ} 30'$. It adds but another proof to the difficulties that exist in that direction. The scientific results of the voyage, however, are considerable. By dredging and by magnetic, meteorological, botanical, and geological observations, they gathered a large amount of information throwing light on the nature of organic life in the arctic and upon the physical changes which that region has undergone.

The other arctic expeditions, the Austro-Hungarian of Payer and Weyprecht, the Russian, and the private Norwegian and Scottish excursions, the exploring tour of Mr. Leigh Smith to Spitzbergen, and the visit of Captain A. H. Markham to Smith's Sound on a whaling-steamers, have not added much to our knowledge of these northern seas and lands. Payer and Weyprecht were ice-bound on the coast of Novaya Zemlya; and the Norwegians, though they circumnavigated these great islands, and explored their coasts, and the coast-line of mountains very thoroughly, adding materially to our knowledge, both of the islands and the Sea of Kara, were unable to reach a more northern point than the seventy-eighth degree. The indications of the last six years of explorations in these seas, at the north of Europe and Asia, seem to point to the fact of lands in the circumpolar region here, as well as to the north of the American Continent. It is not necessary to suppose that the cold increases with each degree till the pole is reached. On the contrary, the maximum winter temperature registered at the winter-quarters of the *Polaris*, $81^{\circ} 38'$, was 48° Fahr., while the maximum at Kane's winter position, 180 miles farther south, was 69° F. The pole of greatest cold seems to be nearer to the arctic circle than to the pole of the earth. In the comparatively mild climate between 81° and 82° north latitude, the crew of the *Polaris* found fifteen species of plants, and the herbage was sufficient to sustain herds of musk-oxen, twenty-six of which were shot by the crew. Seals of three kinds were found as far north as $82^{\circ} 16'$, besides foxes and lemmings (the Norway rat), ptarmigan and seventeen other species of birds. They found evidence of inhabitants in this far northern region, in portions of boats supported by whales' ribs, and other manufactured articles drifting down from the extreme north.

I. From this region of ice let us now turn to the AMERICAN CONTINENT, and I. TO NORTH AMERICA. 1. *Greenland*.—Mr. R. H. Major, the secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, made, in the spring of 1873, a very elaborate investigation in regard to the old Scandinavian colony in Greenland, and incidentally the colonies on the coast of North America. In this investigation he vindicated the authen-

ticity of the letters, narrative, and maps of the Venetian navigators, Nicolo and Antonio Zeno, who, between A. D. 1389 and 1400, were in the employ of Henry Sinclair, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, as pilots of his fleet, and in that capacity repeatedly visited Greenland, the Farøe Islands, Iceland, and probably, once, the eastern coast of North America. With the narrative of these Venetians he coupled the testimony of a Greenlander, Ivar Bardsen, who in the fourteenth century was steward to the Bishop of Gardar, in what he called the East Bygd of Greenland. Mr. Major identifies the various localities spoken of by these writers, and showed very conclusively that the colonies, both in Greenland and on the North American coast, were in a flourishing condition in the fourteenth century.

In *British America* there have been no geographical explorations of special interest.

The Boundary Commission, of which Mr. G. M. Dawson is geologist, have completed a survey of the Lake of the Woods, and its neighborhood; Messrs. Selwyn and Bell have been engaged in the regions watered by the North Saskatchewan; and Mr. Richardson has been on the other side of the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia.

There have been some explorations of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and of St. George's Bank and the adjacent waters, but rather in the interests of hydrography and zoology than of geography proper. One fact, however, of some importance seems to have been settled, viz., that over the banks the Gulf Stream exerted but a moderate influence, and that the low surface temperature of the Bay of Fundy is largely due to its geographical position, and to the powerful tides which bring up constantly the cold water from the bottom of the sea to mix with that of the surface.

2. *The United States*.—The activity in geographical exploration which was manifest in 1872 continued and increased in 1873. There were eleven distinct expeditions in the field in 1873, seven of them sent out by some department of the Government, one a State expedition, and three by private parties. Besides these there were the reports of the Yellowstone Park superintendent, and of other explorers, of the work of the previous year; the report of the Adirondack Park Commissioners to the New York Legislature, etc., etc. Of the Government exploring expeditions, that of the new Geographical Bureau, under the lead of the veteran Prof. F. V. Hayden and Mr. James F. Gardner, in Colorado, is first in importance and interest. (*See TERRITORIES—Colorado.*)

In the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for the year 1872 we gave some account of Lieutenant George M. Wheeler's (U. S. Engineers) expedition for the examination and determination of the physical and natural history of the regions west of the hundredth meridian. This expedition was sent out by the War Department, and during 1873 was busily employed in

the prosecution of its surveys, which had been planned according to his previous report.

Another expedition, under the immediate direction of the Smithsonian Institution, though we believe with some aid from Government, is that of Colonel or Prof. Powell, of the valley of the Colorado River. This has been in progress for about three years, and Prof. Powell's past discoveries have been duly chronicled in the previous volumes of the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA*. During the year 1873 his topographical surveys had been continued from the point where they closed the previous year on both sides of the river, so as to include all the country drained by the Rio Virgin, Kanab, Tapete, Paria, Escalanti, and Dirty Devil Rivers, and the head-waters of the Sevier, and an extensive district of country east of the Colorado River, and south of the Grand Cañon.

The Northern Boundary Survey, along the forty-ninth parallel between the United States and British America, was actively prosecuted during the year 1873, under Mr. Archibald Campbell; and Dr. Elliott Cones, the naturalist of the expedition, brought home at the close of the year large collections of the *fauna* of that region, including several thousand insects, and the skins of over a thousand mammals and birds, besides a large number of alcoholic preparations of fishes and reptiles, many nests and eggs of birds, a valuable herbarium, and numerous miscellaneous objects. The survey is continued the present year, and the reports of Dr. Cones and other scientific members of the commission will undoubtedly place us in possession of new facts relative to the geography of that region.

Mr. W. H. Dall, under the direction of the United States Coast Survey, has been engaged since 1871 in exploring the Aleutian Islands and the adjacent region, and in 1873 performed a large amount of very valuable work in that remote part of our territory. His labors embraced determinations of the hydrography, the coast-line, the magnetic variation, and other physical phenomena, together with such observations in natural history and ethnology as the more important interests of the survey would warrant. The latitude and longitude of all the important harbors were determined with great accuracy, and errors, in some cases, of twelve miles on the charts, were corrected. What is known as the plateau of Behring Sea, which is shallow, and includes, in an archipelago, most of these islands, was found to terminate suddenly at the northwest end of Unalaska Island, where the bottom drops at once from sixty to over eight hundred fathoms, and within less than twenty miles from the shore is eleven hundred fathoms deep. In the western part of Behring Sea there seems to be a deep-sea valley. There is no well-defined or constant current in the east or middle portions of Behring Sea. The island of Kyska was the only one which offered the required facilities for landing the telegraph cable.

A new and good anchorage was found on the island of Adakh. The volcanic islands, especially Bogosloff, the Davidoff islands, and the Four Oraters, were carefully examined, and extensive corrections were found necessary on the existing charts. A reef, laid down as stretching from Bogosloff to Umnak, was found to have no existence, eight hundred fathoms of water being found along its supposed line. The fauna and flora were ascertained to be almost purely arctic, having a very slight admixture of Asiatic forms, and on some of the islands no traces of them were found. A considerable collection of prehistoric crania, implements of bone and stone, and wood-carvings, was secured from the caves on the islands. The winter of 1872-'73 was one of the coldest recorded in that region, and the field-ice in the Behring Sea entirely surrounded the fur-seal islands as late as the 20th of May, yet the thermometer in Unalaska did not fall below 10° Fahr. during the winter.

General Ord sent out an expedition in June, 1873, to explore the head-waters of several rivers having their source in the northwest corner of Wyoming Territory, or in the isolated tract adjacent, which, though hundreds of miles away from Dakota Territory, yet belongs to it. To this party, a geologist and a botanist and meteorologist were attached. This expedition explored the sources of all the affluents of the Yellowstone, and of the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers, the sources of the Missouri, as well as of Henry's Fork, an affluent of the Green and Colorado, and the tributaries of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, all taking their rise in or near the tract which forms the National Yellowstone Park. They found at the highest point of these mountain-passes a stream to which they gave the appropriate name of Two-Ocean Water. This stream flows down into a little valley, where it splits into two rivulets, one of which flowing westward falls into a tributary of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, and thus finds its way into the Pacific, and the other, through the Yellowstone and Missouri, discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. They also discovered that the Madison River, one of the three forks which form the head-waters of the Missouri, is not, as was supposed, an outlet of Madison Lake (as that lake drains into the tributaries of the Snake River, and so goes to the Pacific), but takes its rise in some small mountain-stream. To this expedition also are we indebted for the discovery of a shorter and much more practicable route to the Yellowstone Park, by way of Wind-River Valley. A third Western Exploring Expedition was organized for the summer of 1873, by Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, and a corps of students. The two previous expeditions had been fruitful in scientific results, and in greatly adding to the natural history, geological and paleontological collections of the college, but that of 1873 far surpassed those of previous

years, in the extent and value of its acquisitions. It embraced a journey of seven hundred miles from Salt-Lake City to a point on the Columbia River west of the mouth of the Des Chutes River. The Blue Mountains were crossed, the Shoshone Falls visited, and the route on approaching the Columbia was through the valley of the John Day, a region as yet but imperfectly delineated upon our maps. The observations made during the journey seemed to warrant the conclusion that Salt Lake had formerly a northern outlet, and the terraces examined indicated that the lake is but the remains of what was once a vast body of water, equaling in magnitude our great lakes. That the lake had at an earlier period a southern outlet into the Colorado is already known. The region about the John Day River was carefully explored by Prof. Marsh, and is a very rough country. In the pliocene and miocene formations were found the remains of various species or bodies of rhinoceros, camels, and horses, as well as great numbers of oreodons, the anchitherium, and other carnivora. The collections made were numerous, and five tons of specimens were brought back. The explorers received great attention from the Mormons, which is thus explained: In the "Book of Mormon" certain events are related as occurring in the prehistoric period of America in which horses are mentioned. The Spanish historians state that no horses were found in America, and that they were introduced by the Spaniards, a statement relied upon as proof of the fabrication of the Mormon work. The discovery, therefore, by Prof. Marsh, of the fossil horses in Oregon, has given great satisfaction to the Mormons, being regarded by them as proof of the inspiration of the "Book of Mormon."

The State Geological and Natural History Survey of California, under Prof. Whitney, as well as the exploration along the fortieth parallel, by Clarence King, were both continued during 1873. There were but few items of geographical interest in their explorations, however. Mount Whitney has been for several years supposed to be the highest of the California summits, and indeed the highest peak in the United States. It was demonstrated in 1873 that this supposition was erroneous. A neighboring peak, called by Messrs. Johnson, Begole, and Lucas, who ascended it on the 18th of August, 1873, "Fisherman's Peak," overtops Mount Whitney by several hundred feet.

A wealthy citizen of San Francisco, Mr. James Lick, has made provision for the erection of an observatory of the first class on the summit of one of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, at a height of not less than ten thousand feet above the level of the sea. The site was selected in the autumn of 1873. It is to be provided with the largest telescope yet made, and with all other instruments necessary to the equipment of a perfect observatory.

One of the most interesting discoveries of

the year in California is that of a new Yosemite, in several respects surpassing the well-known valley, or cañon, through which the Merced River flows. It is situated in the Tuolumne River Cañon, seventeen miles north of the Yosemite. The main Tuolumne River, which is a much wider stream than the Merced, runs through the great Tuolumne Cañon. This cañon and its connections have an unbroken length of forty miles. For twenty miles of this distance the cañon is shut in by vertical walls of granite, some of which are from two to five hundred feet higher than the very highest in the Yosemite Valley. The Tuolumne Cañon or Yosemite, at its widest part, is only a quarter of a mile wide, while the Merced Yosemite Valley is from half a mile to a mile and a quarter wide. The falls in the latter surpass those of the Tuolumne Cañon in unbroken volumes of falling water; but in endless variety of cascades and water-shoots the Tuolumne Cañon is the most grand. There is one water-leap one thousand feet high in the latter! One of its water-falls spreads out at first like a great fan of silvery-threaded water; but, after a descent in this shape of about two hundred feet, it is whirled over, closed up, changed in color, and shot down a narrow groove worn in the rocks, like an arrow of steam. There are a greater display and variety of water-hues, tints, motions, and expressions, in the Tuolumne Cañon than in Yosemite.

We have, in previous volumes of the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA*, referred to the Crater Lake in Oregon, twenty-five miles from Klamath Lake. A party have recently explored it, and find that it is thirty miles in circumference, without any shore, being entirely surrounded by high volcanic walls, and presented a scene of weird and wild magnificence. It is a place of great religious reverence among the Indians. Whence this vast body of water comes, or where it empties itself, is unknown. It is evidently the crater of a volcano, and probably one of the largest in the world.

General Hazen has published, under date of January 1, 1874, in an article on the Northern Pacific Railroad, statistics of the temperature, rainfall, etc., of Fort Buford, where he has been for some time stationed. His records are of value so far as Fort Buford is concerned, and we give the monthly mean of temperature for the eight years 1866-1873. For January, 8°. 75; February, 12°. 00; March, 21°. 14; April, 42°. 40; May, 56°. 38; June, 67°. 21; July, 72°. 30; August, 67°. 40; September, 54°. 81; October, 41°. 42; November, 26°. 63; December, 9°. 81. The warmest day of the eight years was in July, 1868, when the mercury stood at 106° in the shade, though the average of warmest days in July and August was 98°, and in June about 95°. The coldest day of the eight years was in January, 1869, when the spirit thermometer marked - 60; but the average of coldest days in January for the eight years was - 34°. The average annual rainfall

for the eight years was 12.44 inches, to which were to be added 4 inches which fell as snow. The variation in the amount of rainfall was very great in different years, being 1.40 inch. in 1866; 6.58 in. in 1867; 11.50 in. in 1868; 9.74 in 1869; 9.19 in 1870; 10.42 in 1871; 19.99 in 1872; and 21.11 in 1873. This is obviously insufficient for agricultural purposes without irrigation. June, July, and August, were the only months in which there was not a frost nearly every year.

But we must not lose sight of the geographical discoveries and progress of our better known Eastern, Central, and Southern States. During 1873 the commissioners appointed by the New York Legislature to report on the propriety of reserving the Adirondack Wilderness as a public park, after a general survey and triangulation of the region, reported in favor of its being retained as a timber preserve and as the source of water-supply for the Hudson River, and the middle and southern counties of the State. They indicated the eventual need of a reservoir near the junction of the Hudson River and the Schroon, to furnish a sufficient water-supply for an aqueduct extending to New York City; but this project is hardly to be thought of in the present century. Incidentally, the commissioners measured, both by theodolite and barometer, the heights of the principal summits of the Adirondack Mountains; of these the following are the most important: Mount Tahawna, or Marey, 5,383 feet; Gray Peak, 4,947 feet; White Face, 4,918 feet; Mount Santanoni, 4,607 feet; Mount Seward, 4,348 feet; a little lake lying in a chasm between Skylight Mountain and Gray Peak, 4,293 feet, being the summit water of the State; North River Mountain, 3,723 feet; Ragged Mountain, 4,126 feet; Bald Face, 3,859 feet; Mount Colvin, about the same; Orain's Mountain, 3,252 feet; Andrew Mountain, 3,180 feet; Speculation Mountain, 3,004 feet. None of the others rise to the altitude of 3,000 feet.

There has been considerable discussion during the year in regard to the height of the mountains of North Carolina, which are acknowledged to be the highest east of the Mississippi. A note from the eminent geologist, T. Sterry Hunt, puts the matter in its true light. He says: "We owe the accurate measurement of these heights to Prof. Arnold Guyot, of Princeton, whose results, obtained in July, 1856, were made known the following year in the *American Journal of Science*, and more fully in the same journal for May, 1861, in an admirable paper on the Appalachian mountain-system. The height of Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, is, according to the determination of Bache, 6,285 feet; but Guyot found in North Carolina not less than twelve higher summits, the most elevated of which, Olingman's Peak (rightfully called Mount Mitchell, after the distinguished astronomer, Ed.), is 6,701 feet.

There is nothing of special interest to report

concerning *Mexico*. The only topics of geographical interest in connection with the *Central American States* are the explorations undertaken by our Government to ascertain the practicability of interoceanic canals. There were two of these expeditions, and both have been noticed elsewhere. (*See NAVY, U. S.*)

II. SOUTH AMERICA.—One of our ablest geographers, Prof. James Orton, of Vassar College, author of a work on "The Andes," published five or six years ago, returned just at the close of 1873 from a long tour of exploration in the Peruvian Andes, and along the course of the Upper Amazona. The general object of this exploring tour was to supplement his expedition of 1867, when he crossed the continent from west to east, *via* Quito and the Napo wilderness. His route in 1873 was up the Amazona from Para to Yurimaguas, on the Huallaga River; thence up the Paravapura and its tributary, the Cachiyaco, to Balsa Puerto; thence traversing the plains on foot to Moyobamba; thence across and among the Andes to Chachapoyas and Cajamarca, crossing the Upper Marañon, at Balsas, and striking the coast at Pacasmayo; thence to Lima and its immediate region; thence to Mollendo, Arequipa, and Puno, on the shore of the Lake Titicaca. He was the first traveler to pass from the Pacific to the lake by the railway just finished by Mr. Meiggs. The prime object of his explorations was to study the physical geography, geology, and topography, of the Amazona. He found that the Upper Amazon (Marañon) has been greatly misrepresented in the more recent maps of Peru. He made everywhere, but especially in Northern Peru, large collections in natural history, to throw light upon the distribution of animal life. He was successful in unearthing a valuable collection of Inca art. He also studied the commercial resources of the region bordering the Amazona and its various tributaries. The locomotive, on the trial trip from Arequipa to Puno, reached Illica, 33 miles from Puno, and near the western shore of Lake Titicaca, on the 7th of September last, so that the difficulties of crossing the Andes by rail are now overcome.

On July 4, 1873, a party of American gentlemen ascended Mount Meiggs, the highest peak of the Peruvian Andes. Mr. Henry Meiggs, the well-known railroad-builder of South America, formerly a citizen of California, has, among his numerous railroad enterprises, constructed one called the Oroya Railway, which has its summit in the Galera Tunnel, so called from its passing under the village of Galera, 94 miles from Lima, and 15,581 feet above the sea. This town is now believed to be the highest inhabited settlement in the world. Near it rises the lofty summit of Mount Meiggs. The party making the ascent were provided with iron flag-staffs, and planted the flags of Peru and the United States on the highest point. They ascertained the altitude of the peak by three processes: boiling water, corrected by the bar-

ometer, by which they made it 17,751 feet; by the thermometrical apparatus, by which it was a few feet less, and finally by triangulation and actual levels, by which it was 17,574 feet, which is believed to be its real altitude. At 2 P. M. the thermometer indicated a temperature of 36° Fahr., and the barometer an atmospheric pressure of 8 pounds to the square inch. Galera is to be made a meteorological station.

A railway has been projected across the Andes, to be called the "Transandine Railway," from Buenos Ayres to Chili by the "Planchon" Pass, and the survey for it was made by Mr. R. Crawford, an accomplished English civil engineer, who has reported to the Royal Geographical Society many interesting facts concerning this little-known region. Much of the country is volcanic, though the volcanoes with one or two exceptions seem to be now extinct, but a part of the region through which the proposed railway would pass, that lying between the provinces of San Luis and Mendoza, was utterly barren, and covered with scoria, ashes, and volcanic cinders. The Rio Grande, whose course they followed for a long distance, proved to have a different and much longer course than the South American geographer Rosetti had assigned to it. Mr. Crawford explored it for a distance of 142 miles, and it was still far from entering the Pampas, though Señor Rosetti had made its whole course, from its junction with the Rio Tudillo to the Pampas, only 81 miles. It received also large tributaries which were not laid down on any map. The plains about 100 miles west of Buenos Ayres are from 150 to 160 feet above the sea-level, and rise to about 2,800 feet at the foot of the Andes. The highest point on the Planchon Pass is 8,225 feet above the sea. The principal animals were small deer (*Cervus campestris*), very numerous on the plains; the South American ostrich (*Rhea*), vizcachas (a small, slate-colored animal about the size of a cat), foxes, Patagonian hares, lizards four feet long, two or three species of armadillo, wild-cats, and pumas. The jaguar is said to inhabit this region, but none of Mr. Crawford's party had a glimpse of him. Of birds of prey there were condors, blue eagles, black, bald-headed, and other vultures, a great variety of hawks, and three or four kinds of owls. Numbers of wild-ducks frequented the little lakes and marshes, and numerous South American birds were discovered, but no wild-cattle, and few wild-horses. The distance from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso by the proposed route was 1,103½ English miles, of which 819½ were already constructed.

A stone has been found on a farm in Parahyba in Brazil containing an inscription, which, upon examination by the director of the museum of Rio Janeiro, was pronounced to be in Phœnician characters.

Should this be corroborated, it gives plausibility to the theory urged some years ago by a French scientist on philological grounds,

that the Amazons was the Ophir of the Scriptures, and that it was visited regularly by the fleets of Hiram, King of Tyre, and Solomon. These Phœnician inscriptions refer to the time of Hiram and Solomon, and name the port of Ezion-Geber as that from which they set sail.

III. EUROPE.—The little Republic of Switzerland has been very active and persistent in its geographical investigations. Its mountains have been mapped and measured, its valleys examined, and their climate, soil, and temperature noted; its glaciers have been explored and their progress noticed, and every thing appertaining to its physical or political geography, chartography, or geology, has been carefully recorded. At some time every peak of the Alps has been measured accurately or approximately, and in 1873 we have the measurement of the principal summits of the central Alpine chain, hitherto neglected for the more widely-known peaks of other portions of the Alps. The summits of this chain do not rise so high as those of Mont Blanc, the Jungfrau, or the Matterhorn. M. Ziegler, a Swiss corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society, gives the altitude of several of them as follows: Monte de Piazz, 3,570 metres=11,602.5 feet; Monte della Neve, 2,805 metres=9,116 feet; Colmo d'Entova, in the Val Malenco, 3,226 metres=10,484.5 feet. The Pass della Tempesta, in the Val Lanterna, 2,560 metres=8,320 feet; the Colle Verva, in the district of Bernio, 2,400 metres=7,800 feet.

The Admiralty surveys of the British Government in the European seas have been, as usual, fruitful in good results. The harbors on the east coast of England have been resurveyed, and the changes in the depths produced by both natural and artificial causes carefully noted. The explorations in the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, and the Sea of Marmora, have brought to light the fact that there are strong under-currents in these seas running eastward, while the surface-current sets from the Black Sea toward the Mediterranean.

Recent excavations made in Rome show that the ancient city, under the Tarquins, was large, strongly fortified, and contained an immense population. This is contrary to the impression of modern historical critics, and confirmatory of the tradition which prevailed in Rome in the time of Livy. Many photographs of the excavations in their present state have been exhibited in London, which show the great size and importance of the earliest buildings in Rome. The foundations of the ancient city have been laid open, which consist of enormous works, among of which were great tanks and wells. They are of oblong blocks of tufa, put together without mortar, the style of building resembling that of the ruins of Etrurian cities.

IV. ASIA.—On this great continent geographical discoveries are constantly going forward, and the past year they were more abundant and interesting than ever before. The explorations in Palestine have been con-

ducted principally by the officers detailed by the English Palestine Exploration Fund, and during the past year, east of the Jordan, by the American Palestine Exploration Society, that region having been assigned to them by the English Society. Other explorers in private parties, and particularly Rev. H. B. Tristram, and Messrs. Palmer, Tyrwhitt, and Drake, accomplished English explorers and geographers, Mr. Johnson, late Syrian consul, and several American missionaries, have added to the volume of discoveries of the past year. The officers of the Palestine Exploration Fund have been at work for three or four years, and reference has been made to them in previous volumes of the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA*. Their work has been of two kinds: they have excavated at various points in and around Jerusalem, and have made many discoveries, though none which absolutely settle the question of the exact site of some points of greatest scriptural interest; and partly previous to these excavations and partly since they have been in progress, one of the divisions of their exploring corps made a reconnaissance survey from Beirut to Damascus; thence to the Sea of Galilee, and thence south through Galilee to Jerusalem, and subsequently to Philistia and to Gaza. The Peninsula of Sinai was afterward surveyed under the direction of the British Ordnance Survey, by Messrs. Palmer and Drake. Mr. Tristram and his party also explored with considerable thoroughness the ancient country of Moab east of the Dead Sea and the Lower Jordan, and found there the site and remains of the ancient tower of Magdala, the fortress of Machærus in which John the Baptist was imprisoned, and where he was beheaded by Herod's order; and the magnificent ruins of the Persian palace of Masmitha, erected by Chosroes, one of the Sassanian kings, about A. D. 700. These various reconnaissances have established the site of some important places both of Biblical and profane history, while others are still left in doubt.

Among those discovered may be said to be Laisha, the Dan of the historic books of the Bible; Kedes, the Kadesh or Kadesh Naphthali of Scripture, one of the ancient cities of refuge, and the identification of Jebel Jermak as the highest of the Galilean mountains. There are still conflicts of opinion as to the site of Capernaum; and Gerar, where Isaac lived, is yet one of the lost cities. The results of the survey of the Sinaitic peninsula have been thrown into some doubt by the elaborate exploration and essay of Dr. Beke, who claims that Jebel Musa is not Sinai, but that the true Sinai is at considerable distance from it in another part of the peninsula, and that this new mountain answers in full all the requirements of the Sinai of the Pentateuch, while Jebel Musa does not. The first American expedition of the Palestine Exploration Society, under command of Lieutenant Steever, U. S. A., set out in the autumn of 1872, and spent about five

months in exploring east of the Jordan. About 600 square miles were surveyed, a fine map prepared, and many places of interest identified. The explorations were in Edom and Moab. Various sites have been satisfactorily identified, and the position of Mounts Nebo and Pisgah determined. The levels of many important spots were taken, a number of ruins in Moab examined, and interesting inscriptions copied. Meantime, mainly through the active efforts of the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., the Exploration Society was more thoroughly organized, and provision made for extending the surveys of the region east of the Jordan over five years; the preparation of complete and accurate maps or series of maps of the whole region, on a very large scale; and the thorough investigation of all ruins and sites of towns, etc., there, which can throw light on matters of sacred and profane history. For this purpose it was estimated that about \$150,000 would be needed during the five years, and that amount has been nearly all subscribed. A second expedition, in which a number of eminent Biblical scholars took part, left New York about Christmas, 1872, and are now engaged in active exploration.

There is frequent mention in the Bible of Gezer, in the land of Canaan, a very ancient city which was in existence before the Israelites entered Egypt. During the past year Mr. O. Ganneau, to whom the world is mainly indebted for securing the fragments of the Moabite Stone, has succeeded, through a reference in an Arab chronicle, in discovering its site. The ruins show a large and ancient city, occupying a vast plateau on the summit of Jeb Azar, which is about half-way between Jerusalem and the Mediterranean. The Rev. Samuel Jessup, an American missionary, has recently given an account of the ruins of Hsan Suleyman. They lie in a secluded spot in the heart of the Nusaireeyeh Mountains in Syria, two days' journey from Tarabulus, or Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, of which hitherto but little has been known. The name denotes the stronghold of Solomon, but the principal inclosure has not the situation or appearance of a fortress; it may have been a summer palace of some forgotten Syrian ruler, or a sacred inclosure erected in this secluded mountaintop for the worship of the sun. Mr. Jessup's article, with engravings of the ruins, is published in the second statement of the American Palestine Exploration Society. Mr. J. Augustus Johnson has recently visited the people who dwell in the mountains which connect the Taurus with the Lebanon range, and lie along the Syrian coast. This strange people, he thinks, are the descendants of the ancient Canaanites, who, driven by successive conquerors from their former homes, found a secure refuge in these dark mountains. Their religion is a mixture of the worship of Baal, of Astarte, the Phœnician Venus, of fire, of the heavenly bodies, and of Mohammedanism and

Christianity, with traces of the Jewish law, all strangely blended. The report of the Palestine Exploration Society also contains facsimiles of the casts or "squeezes" from the famous "Hamath inscriptions," which are supposed to relate to the exploits of two Hamath kings who flourished about 800 years B. C.

The Russian campaign of the summer of 1873, which culminated in the capture of Khiva, has produced and will continue to produce important geographical and political results.

Among the most important of recent geographical explorations is that of Mr. Jacob Halevy, in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula, through the interior of Yemen, a country little known, and where traveling is perilous. His journey extended from Hodegda, on the Red Sea, in a northerly direction through the Wadi Flabouna, 18° 55' north latitude. The first civilization in Arabia was developed in Yemen, and was the work of a people who were not nomadic, but who were attached to the soil, and who believed in a plurality of gods. It was to study the monuments, ruins, and inscriptions of the ancient Sabeen civilization that this perilous journey was undertaken, which involved an examination of the geographical features of the country, the ruins of ancient cities and of interesting monuments, from which Mr. Halevy brought back 686 inscriptions. On several occasions he owed his safety to being an Israelite, to whom he found the inhabitants comparatively tolerant, especially in Djaouf, east of Cana. In this part of the country he found many Sabeen inscriptions, and saw the source of the river Kharid, which runs toward the interior of Arabia and disappears, after fertilizing the numerous oases of the Djaouf. This seems to be the river alluded to by Strabo as having been crossed by the Romans under Ælius Gallus, before entering the country of the Sabeans. Innumerable ruins in a crumbling condition cover the soil on the banks of the Kharid and its affluent, the Medheb.

Mr. Ney Elias, an English geographer, with but a single Chinese servant, made an important and difficult journey from Peking through Chinese Tartary and across the desert of Gobi to St. Petersburg, determining positions by astronomical observations at certain points on the route. The geography of the region can now be correctly laid down. One of his chief objects was to search for the ruins of the ancient capital of Genghis Khan, Karakorum, but they could not be found in the vicinity where the city was said to be by Du Halde and Ydle. In the thirteenth century it was a vast camp of the great Khan, and the traveler Rubruquis found there goldsmiths from Paris, and traders from other parts of Europe. Mr. Elias has also given in the "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society," vol. xviii., No. I., for January 16, 1874, a very interesting *résumé* of Captain Prshewalsky's explorations in Mongolia and

Northern Tibet from 1870 to 1878. Captain Prshewalsky is a well-known Russian officer and geographer, and the region over which he passed, traversing part of it several times, coincides in part with that of the Abbé Huc, but has not been visited by any other European traveler except in some small portions. His narrative will throw much light on the country and condition of the Tibetans. Dr. Martin, the physician of the French legation of Peking, has written a paper upon the population, geographical position, and climate of Peking. His conclusion respecting the population is that it has been greater than it is now, that it has decreased during the present dynasty, that it has never been as great as has been supposed in Europe, and that it now consists of between 800,000 and 900,000 Chinese, 85,000 Mohammedans, and about 200 Europeans.

Rev. Francis Mason, D. D., an American missionary in Burmah, and well known as an eminent naturalist, explored in November and December, 1873, Bhamo and the region around it, in Upper Burmah, and gave in the *Missionary Magazine* for April, 1874, a very full description of the scenery, climate, people, and geography of that region. Bhamo is in N. lat. 24° 6', E. long. (from Greenwich) 96° 54'. It is a place of great enterprise and trade, being situated at a navigable point on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, and is surrounded by mountains peopled by tribes of Shans, mostly independent, and Ka Khyens, a branch of the great Karen family. The mountains rise to a height of from 6,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea near the city, and render its climate very mild and pleasant. Dr. Mason died at Rangoon, on his return from Bhamo, March 3, 1874. Mr. Vincent's "Land of the White Elephant," published February, 1874, is a contribution of great value to the geography, natural history, and life in Burmah and Siam.

Dr. Schliemann, a German archaeologist, a man of large wealth, and self-educated, has been for nearly two years engaged in exploring and excavating on the supposed site of ancient Troy. After long and difficult labor he succeeded in laying bare what he believes on very good grounds to be Priam's house, and in exhuming a box of treasure of undoubtedly remote antiquity, containing an immense gold goblet, jewels, precious stones, battle-axes, shields, ornaments, and arms of offense, but was robbed of this by the Greeks. His discoveries threw much light on the "Iliad," and especially suggest a new reading of the term "Glaukopis Athene," which he in the light of the thousands of terra-cotta images of Minerva, with prominent breasts and the face of an owl, renders the "Owl-faced Minerva." The representation of the owl by the side of the armed goddess, was, he says, centuries later.

Mr. J. T. Wood, whose labors in exploring the site of the Ephesian Temple of Diana we have noticed in previous volumes, has at last

exhumed the temple sufficiently to determine its size, its style of architecture, and the number and size of its pillars or columns. Of these last, he says there were 100 nearly six feet in diameter. Some of the sculptured figures on the columns are of rare beauty and perfection. There were 36 of these sculptured columns, mostly the gifts of kings. The dimensions of the temple itself were 163 feet 9½ inches by 308 feet 4 inches. The platform on which it was built was 288 by 425 feet.

V. AFRICA.—On this great continent the geographical event of the year was the death of Dr. Livingstone. The result of his exploration, west and northwest of Tanganyika, seems to be, that the five lakes are the sources of the Congo, and that the Lualaba, or Luapula, is a tributary of that great river. Of the various expeditions sent in search or in aid of Livingstone, some failed, others returned without accomplishing their object, and others still are pursuing other branches of geographical research. Dr. Nachtigall reached Wadai (the country where Dr. Vogel lost his life), whence he traveled by Darfour to Kordofan, reaching Khartoum near the close of the year. He is the first European who has communicated any information respecting Wadai. Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs started near the close of the year upon an expedition, at the expense of the Viceroy of Egypt, for the exploration of the Libyan Desert, having with him a botanist, a geologist, and a geographer; and Dr. Hildebrand, a German botanist, has undertaken an expedition to East Africa, from which important results are anticipated. The return of Sir Samuel Baker was very gratifying, the greatest interest having been felt in this country for his personal safety, and for the success of his expedition for the suppression of the slave-trade in the regions of the Upper Nile. He was several times in great peril of assassination, but at last triumphed so far as to overcome the principal chiefs engaged in that traffic. It is doubtful, however, whether it will be permanently suppressed. Mr. Miani, the celebrated Italian traveler in Africa, a native of Venice, about two years ago undertook a journey of exploration southwest of the White Nile, and partly through the country first visited by Dr. Schweinfurth, with a design of reaching and exploring the western shores of Lake Mwanzi (the Albert Nyanza). His death occurred in the Monbutta country, October 21, 1872. He had spent the best years of his life in Africa, and had traveled farther up the Nile, following the course of the river, than any other white man. On the west coast, MM. Compaigne and Marche have undertaken to penetrate equatorial Africa in the vicinity of the Gaboon. Their object was, to trace the course of the Ogowai and the lakes to which it is supposed to lead, one of which is reported to be a very large one. A German expedition, organized by Dr. Bastian and the Berlin Geographical Society, left last spring for the ex-

ploration of Loango. The doctor and his associates passed some time on the coast gathering information and preparing for this important expedition, in the course of which they made several excursions. The information they received led them to believe that after a three weeks' journey from the coast they would reach an open country with metalliferous mountains, where a people dwell who understand the manufacture of gunpowder, and that a great river is there spoken of by the natives, variously called the Congo, Bongo, and Lualaba. They are confirmed in their belief that they will find an indigenous race of dwarfs in these lands similar to those seen by Du Chaillu, several specimens of this type having been met with upon the coast. They are called Obongo, Babongo, or Vambuta, but Dr. Bastian declares their proper name to be Bari or Bali. A renewed interest has been excited in the gold and diamond fields of South Africa during the past year, by the report of other and richer discoveries of both gold and diamonds in that region. Mr. Dixon, an English archaeologist, has for some time been exploring the two remarkable chambers known as the king's and queen's chambers, in the interior of the Pyramid of Ghizeh. By means of a wire, introduced between the joints of the masonry, he found a space, and was thereupon induced to bore into the walls of the queen's chamber, when he discovered a passage-way, eight by nine inches in dimensions, evidently a ventilating-flue. Its terminus has not yet been found. Within the passage-way he found a bronze hook, which is supposed to be the most ancient specimen of bronze now existing.

AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.—*New Guinea*, or *Papua*, one of the largest islands of Australasia, discovered about three hundred years ago, has long remained unexplored, except at a few points on its coast. It is inhabited by two distinct races: a black race, of gigantic stature, supposed to be cannibals, of low grade mentally, the men going nearly or entirely nude, and resisting all attempts on the part of white men to explore their country; and a copper-colored race of higher intelligence and gentler manners, decently clothed (after the native fashion), the women profusely and artistically tattooed—a friendly race, and but slightly inclined to cannibalism. This latter race inhabit the southern or southeastern portion of the island. Captain Moresby, of H. B. M. ship *Basilisk*, made in 1873 an extensive exploration of the southern coast, and was very favorably impressed with the character of the natives; and Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, one of the missionaries of the London Missionary Society, who has visited this coast three times, confirms Captain Moresby's narrative. Mr. J. Thompson and Dr. Maxwell penetrated to the great mountain-ranges which traverse the island of Formosa from north to south, and found it inhabited by a robust, well-built race of savages of aggressive disposition.

GEORGIA. The Legislature met on the 8th of January, and remained in session until February 17th, during which time 321 acts and 15 resolutions were passed. The principal acts were one "to repeal the usury laws, and to fix the rate of interest in cases where the contracting parties make the contract in writing in reference thereto;" another providing a public school fund for the State; an act reapportioning the representatives among the different counties; and an act "authorizing the issue of bonds for the payment of past-due interest, for the redemption of past-due bonds, and for such bonds as may fall due within the next three years."

By this act the Governor is directed to issue bonds of the State to the amount of \$2,100,000, and bearing eight per cent. interest, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in the city of New York, on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year; \$100,000 of these bonds are to be made payable on the 1st day of April, 1874, and the same amount on that day in each succeeding year until the whole amount is paid. The Governor is directed to increase the percentage on the taxes to be collected in the year 1874, and in every succeeding year until the whole of the bonds issued under this act shall be paid, so that the taxes to be collected in these years shall exceed the amount otherwise authorized to be collected by the sum of \$100,000; and the faith of the State is pledged that the money thus raised shall be applied to the redemption of these bonds. The leading appropriations were as follows, viz.: Contingent fund, \$20,000; Atlanta University, colored, \$8,000; Academy of the Blind, \$11,000; Deaf and Dumb Institution, \$13,500; interest on the public debt, \$600,000; State public buildings, \$20,000; State Lunatic Asylum, \$105,000; estate of Linton Stephens, \$5,250; claims of proclamation printers, \$27,689.15; Russel Sage, \$375,000.

General John B. Gordon was chosen United States Senator. Towards the close of the year some discussion was had upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention, but the general sentiment of the people seemed to be adverse to the scheme, owing to the expense it would entail, though the propriety of some changes in the organic law was admitted. The subject of cheap transportation between the cotton States and the grain-growing region of the West attracted much attention in the State in the early part of the year. The States of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Florida, had in 1870 an aggregate population of 3,074,455. They produced 57,215,600 bushels of grain, while the annual consumption is 104,521,470, leaving a deficit of 47,305,870 bushels. Owing to the cost of transportation and the consequent high price of grain, more than 5,000,000 acres of land in these States are forced into the production of cereals, while, if planted in cotton, they would

add 2,500,000 bales to the foreign exports, increasing the value of those exports to about \$100,000,000 annually. To remedy these difficulties, the most favored plan was the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. To discuss this project, a convention was called by Governor Smith to meet at Atlanta on May 20th, to which the Governors of the various States of the South, West, and Northwest, and delegates from various municipalities, and from the farmers' granges, were invited. It met at the appointed time, was attended by over 150 delegates, and after two days' deliberation adopted a memorial to Congress, the concluding portion of which, explaining the plan, and setting forth its advantages, was as follows:

A glance at the map will be sufficient to show that, from the great lakes to the Mississippi River, there is a vast expanse of country, divided by the Appalachian chain, which separates the waters of the Atlantic from those which flow into the Gulf of Mexico. The Ohio and the James Rivers have their sources among the mountains of this chain, and, farther south, also the Tennessee, the Coosa, and the Ocmulgee. Present surveys have demonstrated that it is feasible to connect by canal the Ohio with the James River, and the Tennessee with the Ocmulgee; and thus, so to speak, turn the Mississippi into the Atlantic at Norfolk and at the Southeastern Atlantic ports. The merits of the James River and the Kanawha Canal have been fully discussed, and we will not pause here to repeat the many reasons which have been offered in favor of this great work. We crave your attention, however, for a moment, while we point out some of the advantages which would flow from the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, connecting the Mississippi, through the Tennessee River, with the Southeastern Atlantic ports.

The Tennessee enters the Ohio a short distance above the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi. From this point the general direction of the Tennessee is southeast, to its great bend at Gunter'sville, in the State of Alabama. At that point the Coosa and the Tennessee approach each other—there being only a narrow neck of land between them. Across this isthmus a canal thirty miles long would connect these two rivers, and open navigation to Rome, Georgia. From Rome the route follows the Etowah to its nearest point of approach to the Ocmulgee River, and down the latter to the city of Macon, and thence to the sea. Nature has already supplied the greater portion of this route, and it remains for us to complete the work which she has so well begun. The route has been surveyed by distinguished engineers of the War Department, and has been pronounced by them eminently feasible.

It offers the following advantages:

1. Cheap transportation. According to the official reports the cost of transporting a ton of grain from St. Louis to the Southeastern Atlantic ports, by this route, would be \$4.88. It costs, by rail, \$14.40. The saving upon each ton would be \$9.52—amounting in the aggregate to about \$14,000,000 per annum, upon grain alone, to be divided between the producer and the consumer.

2. This route would be open the entire year, never rendered impracticable by ice in winter, nor by drought in summer.

3. It would greatly increase the coasting-trade, furnishing employment during the winter months (when the Niagara Ship-Canal shall be opened) to the steamers and other vessels engaged during summer upon the lakes.

4. The route passes through immense forests of

yellow pine; and the West would be able to obtain the best lumber in unlimited quantities, and at low prices.

5. It opens all the Southern States east of the Mississippi River, as a market for its grain, bacon, hay, and other products, the demand for which will constantly increase. In this the West would be absolutely without a competitor.

6. It will furnish cheap transportation for raw cotton to the other sections, and for the manufactured article in return. Such advantages would certainly develop the manufacture of cotton to a vast extent in the Western, Northwestern, and Eastern States.

In view of these considerations, we most respectfully and earnestly urge the Government of the United States to extend such aid to these works as will insure their speedy construction.

A resolution was also passed requesting Congress to have surveys made for a canal from the mouth of South Chickamauga Creek, in the Tennessee River, to Rome, Ga., on the Coosa River.

The Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, from Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C., was completed in May. The gross earnings of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, with branches, were \$3,489,398.08; net earnings, \$777,296.48. The assets at the close of the year amounted to \$4,104,990.49; direct liabilities, \$3,686,500; liabilities as indorser, \$1,492,500. The number of bales of cotton carried in 1871-'72 was 392,804; in 1872-'73, 439,826.

Two important decisions affecting Georgia were rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States during the year; one declaring the retrospective features of the homestead act, and the other the relief or stay law, unconstitutional.

In the State courts, the most noteworthy decision was rendered by Judge Head, of the Supreme Court, maintaining that the marriage of slaves was valid at common law, and that their offspring must be regarded as legitimate, whether born in slavery or since emancipation.

The finances of the State appear to be assuming a sounder status. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, for the year ending December 31, 1873, including the proceeds of the sale of bonds, and the balance on hand January 1, 1873, amounted to \$3,172,788.74; disbursements, including the amount for principal and interest paid upon the public debt, \$2,260,282.49. The amount of public debt, principal and interest, paid, was \$1,385,767.73. The bonded debt outstanding at the close of the year aggregated \$8,342,500, of which \$237,000 are payable in 1874. The annual interest on this debt is \$586,460. The eight per cent. bonds to the amount of \$1,200,000, provided by the act referred to above, were all placed at par at an expense of less than one per cent., the greater portion being disposed of in the State.

The taxable property in 1873 amounted to \$242,487,382; in 1874 it is estimated at \$250,000,000. A tax of four and a half tenths of one per cent., producing \$1,125,000, it is be-

lieved, will be sufficient, with the income from other sources, to meet all just demands upon the Treasury. Of the special tax of one-tenth of one per cent., levied under the act to provide for the payment of claims due to teachers of 1871, there had been collected, prior to December 1st, the sum of \$176,287.01, of which \$174,000 were apportioned among the different counties; \$250,000 were distributed to the counties by the State for the current expenses of schools during the year. At the close of the year the State School Commissioner had received reports of school operations in 118 counties, in most of which three months' schools had been maintained.

The State University is in a flourishing condition. At the close of the session, on August 6th, thirty-three degrees were conferred; the number of students matriculated during the year was 318, viz.: classical course, 58; scientific course, 26; eclectic course, 19; Sophomore class, 51; law school, 16; State college, 153. Of the whole number, 219 belonged in Georgia. The State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts has three departments—agriculture, engineering, and applied chemistry. Toward the close of 1872 the North Georgia Agricultural College, located at Dahlonega, became a branch of the State College, and a department of the university. It was formally opened in January, 1873, and during its first session had 177 students. The income of the university during the year was \$34,798.92; disbursements, \$32,902.26. The expenditures on account of the State College, not including repairs, were \$12,966.09. The number of pupils admitted to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was 67, and six completed their term of instruction during the year. The ordinary expenses were \$18,500. The expenditures for the Academy for the Blind were \$14,200. The number of patients in the Lunatic Asylum was 576; convicts in the penitentiary, 664, of whom 98 were white, and 571 colored; one white and 19 colored were females. The buildings at Milledgeville have been unoccupied for several years, the convicts being leased and employed on public works in various parts of the State. This lease expires on April 1, 1874, and, if the Legislature should decide not to renew it, the buildings would have to be enlarged and repaired.

The State indorsement was given to bonds of the North & South Georgia Railroad Company to the amount of \$240,000, being \$12,000 per mile on twenty miles of completed road. The Macon & Brunswick Railroad, having failed to pay the interest on its bonds indorsed by the State, was in July, in pursuance of the act authorizing the indorsement, by an Executive order, turned over to a receiver, who has since managed it in the interest of the State. The Governor, in his annual message at the beginning of the new year, recommends the establishment of a department of agriculture, to have the supervision of the mineral inter-

ests and resources of the State, as well as of the application of chemistry to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The movements of cotton in the State for the year, as compared with the preceding year, according to the *Financial Chronicle* of New York, were as follows:

EXPORTED FROM SAVANNAH.	1872-73.	1871-72.
	Bales.	Bales.
To foreign ports—upland.....	373,790	294,443
To foreign ports—sea-island....	2,165	1,355
To coastwise ports—upland....	241,973	158,553
To coastwise ports—sea-island..	6,774	4,084
Burnt.....	.....	23
Stock at close of year—upland....	633	513
Stock at close of year—sea-island	536	36
Total.....	625,571	450,011
DEDUCT:		
Received from Beaufort and Charleston.....	5,046	1,333
Received from Florida—upland....	596	1,473
Received from Florida—sea-isl'd	5,642	2,401
Stock beginning year—upland....	512	2,625
Stock beginning year—sea-isl'd.	36	590
Total.....	11,883	8,473
Total product for the year.....	614,099	450,539

The consumption of cotton in the mills of the State, according to the census in 1870, was 24,820 bales, or 10,921,176 lbs.; in 1873, according to the *Chronicle*, 39,122 bales, or 17,213,790 lbs.

GERMANY, an empire in Europe, reestablished January 18, 1871. The Emperor, William I., was born March 22, 1797. He is a son of King Frederick William III., of Prussia, and Queen Louisa, and was married June 11, 1829, to Augusta, daughter of the Grand-duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Weimar. The heir-apparent, Frederick William, born October 18, 1831, has the official title of Crown-prince of the German Empire, and Crown-prince of Prussia. He was married January 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, born November 21, 1840. Offspring of the union are, three sons, Frederick William, born 1859; Henry, born 1862; Waldemar, born 1868; and four daughters, Charlotte, born 1860; Victoria, born 1866; Sophia, born 1870; Margaretha, born 1872. Imperial Chancellor (Reichskanzler), Otto, Prince von Bismarck-Schönhausen; President of the Imperial Chancery (Reichskanzler-Amt), Delbrück, Minister of State.

The following table exhibits all the states of the German Empire, the area, the population, the number of representatives of every German state in the Federal Council, and the number of deputies who represent each state in the Reichstag.

The Federal Council has nine standing committees: 1. For the army and fortresses; 2.

STATES.	Square Miles.	Population in 1871.	Votes in Federal Council.	Deputies to the Reichstag.
1. Prussia (including Lauenburg).....	134,499	24,656,073	17	236
2. Bavaria.....	20,292	4,852,026	6	48
3. Saxony.....	5,788	2,556,244	4	23
4. Württemberg.....	7,531	1,818,559	4	17
5. Baden.....	5,821	1,461,562	3	14
6. Hesse.....	2,964	852,894	3	9
7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	5,138	557,897	2	6
8. Saxe-Weimar.....	1,404	286,133	1	3
9. Oldenburg.....	2,470	312,596	1	3
10. Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1,131	96,982	1	1
11. Brunswick.....	1,425	311,764	2	3
12. Saxe-Meiningen.....	953	187,957	1	2
13. Saxe-Altenburg.....	510	142,122	1	1
14. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	760	171,339	1	2
15. Anhalt.....	906	203,437	1	3
16. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	364	75,523	1	1
17. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	333	67,191	1	1
18. Waldeck.....	488	56,224	1	1
19. Rensa-Greiz (older line).....	123	45,094	1	1
20. Rensa-Schleitz (younger line).....	320	89,032	1	1
21. Schaumburg-Lippe.....	171	32,050	1	1
22. Lippe-Deimold.....	438	111,135	1	1
23. Lubeck.....	109	52,158	1	1
24. Bremen.....	97	122,402	1	1
25. Hamburg.....	158	338,974	1	3
26. Alsace-Lorraine (Reichsland).....	5,596	1,549,587	1	15
German troops in France.....	.....	45,624	..	..
Navy in foreign waters.....	.....	2,064	..	..
Total.....	208,739	41,060,695	59	387

navy; 3. taxes, tariff, and excise; 4. commerce; 5. railroads, posts, and telegraphs; 6. justice; 7. accounts; 8. Foreign Affairs; 9. Alsace-Lorraine. The Emperor appoints the members of the first committee, except the member of Bavaria, and all those of the second; the members of the other committees are elected by the Federal Council.

The members of the Reichstag are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. The first Reichstag, elected in

1871, consisted of 382 members; the second, elected in 1874, was to contain also 15 members for Alsace-Lorraine.

The census of 1871 showed the religious division of the population composing the German Empire as follows: Evangelical Church (under which head the census embraces the United Evangelical Church, Lutherans, and Reformed), 25,581,709; Roman Catholics, 14,867,091; Greek Catholics, 2,660; Christian sects of various denominations, 79,553; Israel-

ites, 512,171; other forms of religion, 1,917; religious profession unknown, 15,594. The Roman Catholics constitute a majority in Alsace-Lorraine (79.7 per cent.), Bavaria (71.3 per cent.), and Baden (64.5 per cent.); they are a considerable minority in Prussia (33.5 per cent.), Wurtemberg (30.4 per cent.), Hesse (27.9), and Oldenburg (22.6 per cent.); they only number from 3 to 1 per cent. in Saxony, Weimar, Bremen, Lippe, Waldeck, Brunswick, Hamburg, Saxony, Anhalt, and Schaumburg-Lippe, and less than 1 per cent. in all the other States. The Jews number 4.1 per cent. of the population in Hamburg, 3.0 per cent. in Hesse, 2.6 per cent. in Alsace-Lorraine, from 2 to 1 per cent. in Bavaria, Baden, Prussia, Waldeck, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Lubeck, and less than 1 per cent. in the other states. Of the German princes, only two are Catholics, the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony. The Old Catholics have about 100 congregations and 55,000 members.

All the states of Germany, with the exception of the three Hanse towns, which are democratic republics, are constitutional monarchies; in the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg the political institutions had, in 1873, an entirely feudal character; but, in accordance with an imperial law, passed in 1873, a constitutional form of government, providing for the representation of all classes of the people, will be introduced in 1874. Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse, have Diets consisting of two Chambers; all the other states have only one Chamber. In Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, Brunswick, Schwarzburg, Waldeck, and Schaumburg-Lippe, women can succeed after the extinction of the male line; but not in the other states.

The number of professors and students at the German universities, in 1873, was as follows:

UNIVERSITIES.	States.	Professors.	Students.
Berlin.....	Prussia.....	181	3,714
Bonn.....	".....	88	415
Breslau.....	".....	103	1,005
Erlangen.....	Bavaria.....	53	371
Freiburg.....	Baden.....	50	275
Gießen.....	Hesse.....	52	323
Göttingen.....	Prussia.....	101	925
Greifswald.....	".....	57	537
Halle.....	".....	87	1,072
Heidelberg.....	Baden.....	104	797
Jena.....	Saxe Weimar.....	63	397
Kiel.....	Prussia.....	61	193
Königsberg.....	".....	74	615
Lipsic.....	Saxony.....	143	2,773
Münster.....	Prussia.....	66	347
Munich.....	Bavaria.....	109	1,219
Rostock.....	Mecklenburg.....	34	151
Strassburg.....	Alsace-Lorraine.....	71	408
Tübingen.....	Wurtemberg.....	75	908
Würzburg.....	Bavaria.....	63	614
Total.....		1,637	17,463

—In all, twenty universities, of which nine are in Prussia, three in Bavaria, two in Baden, one each in Wurtemberg, Hesse, Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg, and Alsace-Lorraine. Sometimes the Academy of Munster, containing the two faculties of Catholic theology and

philosophy, is counted among the German universities. Each university has at least four faculties: theology, philosophy, law, and medicine. In Breslau, Bonn, and Tübingen, there are a Catholic and a Protestant theological faculty; Munich, Würzburg, and Freiburg, have only a faculty of Catholic theology; the others only of Protestant theology. In Breslau, Bonn, and Munich, some of the professors of Catholic theology are Old Catholics. Munich, Würzburg, and Tübingen have, moreover, a faculty of political economy; and Tübingen one of natural science.

At the following universities, outside of the German Empire, the German language is exclusively or predominantly used, and in the province of literature they may be counted as German universities:

UNIVERSITY.	Countries.	Professors.	Students.
Basel.....	Switzerland.....	16	154
Berne.....	".....	67	285
Dorpat.....	Russia.....	63	756
Graz.....	Austria.....	70	963
Inspruck.....	".....	46	463
Praque.....	".....	115	1,735
Vienna.....	".....	206	3,756
Zürich.....	Switzerland.....	78	469

The German Empire has 10 polytechnic institutes, namely: 2 in Berlin, 1 in Munich, 1 in Stuttgart, 1 in Carlsruhe, 1 in Dresden, 1 in Hanover, 1 in Aix-la-Chapelle, 1 in Darmstadt, 1 in Brunswick, with an aggregate of 360 teachers and 4,428 students. The number of gymnasia in 1871 was 380 (209 in Prussia, 28 in Bavaria, 17 in Saxony, 16 in Wurtemberg, 13 in Baden, 6 in Hesse, 12 in the Thuringian States, 9 in Mecklenburg, 4 in Oldenburg, 5 in Brunswick, 4 in Anhalt, 7 in the other German States, exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine), of Realgymnasias 14, of progymnasias and Latin schools 214, of Realschulen and Bürgerschulen of a higher grade 485, with an aggregate number of 177,379 students, of whom 72.5 per cent. were Protestants, 18.8 per cent. Catholics, and 8.7 per cent. Israelites.

The budget estimates of the empire for the year 1874 fix the total expenditures at 148,000,000 thalers. The sources of revenue were calculated at 126,000,000 thalers; the remainder, amounting to 22,000,000 thalers, falling to the charge of the individual States, assessed pro rata of population. The sum of 121,000,000 was placed under the head of ordinary or continuing (fortlaufende) expenses, and the sum of 27,000,000 under the head of extraordinary expenses. The ordinary expenditures were distributed as follows:

	Thalers.
Imperial Chancery.....	1,571,000
Reichstag.....	67,000
Foreign Office.....	1,660,000
Imperial Army.....	62,838,000
Imperial Navy.....	4,611,000
Interest on the Imperial debt.....	2,450,000
Imperial Audit.....	25,000
Supreme Court of Commerce.....	100,000
War pensions.....	12,680,000
Remunerations for rent.....	5,361,000
Imperial Railroad-Office.....	40,000

The public debt on April 8, 1873, amounted to only 1,717,150 thalers, which was to be paid off in the course of the year. The debts of the particular States were as follows (value expressed in marks; one mark = 24 cents):

STATES.	YEAR.	Public Debt proper.	Public Money (included in preceding column).	Railroad Debt.	Total Debt.
		Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Prussia.....	1873	673,650,156	61,387,639	644,288,378	1,317,888,534
Launenbug.....	1872	5,249,190	.....	.....	5,249,190
Bavaria.....	1871	310,882,456	36,000,000	364,473,060	675,405,462
Saxony.....	1872	98,009,750	36,000,000	352,000,000	345,009,750
Wurtemberg.....	1873	82,745,948	10,285,713	242,432,924	325,181,573
Baden.....	1873	61,023,048	11,142,855	242,864,784	303,887,832
Hesse.....	1872	26,884,205	7,371,426	16,788,856	43,673,152
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	1873	32,550,000	2,000,000	21,579,000	54,130,000
Saxe-Weimar.....	1873	8,080,707	1,800,000	2,923,200	11,003,907
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	.....	8,400,000	2,400,000	.....	8,400,000
Oldenburg.....	1872	16,951,164	6,000,000	24,115,200	41,066,364
Brunswick.....	1871	13,382,402	2,000,000	56,673,100	69,986,000
Saxe-Meiningen.....	1872	2,500,000	1,800,000	7,240,000	10,740,000
Saxe-Altenburg.....	1872	2,288,822	1,200,000	.....	3,288,822
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	1873	7,860,000	1,800,000	3,600,000	11,460,000
Anhalt.....	1872	7,965,081	2,860,000	.....	7,965,081
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	1871	2,177,100	600,000	.....	2,177,100
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	1872	4,202,748	450,000	.....	4,202,748
Waldeck.....	1872	3,265,500	630,000	.....	3,265,000
Reuss—(elder line).....	1872	1,335,900	390,000	.....	1,335,900
Reuss—(younger line).....	1872	2,000,550	960,000	.....	2,000,550
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	1872	1,476,000	1,116,000	3,690,000	5,166,000
Lippe.....	1872	1,265,274	.....	.....	1,265,274
Lubeck.....	1872	6,896,640	.....	15,669,000	22,565,640
Bremen.....	1872	35,269,810	.....	18,488,119	53,757,929
Hamburg.....	1871	91,047,669	.....	30,000,000	121,047,669
Alsace-Lorraine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (in round numbers).....		1,804,400,000	190,184,000	1,946,700,000	3,451,000,000

The following table shows the organization of the imperial army on the peace-footing:

TROOPS.	Officers.	Rank and file.	Horses.
Staff and officers not belonging to regiments..	2,056	4	8,526
Infantry, 470 battalions..	9,691	274,711	4,365
Cavalry, 465 squadrons..	2,354	65,513	69,326
Artillery, 299 batteries, and 114 companies..	2,275	45,439	16,379
Engineers and railroad battalions, 19 battalions	370	9,563	141
Train, 18 battalions.....	242	5,049	2,406
Special troops.....	58	1,375	16
Total.....	17,036	401,659	96,153

The total strength of the imperial army on the war-footing is as follows:

TROOPS.	Officers.	Rank and File.	Horses.
Field army.....	16,976	676,496	290,543
Reserve troops.....	4,431	245,793	31,735
Garrisons.....	9,599	354,247	35,469
Total.....	31,006	1,276,536	297,745

The imperial fleet-of-war consisted in July, 1873, of 47 vessels, of which 5 were iron-clads, and 5 sailing-vessels, with an aggregate of 371 guns, 47,354 tons, and 45,070 horse-power. In the course of construction were 8 vessels (of which 6 were iron-clads) with an aggregate of 54 guns, and 39,700 horse-power. The German Navy was manned by 3,840 sailors, and officered by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 3 rear-admirals, 44 captains, and 237 lieutenants.

According to the new German Constitution, the German Empire constitutes one customs and one commercial territory, with a common customs line. Hamburg and Bremen have the right to remain outside the common line of customs until they themselves demand admit-

tance. Both have entered the customs union for a part of their territory. Besides a part of Hamburg and Bremen, a few small districts of Baden (on the frontier of Switzerland) and of Prussia do not belong to the customs union. On the other hand, the customs union comprises the entire grand-duchy of Luxemburg, and one small commune of the Tyrol.

The administration of the Zollverein, according to a treaty signed July 8, 1867, and in force from January 1, 1868, till December 31, 1877, is at Berlin. All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed *pro rata* of the population among the members of the league. The chief sources of revenue are custom duties, mainly on imports and taxes upon spirits, wine, beet-root sugar, and tobacco.

The movement of shipping in the German ports was, in 1872, as follows:

STATES.	TOTAL VESSELS.		TOTAL STEAMERS.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Entered.</i>				
Prussia.....	56,974	4,613,228	5,426	1,881,266
Hamburg.....	5,913	2,736,000	2,749	1,960,000
Bremen.....	3,638	1,135,528	575	599,722
Lubeck.....	2,457	309,218	776	147,732
Oldenburg.....	2,077	161,480	23	10,098
Mecklenburg.....	1,002	113,749	45	9,752
Total.....	71,991	9,069,194	9,594	4,108,550
<i>Cleared.</i>				
Prussia.....	55,083	4,611,598	5,437	1,378,142
Hamburg.....	5,872	2,708,000	2,726	1,942,000
Bremen.....	3,568	1,087,874	?	?
Lubeck.....	2,237	228,240	772	109,667
Oldenburg.....	2,134	159,570	23	10,088
Mecklenburg.....	?	?	?	?

The total length of railroads of Germany

(and Luxemburg) open for traffic was as follows on January 1, 1873 (in kilometres):

STATES.	State Roads.	Private roads under State administration.	Private Roads.	Total Roads.
Prussia.....	2,928	2,249	7,404	12,681
Other States of North- ern Germany.....	.....	.....	927	927
Oldenburg.....	138	.....	.....	138
Bavaria.....	1,731	815	1,085	3,631
Saxony.....	964	08	227	1,253
Wurtemberg.....	1,122	.....	7	1,129
Baden.....	1,001	194	.....	1,195
Hesse.....	127	.....	497	564
Alsace-Lorraine.....	280	.....	.....	280
Luxemburg.....	.....	170	.....	170
Total.....	9,681	3,080	10,057	22,918

The commercial navy of Germany was, in 1872, composed as follows:

STATES.	TOTAL VESSELS.		TO. STEAMERS.		Horse-power.
	Vessels.	Tons.	No.	Tonnage.	
Prussia.....	3,401	650,351	92	20,827	4,843
Bremen.....	257	221,805	34	67,543	13,429
Hamburg.....	408	190,839	60	68,496	9,475
Mecklenburg.....	426	142,254	6	2,212	385
Oldenburg.....	542	71,547	8	95	60
Lubeck.....	48	11,892	24	6,006	1,579
Of these there belonged to—					
North-Sea fleet.....	2,673	689,557	113	122,830	23,500
Baltic fleet.....	2,410	619,431	106	26,348	5,239
Total, 1872.....	5,098	1,308,988	229	165,178	29,139
1871.....	5,122	1,305,819	180	130,432	24,211
1870.....	5,219	1,380,761	150	107,642	20,727

The movement of emigration from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg was as follows:

FROM	BREMEN.		HAMBURG.		Total of both Ports.
	Emigrants.	Vessels.	Emigrants.	Vessels.	
Germany.....	66,864		57,621		154,751
Austria.....	7,307	208	2,191		
Other States.....	6,174		14,594	119	
Total, 1872.....	80,345	208	74,406	119	154,751
1871.....	60,516	203	42,224	92	102,740
1870.....	46,781	140	32,556	71	79,337
Average, 1866-1870.....	62,516	191	43,574	97	106,090
1862-1872.....	1,837,224	7,217	.....	.....	2,078,098
1846-1872.....	.....	.....	740,874	2,564	

The postal statistics of the empire are as follows (Bavaria and Wurtemberg retaining their own postal administration):

	Post-Offices.	Revenues.	Expenditures.
Imperial mail (1872).....	5,755	29,581,897 thalers.	24,857,429 thalers.
Bavaria " (1871).....	1,104	3,857,355 florins.	3,236,629 florins.
Wurtemberg mail (1872).....	464	5,415,794 "	5,014,948 "
Total.....	7,323		

The extension of electric telegraphs is shown by the following table (in kilometres; 1 kilometre = 0.62 mile):

	Imperial Telegraphs.	Bavaria.	Wurtemberg.	Total.
Lines.....	23,425	6,964	2,221	37,570
Wires.....	98,080	22,372	4,838	125,290

The fourth and last session of the first German Reichstag was opened by the Emperor in person on March 12th. The speech from the throne enumerated the subjects which would engage its attention. The Emperor again expressed his confidence in the peaceful development of France, and announced that in consequence of the earlier payment of the war indemnity her territory was likely to be evacuated before the stipulated time. The continuance of the amicable relations with the Emperors of Austria and Russia was represented to be a guarantee of the continued peace of Europe. The Reichstag reflected by acclamation Dr. Simson as President, and Prince Hohenlohe and Herr von Bennigsen as Vice-Presidents. In accordance with the proposition of the Federal Council, the law on the

imperial mail was so amended as to reduce considerably the postage on money-letters. Two new postal treaties had been concluded with Italy and Sweden, which the Reichstag readily ratified. They extend the uniform postage of 2½ Silbergroschen (= 6 cents) now prevailing for all letters to any place within the German Empire to the postal intercourse with these two countries. How largely the former rates are reduced by these treaties may be seen from the fact that only a short time ago the postage on a letter to Naples was 18 Silbergroschen (= 81 cents). The provision of postal cards and money orders has been included in the treaty with Italy. Communications from the imperial Postmaster-General Stephan announced it as probable that similar treaties, accepting the uniform postage of 2½ Silbergroschen, would be concluded with Spain, Portugal, France, and Greece. It was even ascertained that preparations had already been made by the Postmaster-General, whom the Germans frequently call "our post-Moltke," for an international congress to deliberate on the introduction of an "international" or "world's postage."

Of equal importance for the commerce of

Germany was the law on the new coinage which the Reichstag adopted for the purpose of carrying out the law of December 4, 1871. The chief provisions of the latter were: 1. An imperial gold coin will be struck, of which 189½ pieces will contain a pound of fine gold. 2. The tenth part of this gold coin will be named a "mark," and be divided into one hundred pfennigs. 3. Besides the imperial gold coin of ten marks, there shall also be struck imperial gold coins of twenty marks, 69½ pieces of which will contain a pound of fine gold. 4. The mixture of alloy in the coins will be fixed in the proportion of 900 parts gold to 100 parts copper. Accordingly, 125,55 ten-mark pieces, and 62,775 twenty-mark pieces, will respectively weigh a pound. The imperial gold coins bear upon the one side the imperial eagle, with the inscription "Deutsches Reich," and a statement of the value in marks, as well as the year of the coinage; on the other side, the likeness of the sovereign princes, or the symbols of sovereignty of the free towns, with a corresponding device. 5. All payments which by existing law are made in silver money of thaler currency, of South-German currency, of Lubeck or Hamburg customary currency, or in thaler of the Bremen gold reckoning, may be effected in the imperial gold coins, reckoned—the ten-mark piece for the value of 8½ thaler, or 5 fl. 50 krenzer of South-German currency, or 8 mark 5½ shilling of the Lubeck and Hamburg currency, or 8½ thaler of the Bremen gold reckoning; the twenty-mark piece, for the value of 6½ thaler, or 11 fl. 40 krenzer of South-German currency, or 16 mark 10½ shilling of the Lubeck and Hamburg currency, or 6½ thaler of the Bremen gold reckoning. 6. The coinage of other gold coins besides those introduced by this law, as well as of large silver coins, with the exception of memorial medals, is prohibited. 7. The gold coins now current in the States of Germany will be withdrawn for the account and at the cost of the empire in proportion to the issue of the new coins. The total amount of the new gold coinage produced by the mint, partly in twenty-mark, partly in ten-mark pieces, up to March 15, 1873, was, according to a statement of the federal Commissioner Michaelis, 581,200,000 marks; the larger portion of the former gold coins has already been withdrawn. Of silver coins, there are to be coined about 400,000,000 marks, namely, 50,000,000 five-mark pieces, 150,000,000 one-mark pieces, 100,000,000 one-half-mark pieces, 100,000,000 one-fifth-mark pieces. Of nickel and copper coins about 100,000,000 are to be coined.

The Reichstag ratified a new commercial treaty which had been concluded with Persia. The Chancellor of the Empire, on this occasion, declared it to be necessary that Germany should in future be more effectually represented in Persia by an ambassador and by consuls. The Shah, he stated, during his recent stay in Berlin, had expressed a wish for closer con-

nection between the two empires, and had announced the establishment of a permanent Persian embassy in Berlin.—In presenting the budget for the year 1874, the President of the Imperial Chancery made interesting statements on the indemnity paid by France. The total amount, inclusive of interest, the contributions of Paris, etc., and exclusive of the amount deducted on account of the railroads of Alsace-Lorraine, was 1,895,000,000 thaler. Of this sum, 655,000,000 will be expended for common disbursements of the empire, and 740,000,000 will be distributed among the States; namely, 596,000,000 among the States of the former North-German Confederation, and 144,000,000 among the South-German States. Of that portion which falls to the North-German Confederation, a number of common expenditures are likewise to be met; the amount which would actually be distributed was estimated at about 150,000,000 thalers. With regard to the actual revenues and expenditures of the empire during the year 1872, it had been found that the actual revenue exceeded the estimate by 14,625,000 thalers, and the actual expenditures fell below the estimate by 91,000, giving a surplus of 14,716,000 thalers.

The proposition of the Federal Council, that the constitution of the empire shall take effect in Alsace and Lorraine on January 1, 1874, was acceded to by the Reichstag. Henceforth all laws for Alsace-Lorraine require the co-operation of the Reichstag, though in cases of emergencies the Emperor may issue decrees with the consent of the Federal Council. The Reichstag rejected only one provision of the draft by which those inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who had expressly declared that they wished to remain French citizens and had remained in the Reichsland, in all about 120,000, were excluded from the right of voting as long as they would not withdraw their "option." It was hoped that this element of the population might more easily be reconciled to Germany if it was allowed to take part in all the rights of German citizens.

The majority of the Reichstag adhered to its former votes on the question of a compensation for its members. A motion to that effect by Schulze-Delitzsch and others was again opposed by Bismarck, but adopted by 145 against 85 votes. The important motion by Lasker for extending the legislation of the empire over the entire civil law was again adopted by a large majority. The deputy Wilms, in the name of the Right, and the deputy Ackermann, for himself and his Saxon friends, declared that they receded from their opposition to the law, and the President of the Imperial Chancery announced that the adoption of the law by a constitutional majority of the Federal Council was fully secured. A motion for the establishment of a representation of the people with constitutional rights in all the States of the German Empire was adopted by 174 against 62 votes.

The motion has reference chiefly to the grand-duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the political institutions of which States have still an entirely feudal character. But, besides Mecklenburg, the little principality of Lippe was this year concerned in the debate, as a petition from the people demanded the restoration of the lawful constitution of 1849, which had been abolished by a resolution of the late Federal Diet. The representative of Lippe in the Federal Council, Minister von Flottwell, became so excited in the course of the debate that the President of the Reichstag had to call him to order. In accordance with an express wish of Bismarck, a motion was made by Deputy Elben for the establishment of an imperial railroad-office (*Eisenbahnamt*), and adopted by the Reichstag. Among the motions which were not disposed of, but postponed to the second Reichstag, were one by Volk and Hinschius for the introduction of the obligatory civil marriage throughout the empire, and another by Windthorst (deputy of Berlin), Biedermann, and Völk, for an imperial press-law. The Reichstag was closed on June 25th, and dissolved on November 29th. The elections for the second Reichstag were ordered to take place on January 10, 1874, throughout the empire, except in Alsace-Lorraine, where they were to be held on February 1st.

The relation of the Emperor and the Central Government to the Governments of the several States continued to be of a friendly character. The Diets of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, gave their consent to the extension of the jurisdiction of the empire over the entire civil law. In Saxony, the Government and the first Chamber appeared to be inclined to rest the validity of imperial laws on the previous consent of the Diets of the particular States; but, in view of the resolute attitude of the second Chamber, they receded from their position. In Wurtemberg, the large majority of the Diet is in favor of a strong Central Government, and the ministry was prevailed upon by it to abolish there the office of a Minister of Foreign Affairs. In Bavaria, the National Liberal party elected its candidates for President and Vice-President of the second Chamber, and a ministry sympathizing with it remained in power until the close of the year; but the first Chamber is strongly attached to a defense of all the present rights of the separate States, and opposed to a further extension of the powers of the Central Government; and the same tendency appeared to be on the increase in the country, particularly in the rural districts. In Saxony, King Johann, equally distinguished for profound scholarship and nobility of character, died, and was succeeded by his eldest son Albert, who, in the French-German War, had been one of the most prominent German generals, and, in acknowledgment of his military distinction, had been created by the Emperor a field-marshal of the

German Army. It is expected that he will remain loyal to the maintenance of national unity. The grand-duchy of Hesse made some concessions to the National Liberal party, which has long been in the ascendancy in the second Chamber. In the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg, the Government laid before the Diet, on November 12th, the draft of a new constitution, which the Diet found unacceptable; the Government accordingly, on December 20th, withdrew it, and promised to abolish the present federal institutions by the introduction of a uniform representation of the entire people. The death of the ex-Duke Charles of Brunswick again called attention to the question of succession* in this duchy. The two Diets of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which, although the duchies have been united for nearly fifty years, have thus far remained separate, agreed at length upon a fusion and the establishment of a united Diet for the entire duchy. The constitutional troubles in the little principality of Lippe were brought to the notice of the Reichstag.

The important bill of the Reichstag on the extension of the federal jurisdiction over the entire civil law was, on December 12th, adopted in the Federal Council with only four dissenting votes (of which three belong to the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg, and one to the principality of Reuss, elder line. On December 20th it was proclaimed by the Emperor as a part of the German Constitution.

The greatest difficulty for the imperial Government of Germany was the continuance of its conflict with the heads of the Catholic Church. During the year 1873 this conflict assumed greater dimensions than it had before, and toward the close of the year attracted the attention of the entire civilized world. It chiefly concerns the kingdom of Prussia (*see PRUSSIA*), where the Government, in union with the majority of the Diets, enacted laws on the relation of the state to the clergy of the state churches, to which the bishops refused to submit. The Government therefore proceeded against them by the imposition of fines, and severer measures were threatened for the future. It also recognized the Old Catholics as still constituting a part of the Catholic state church, and still entitled to all the rights of membership. The Old Catholic bishop, Dr. Reinkens, was recognized as a Catholic bishop, a step which was followed by the Governments of Baden and Hesse. In this conflict, the overwhelming majority of the Prussian Catholics sympathized with the bishops, as was again signally shown by the result of the elections for the Prussian Diet which took place in October and November. In Bavaria, a decree of the Government authorized the com-

* The *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1873 gives a genealogical table of the house of Brunswick, which illustrates this question, and shows the relations of the royal family of Great Britain and the ex-royal family of Hanover to the house of Brunswick, which, in its ducal line, is now on the point of becoming extinct.

munes to establish undenominational instead of denominational public schools, and forbade the students of Catholic theology from attending the Collegium Germanicum, in Rome, which is conducted by the Jesuits. The bishops of Bavaria held a conference at Eichstätt, and in a joint pastoral letter warned the Catholics to send their children to undenominational schools.

A correspondence, the importance of which was duly appreciated by all parties, took place in August and September between the Pope and the Emperor. (For the letter of the Pope, of August 9th, *see* ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.) The answer of the Emperor is dated September 3d, and runs as follows:

I am glad that your Holiness has, as in former times, done me the honor to write to me. I rejoice the more at this, since an opportunity is thereby afforded me of correcting errors which, as appears from the contents of the letter of your Holiness of the 7th of August, must have occurred in the communication you have received relative to German affairs. If the reports made to your Holiness respecting German questions only stated the truth, it would not be possible for your Holiness to entertain the supposition that my Government enters upon a path which I do not approve. According to the constitution of my States, such a case cannot happen, since the laws and government measures in Prussia require my consent as sovereign. To my deep sorrow, a portion of my Catholic subjects have organized for the past two years a political party, which endeavors to disturb, by intrigues hostile to the state, the religious peace which has existed in Prussia for centuries. Leading Catholic priests have, unfortunately, not only approved this movement, but joined in it to the extent of open revolt against existing laws. It will not have escaped the observation of your Holiness that similar indications manifest themselves at the present time in several European and some transatlantic States. It is not my mission to investigate the causes by which the clergy and the faithful of one of the Christian denominations can be induced actively to assist the enemies of all law, but it certainly is my mission to protect internal peace and preserve the authority of the laws in the States whose government has been intrusted to me by God. I am conscious that I owe, hereafter, an account of the accomplishment of this my kingly duty. I shall maintain order and law in my States against all attacks as long as God gives me the power. I am in duty bound to do it as a Christian monarch, even when, to my sorrow, I have to fulfill this royal duty against servants of a church which, I suppose, acknowledges, no less than the Evangelical Church, that the commandment of obedience to secular authority is an emanation of the revealed will of God. Many of the priests in Prussia, subject to your Holiness, disown, to my regret, the Christian doctrine, in this respect, and place my Government under the necessity—supported by the great majority of my loyal Catholic and Evangelical subjects—of exerting obedience to the law by worldly means. I willingly entertain the hope that your Holiness, upon being informed of the true position of affairs, will use your authority to put an end to the agitation carried on amid deplorable distortion of the truth and abuse of priestly authority. The religion of Jesus Christ has, as I attest to your Holiness before God, nothing to do with these intrigues, any more than his truth, to whose banner, invoked by your Holiness, I unreservedly subscribe. There is one more expression in the letter of your Holiness which I cannot pass over without contradiction, although it is not based upon the previous information, but upon the belief of your Holiness—namely, that ex-

pression that every one that has received baptism belongs to the Pope. The Evangelical creed which, as must be known to your Holiness, I, like my ancestors and the majority of my subjects, profess, does not permit us to accept, in our relations to God, any other mediator than our Lord Jesus Christ. The difference of belief does not prevent me from living in peace with those who do not share mine, and offering your Holiness the expression of my personal devotion and esteem.

The correspondence was published by the Prussian Government on October 14th, on the eve of the elections for the Prussian Diet; but it did not have the expected effect of weakening the strength of the Catholic party, whose candidates, on the contrary, obtained a most extraordinary success.

Among the works undertaken by Germany for strengthening the western frontier is the establishment of a flotilla of iron-clad gunboats on the Rhine. The nucleus of this flotilla consists of four French gunboats, which were captured in the second battle of Orleans, and were stationed at Mayence last year. Two others, which are now being built by the Weser Ship-building Company, are to be ready next spring. The strength of the flotilla is to be gradually raised to twelve boats, and they will draw only five feet of water, so as to be used on the Moselle as far as Thionville and other affluents of the Rhine. They cannot at present go on the Rhine any farther than Rastatt, but it is proposed to deepen the bed of the river so as to make it navigable for these gunboats as far as Strasburg, or even Breisach. They will be covered with iron plates an inch thick, and armed with two short fifteen centimetre guns. Similar gunboats have been established by Austria and Turkey on the Danube, and others are being constructed by the Dutch, Russian, and Italian Governments.

On September 16th the Emperor was visited in Berlin by King Victor Emmanuel, who was received by the population of Berlin and by the liberal press of Germany with marks of enthusiastic sympathy. On the other hand, the telegrams describing his reception in Germany called forth in the large cities of Italy numerous demonstrations in favor of the closest alliance between Germany and Italy against common enemies, and chiefly against France, which was believed to threaten the unity of Italy by favoring the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and the unity of Germany, by widening the breach between the German Catholics and the imperial Government of Germany. In October, the Emperor of Germany paid a visit to the World's Exhibition in Vienna, when he likewise met with an enthusiastic reception.

Public opinion in the new Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine remained in sympathy with France and in favor of a reannexation thereto, on the first favorable opportunity. In opposition to the ultra-French party, which unconditionally rejected any approach toward Germany, there was, however, formed an "Alsatian party," which, while admitting that it

would have preferred to remain with France, accepted the separation and the present incorporation with Germany as an accomplished fact, and believed that the representation of Alsace and Lorraine in the Diets of the Circles and of the Districts ("Kreistage" and "Bezirkstage"), as well as in the German Reichstag, should look out for the particular interests of Alsace and Lorraine, without regard for either France or Germany. The second annual report on the administration of the Reichsland, which was made to the Reichstag represented the progress of education as entirely satisfactory. The introduction of compulsory education has imparted a new interest in the public schools. The Lyceum of Strasburg was attended by 530, that of Colmar by 200, that of Metz by 270 pupils. The University of Strasburg, which during the first six months after its opening on May 1, 1872, had had 212 students, had 390 during the winter months of 1872-'73. The leading men of the Reichsland paraded, however, on many occasions, their French sympathies. The burgomaster of Strasburg, Lauth, frankly declared to the Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine that he had remained in the country only because he expected the return of the French. He was therefore deposed by an order of the Emperor, dated April 12th, whereupon the town council of Strasburg also resigned.

An important change took place, during the year 1873, in the relation of Germany to the three Scandinavian kingdoms. The idea of establishing intimate relations with Germany found an influential champion in the Norwegian poet and publicist, Björnsterne Björnson, whose articles on the subject in the Norwegian press called forth a very animated controversy. Even in Denmark several newspapers and even magazines expressed the highest admiration of the progress of Germany, and one of the most prominent papers, the *Nyt Aftenblad*, openly advocated the alliance. When King Charles XV. of Sweden, a devoted friend of France, died, he was succeeded by his brother, Oscar II., who is married to a German princess, and favors the establishment of friendly relations with Germany. Soon after his coronation at Drontheim, on July 18th, King Oscar invited the Crown-prince of the German Empire to a visit. During his stay in Norway and Sweden, from August 7th to the 17th, the crown-prince met with a very friendly reception both on the part of the people and of the press. On his return, he was met by the Crown-prince of Denmark at Malmo, and upon his invitation visited the Danish court, where his reception was of so friendly a character that public opinion considered the relations between the reigning houses of Germany and Denmark as permanently reestablished on a friendly basis.

GOVONE, Lieutenant-General GIUSEPPE, an Italian soldier, diplomatist, and statesman, born in Piedmont, in 1826; died at Alba, Piedmont,

January 26, 1873. He was from an eminent Piedmontese family, and was sent when very young to the Military Academy at Turin, and graduated as lieutenant on the staff in 1845, before he was nineteen years of age. In 1848 he served on the staff of the Duke of Genoa's division, under the orders of General (then Colonel) Alfonso La Marmora. He fought in the campaigns of 1848-'49, and in the latter year, attached to the division General La Marmora then commanded, he took part in the siege of Genoa, where, by his courage and coolness in the execution of an order at a critical moment, he was considered to have contributed not a little to the surrender of the place and to the lessening of bloodshed. La Marmora noted his fine military qualities, and never afterward lost sight of him. A captain in 1853, he was sent by the Sardinian Government to watch the military operations on the Danube. He was in Silistria during the siege. His reports to his Government were so able that they particularly attracted the attention of Cavour, ever watchful of ability in young men, and prompt to avail himself of it. Some of those reports, says an old friend of Govone, Deputy Massari, who was then in a position to be cognizant of this little-known fact, were printed in the *Piedmontese Gazette*, and the Emperor Napoleon was so struck by them that he requested Cavour to send him all Captain Govone's reports. From the Danube Govone went to the Crimea, where he was known to a great number of English officers. He was present and wounded at the battle of Balaklava. When the Sardinian contingent joined the allied army, Govone took his place as second chief of La Marmora's staff, of which General Pettiti was then at the head. His activity in that campaign was remarkable, and his blue plume (the color of the Sardinian staff) was everywhere to be seen. On the Tchernaya and under the walls of Sevastopol he won fresh distinction, and proved himself well worthy of the field-officer's rank to which he was promoted. He was a hard worker in peace-time as well as a good leader in the field, and had his full share in the various improvements made in the Sardinian army. He served in the campaign of 1859, distinguished himself on every occasion; also in 1860, and was afterward actively engaged in the repression of brigandage in Sicily. In 1866 General La Marmora was President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Govone enjoyed his full confidence, and he knew that his talents were diplomatic as well as military. He did not scruple to intrust him with the very delicate mission of arranging that alliance between Prussia and Italy which resulted in the campaign of 1866. It was a difficult negotiation, and many despaired of its success. History will record Govone's dexterity in bringing it to a happy issue. When he had done his duty as negotiator, he hastened to do it as a soldier. He had already been lieutenant-general for

two or three years (the youngest, probably, in any European army), and he received the command of a division in the numerous armies destined to operate against the Austrians in Venetia. At Custozza he commanded the Ninth Division, and was one of the three generals who that day most distinguished themselves, and, by their bravery and skill, and by the steadiness of their troops, prevented the defeat from becoming a much greater disaster than it was. If Govone owed a debt of gratitude to La Marmora—and that he did so he was ever ready to acknowledge—he that day did much toward repaying it. After the war he was for some time in command of the Italian Staff Corps, which had its headquarters at Florence. About the same time he was sent to the Chamber as Deputy for Spoleto. In 1869, the Menabrea ministry having resigned, Govone became Minister of War in the Lanza cabinet. His acceptance of a post at that time particularly arduous and ungrateful, was considered by his friends to be a fresh proof of his readiness to sacrifice himself to the service of his country. He never spared himself work, but that was not all he had to encounter. He was made the object of furious and bitter attacks, such as only the most unsparing rancor of party feeling could dictate, and from which his distinguished career, his unquestioned probity, and his amiable character ought certainly to have exempted him. Of a nervous, sensitive nature, and with little power as an orator, he was ill suited to stand the rude ordeal of Italian parliamentary life. There seems little doubt that the mortifications he then encountered contributed to bring about the mental alienation with which he was afflicted during some of the last months of his life. Small in person, and of fair complexion, he had almost a boyish look when already an old soldier, and to the last looked younger than his age. His countenance and his manners were remarkably gentle and pleasing.

GRANGE. The name given to the organized associations of the members of the new order of **PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY** (see **PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY**). The *Granges* answer to the *Lodges* of the Masonic order and the order of Odd-Fellows, and the *Councils* of the order of "Sovereigns of Industry." The word is of English origin, and signifies a small farm or homesteading. As used by this order it is applied to the association of members, and their place of meeting is called "the Grange-Room." There are three classes of *Granges*: the National Grange, which makes laws for and controls the entire order; the State Grange, which controls the *Granges* of the State; and the subordinate Grange, of which there may be one or many in each town.

GREAT BRITAIN, or, the **UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**. Area, 121,115 square miles, or 77,680,464 statute acres. Population in 1871, 31,857,388. This

area and population is, however, but a very small fraction of that of the British Empire as a whole. The possessions of Great Britain in India alone occupy an area of 1,558,254 square miles, and include, according to the latest census, a population in round numbers of 240,000,000, while the vast but more sparsely inhabited possessions of Great Britain in other portions of the East, in Australasia, North and South America, West Indies, Africa, and Europe, make up a grand total of 7,788,347 square miles, and a total population for the empire of 283,639,422. The government of this vast empire is a limited constitutional monarchy, consisting of the sovereign, and the Houses of Lords and Commons, without whose joint approval no legislative measure is complete, though a large discretion is left to the Executive. For the proper exercise of this discretion the ministers of the crown are responsible, as it is a legal maxim that the sovereign can do no wrong. Within the past two hundred and fifty years, and indeed within the past seventy-five, the prerogatives of the sovereign have been greatly curtailed, until now the reigning Queen (or King, as the case may be) possesses but little more than nominal authority, and may be regarded in all except matters of minor importance as only a gilded figure-head, whose principal duty is to sign and approve such bills and laws as have passed the two Houses of Parliament, and to perform those merely formal and ministerial acts which require her official sanction. Whatever may be her own private or personal political convictions, she can have no public views on any political question different from those of her prime-minister and cabinet for the time being, the prime-minister being, by virtue of his office, conscience-keeper of the Queen. The real sovereign of the United Kingdom is the prime-minister, who may be, in addition to his office of premier, either First Lord of the Treasury, or Chancellor of the Exchequer, or both, if he pleases. His tenure of office depends upon his ability to retain the confidence and support of a majority of the House of Commons. Failing in this he may either resign at once and advise the Queen to call upon some statesman of the opposing party to form a new cabinet, or may ask for the dissolution of the Parliament, and the issuing of warrants for a new election, thus appealing to the nation. If he finds himself in a minority in the new Parliament, he resigns before its meeting, and leaves the way open for the opposing leader to organize the party and the Government. If, on the contrary, the election results in a majority in his favor, he organizes the new House, making changes if he desires in the composition of his cabinet, but is assured of his position for the time being.

The present sovereign is her Majesty Alexandra Victoria I., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress

of India, Defender of the Faith; born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne, June 20, 1837; crowned, June 28, 1838; married, February 10, 1840; widowed, December 14, 1861. The heir-apparent to the throne is H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841. The cost of this nominal sovereignty to the British nation is somewhat heavy. The allowances to her Majesty from the civil list (embracing the maintenance of her Majesty's household and retainers) for the year 1872-'73 were £407,000=£2,035,000, to which were to be added the allowances to other members of the royal family, all but four, children of the Queen—£132,000=£660,000—and in view of the then approaching marriage of Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh), second son of the Queen, to a Russian princess, £10,000=£50,000 were added to his allowance, and £6,000=£30,000 to his wife. To these again are to be added the annual expenditure on the royal palaces, which in 1873 was £30,615=£153,075; the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster, which accrue to the Queen (these were, in 1873, net £65,658=£328,290); and those of the duchy of Cornwall, which accrue to the Prince of Wales (these were, in 1873, net, after deducting all expenses of management, salaries, etc., £62,349=£311,745). The total annual revenue of the royal family is therefore £3,567,714. But the actual rulers, the premier and cabinet, are paid also, if not so liberally, yet fair salaries for their duties. The income of the premier, aside from all expenses of rent, clerkship, etc., from his office is £37,500, together with fair salaries to any member of his family who may be able to fill any subordinate office in the Treasury. The Lord High-Chancellor receives \$50,000; the Attorney-General, \$85,000 and fees; the Solicitor-General, \$30,000 and fees; the Secretaries of the Home, Foreign, Colonial, India, and War Offices, \$25,000 each; the First Lord of the Admiralty, \$22,500; the Chief Secretary for Ireland, \$22,125; and the other eight or ten officers who are sometimes in the cabinet, and sometimes not, \$10,000 each, except the Postmaster-General, who was not in Mr. Gladstone's last cabinet, and who receives \$12,500.

The ministry during the year 1873 were as follows, the first fourteen names constituting the cabinet: Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Rt. Hon. Lord Selborne, Lord High-Chancellor; Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdare, Lord President of the Council; Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal; Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Rt. Hon. Earl Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the War Department; his Grace the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India; Rt. Hon. G. Joachim Göschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, Chief Sec-

retary for Ireland; Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld, President of the Local Government Board; Rt. Hon. William E. Foster, Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education; Rt. Hon. John Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The other members of the ministry were: Field-Marshal, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief; Lord Frederick Cavendish, William Henry Gladstone, Esq., and Hon. W. A. Fulke Greyville, Junior Lords of the Treasury; Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson, and Arthur Wellesley Peel, Esq., Joint Secretaries of the Treasury; Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G. C. B., Vice-Admiral Sir J. W. Tarleton, K. C. B., Rear-Admiral F. B. P. Seymour, C. B., and the Earl of Camperdown, Junior Lords of the Admiralty; G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., Secretary of the Admiralty; Rt. Hon. William Patrick Adam, Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings; Dr. Lyon Playfair, C. B., Postmaster-General; Rt. Hon. Chichester P. Fortescue, President of Board of Trade; Sir Henry James, Attorney-General; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Solicitor-General. The changes in the ministry in 1873 were: Lord Aberdare (formerly Rt. Hon. Henry Austin Bruce) succeeded the Marquis of Ripon as Lord President of the Council; Mr. Gladstone added the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer to those of First Lord of the Treasury which he already filled, and Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe was transferred from the chancellorship of the Exchequer to the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, succeeding Rt. Hon. H. A. Bruce in that position; Rt. Hon. John Bright resumed his seat in the cabinet, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, succeeding Sir H. C. E. Childers; Dr. Lyon Playfair succeeded Rt. Hon. William Monsell as Postmaster-General. The House of Lords in 1873 consisted of 477 members, of whom, however, a large proportion do not habitually take their places. The House of Commons, elected in 1868, consisted of 658 members, of whom nearly 600 were present on the occasion of important votes.

The recess of Parliament from August, 1872, to February, 1873, was a period of more than usual activity with the members, many of whom discussed before their constituents the proposed measures of the ministry, defending or denouncing them, according to their own views of their tendency. When Parliament assembled on the 6th of February, 1873, it was evident that the session was to be a stormy one, and that the number of Mr. Gladstone's staunch adherents was, from one cause or another, diminishing. Much of this alienation of feeling was due to the tenacity with which he had pressed legislation which had given offense to the aristocracy, who were unwilling to accept measures curtailing their powers and authority, especially when urged by a commoner. There was dissatisfaction also on the part of the working-classes, who, though

they had but a very slight representation in the House of Commons, yet exerted considerable influence over a portion of the members. These complained that Mr. Gladstone, while professedly a Liberal, had no sympathy with, and no feeling for, the working-classes. These two classes of objections to the premier, though coming from opposite directions, were creditable to Mr. Gladstone, as indicating his impartiality, yet lost him a considerable number of votes. Very early in the session the University Education Bill (Ireland), a favorite measure of Mr. Gladstone, and one which he had laid before Parliament at the previous session, was introduced, and occasioned considerable bitter discussion. It was debated at intervals for nearly three weeks, and when it was moved, on the 11th of March, that it be advanced to a second reading (a test vote), the motion was lost by 287 votes against 284. Interpreting this vote as equivalent to a declaration of a want of confidence in the ministry, he asked for an adjournment of the House to the 13th, that the ministers might decide upon their course. On the 13th, it being announced by Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, and by Earl Granville in the Lords, that the ministry had resigned, owing to the adverse vote of the Commons, and that the Queen had sent for Mr. Disraeli to form a Conservative cabinet, a further adjournment to the 17th was agreed to. Meantime Mr. Disraeli had exerted himself to form a cabinet which would command the confidence of the Commons, but had been unsuccessful, and had been compelled to inform the Queen that he was unable to form an administration at that time. The Queen had then sent to Mr. Gladstone, and requested his return to office, with some modification of his cabinet, and on the 20th it was announced that he had resumed office, making the cabinet changes we have already noticed. The reasons why Mr. Disraeli was not ready to assume office as premier were, probably, that the House of Commons had a majority of Liberals, who, though a few of them might have been dissatisfied with some of Mr. Gladstone's measures or those of some members of his cabinet, were still more unwilling to submit to the rule of a Conservative, and especially one so fearless and reckless as they believed Mr. Disraeli to be, and that many of the old school of Conservatives would give him but a languid support. He knew very well that, with such material to be controlled, a month would not pass before a vote of want of confidence would overturn his cabinet. After the resumption of power by the ministry on the 20th of March, both parties were very cautious for some time, but it soon became evident that Mr. Gladstone held his position by a very frail tenure, and that his continuance in office, even to the close of the parliamentary session, would be due rather to the inability of the Conservatives to unite upon a programme which would be popular, and a cabinet which

could command the support of the House of Commons, than upon any inherent strength in the Liberal party. Two or three Government bills of some importance were defeated by decisive majorities, though in a very thin House, and Mr. Gladstone was compelled to withdraw several Government measures, to avoid their defeat. But, on the other hand, several important measures were carried, and the Ashantee War, which had occurred during the session, was so well managed as to give the premier some additional prestige. The odious task of having to ask for an additional allowance for the Duke of Edinburgh (the second son of the Queen), in view of his approaching nuptials, was performed by Mr. Gladstone with great skill, and in such a way as not to lose many votes. As he had taken upon himself the added duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer, his budget was somewhat anxiously looked for, and, when presented, did credit to his reputation as the ablest financier in Great Britain. About \$25,000,000 of the national debt had been paid off within the year, and there was a clear surplus of \$27,500,000 left from the revenue of 1872-'73. In his new budget, Mr. Gladstone proposed reductions of expenditure wherever they were possible, the limiting of the expenses of the Ashantee War to a specified sum, and the abolition or material reduction of the income tax, the most odious of the burdens which British citizens were compelled to bear. He was doubtful, at that time, whether this tax, which had amounted, for the year ending March 31, 1873, to about \$37,000,000, could be wholly abolished, but was prepared to recommend a great reduction of it. Later in the season, however, though the expenses of the Ashantee War, in consequence of the unexpected protraction of the resistance, were larger than his first estimates, he resolved to recommend the entire abolition of the income tax in the budget for 1874-'75. The adjournment of Parliament took place on the 5th of August, 1873, and without any noticeable event. Mr. Gladstone, during the recess, carefully studied the state of public feeling, and put himself in a position to ascertain as nearly as possible the exact strength of the parties which would be arrayed against him. He found these very formidable. The Roman Catholics, under the lead of their bishops, were to a man opposed to his Irish Educational Bill, or to any modification of it which he might be disposed to make; and, though this might not be a measure to be pushed at the next session, it was doubtful whether this hostility would not extend to his other measures. The aristocracy, and especially the clerical portion of it, the bishops and the clergymen of aristocratic families, were hostile to him, because they suspected him of being in favor of disestablishment in England as he had been in Ireland; and the Scottish peers and members who were connected either with the

Roman Catholic Church or the Kirk of Scotland were disposed to turn to the Conservatives for aid and protection. In Ireland, the doctrine of Home Rule was greatly agitated, and, though there were but few Home-rulers in Parliament, a large proportion of the people of Ireland sympathized with them, and he could not rely upon these to stand by him on any critical occasion. The working-men were greatly dissatisfied with him; they had asked for a further extension of the suffrage, but had been somewhat sternly lectured for bringing that question before Parliament, which they were told was fully occupied without it. There were then, with a few exceptions, only the middle class, the merchants, manufacturers, commercial men, farmers, yeomen, and gentry, including the dissenting bodies, to whom he could look for support, and of these full one-half, by education, affiliation, or deliberate choice, were Conservatives. His own infirmities of temper, too, the result in part, doubtless, of an overwrought nervous system, had a tendency to alienate some who might otherwise have been his staunch friends. Altogether the outlook was not cheering. But the premier was a man of great pluck and resource, and he made a gallant fight through the autumnal and early winter months, until he found that the next session of Parliament was likely to open without an assured working majority of Liberals. He then at once decided to dissolve the existing Parliament and appeal to the people by a new election. The forms of the British Government require that this act should be nominally performed by the Queen, with the advice and consent of her ministers, and the premier issues an address professedly to the electors of his own borough, town, or county, but really to the party which he represents throughout the country. The dissolution of Parliament was proclaimed on the 24th of January, 1874, and the writs for a new election ordered at once. In his address to the electors of Greenwich, Mr. Gladstone said that the welfare of the country could not be effectually promoted by a Government which was not invested with adequate authority. That authority, when sunk below the point necessary for the due defense and prosecution of the public interests, could in no way be so effectually restored as by an appeal to the people. The Government, weakened last March in its effort to settle, upon "just and enlarged principles," the question of Irish education, was reminded of its diminution of strength during the session by the "summary and rapid dismissal" in the House of Lords of measures which had cost much time and labor in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone continued: "This state of things, which was not satisfactory at the close of the last session, and which has not admitted of remedy by the method of resignation and a change of Government, has not improved

during the recess, especially the latter part of the recess; and the time has now arrived when the Administration, able to anticipate and survey the principal parts and the general character of the work which awaits it, has been called on to consider whether it could reasonably undertake such work without a fresh access of strength, and to frame its advice to her Majesty accordingly. The question whether ministers ought to retain or abandon office should be decided by a general election, with the opportunity which it affords for broad declarations of policy and issues truly national, and cannot be satisfactorily solved by isolated contests of which the issue is in a greater degree dependent on close discipline and finished and concentrated organization."

In stating what work the new Parliament would have to do, Mr. Gladstone made a very rapid review of the conditions of the foreign relations of the country, and of the important measures which were likely to come before it—a review more remarkable for what it did not contain than for what it did—and then based his claims for the maintenance of his party and ministry in power not on what they had done or might do to improve the intelligence, education, and prosperity of the country, but solely on their economy and their intention of abolishing the income tax. It was an appeal wholly directed to the pockets of the tax-payers. That it failed is not to the discredit of the British nation. The result of the elections, though belonging properly to the year 1874, may be briefly stated as being—the return of a decided though not a large majority of Conservatives to the House of Commons, and the promotion of Mr. Disraeli for a second time to the premiership.

One of the most important acts of the Parliament which was dissolved January 24, 1874, and one of considerable interest to the members of the legal profession in the United States, was one constituting a new Supreme Court of Judicature. This act comes into operation on November 3, 1874. The following is an outline of its principal provisions:

The first part of the statute relates to the constitution and Judges of the Supreme Court. All the existing courts are to be united and consolidated together, and to constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature in England. Of this court there are to be two permanent divisions—one of which, under the name of "Her Majesty's High Court of Justice," is to exercise original jurisdiction as set forth in the act; the other, to be called "Her Majesty's Court of Appeal," is to exercise such powers as may be incident to the determination of any appeal.

The "High Court of Justice" is to consist of (as first Judges) the Lord-Chancellor, the Lord Chief-Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, the several Vice-Chancellors, the

Judge of the Probate Court, the several Puisne Judges, and the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, except such of those Judges as shall be appointed ordinary Judges in the Court of Appeal.

The "Court of Appeal"—to which the jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will pass—is to be constituted of five *ex-officio* Judges, and also so many ordinary Judges (not to exceed nine at any one time) as her Majesty shall appoint; the *ex-officio* Judges to be the Lord-Chancellor, the Lord Chief-Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron; the first ordinary Judges of the Court to be the existing Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery, the existing salaried Judges of the Judicial Committee, and such three other persons as her Majesty may please to appoint by letters-patent. Such appointment may be made either within one month before or any time after the day appointed for the commencement of the act. But, if made before, it shall take effect at the commencement of the act. Besides the *ex-officio* Judges and the ordinary Judges, her Majesty may appoint additional Judges. The Lord Chancellor is to be the President of the Court of Appeal. Any new Judge to be appointed must be of ten years' standing, and on his appointment need not be made a sergeant-at-law.

The second part of the act has reference to jurisdiction and law, and sets forth the business to be conferred on both courts and the transfer of pending business. The 24th section declares that, in every civil cause or matter commenced in the High Court of Justice, law and equity shall be administered by the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal respectively, according to the rules laid down.

The third part of the statute relates to sittings and distribution of business. The division of the legal year into Terms is to be abolished, so far as relates to the administration of justice. Vacations may be appointed, and in London or Middlesex during vacation provision is to be made, by rules of the Court, for the hearing of cases in London or Middlesex. There are to be "five" divisions, called the Chancery Division, the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, the Exchequer Division, and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. Rules of Court are to provide for the distribution of business, and there are to be divisional Courts. There is a provision in the act as to Crown Cases Reserved to be heard by the Judges of the High Court.

The fourth part refers to "Trial and Procedure," and the appointment of referees, a new feature in legal jurisprudence. The fifth part relates to "Officers and Offices," the sixth to the "Jurisdiction of Inferior Courts," and the seventh contains "Miscellaneous Provisions,"

in addition to an interpretation of terms used in the act.

The schedule as to the rules of procedure is an important part of the new law, and will effect considerable alteration in the practice of the Courts. New rules are to be prepared to regulate the sittings of the Courts, and at Chambers, and for other matters not expressly determined, and these rules will be published some time before the operation of the act.

Another act, whose justice has been long acknowledged, was that to abolish tests in Trinity College and Dublin University. The act recites that it is expedient that the benefits of Trinity College and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the said university, as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation: that by means of divers restrictions, tests, and disabilities, many of her Majesty's subjects are debarred from the full enjoyment of the same: and it is expedient that such restrictions, tests, and disabilities, should be removed. It is therefore enacted that from and after the passing of this act no person shall be required, upon exercising, or to enable him to exercise, any of the rights and privileges exercised by students or graduates in the said university, or upon taking or holding any office in the said university or college, or upon teaching within the said university or college, to subscribe to any article or formulary of faith, or to make any declaration or take any oath respecting his religious belief or profession, or to conform to any form of public worship, or to do any act in connection with any form of public worship, or belong to any specified church, sect, or denomination; nor shall any person be compelled in the said university or college to attend the public worship of any church, sect, or denomination, to which he does not belong; and no person elected to a fellowship or any other office shall be deprived of his office by reason that he is not or does not become ordained in holy orders. It is provided that the word "office" shall not, so long as the University of Dublin shall continue to teach and to grant degrees in the Faculty of Theology, apply to any Professor of or Lecturer in Divinity; but save, as aforesaid, the word shall include every professorship, assistant or deputy professorship, public readership, prelectorship, lectureship, assistant lectureship, provostship, fellowship, studentship, tutorship, scholarship, and exhibition, and also any office or emolument not in this section specified, the income of which is payable out of the revenues or income of the said university or college, or any of the schools therein, or which is held and enjoyed by any member of the same.

The only event of British legislation of special importance to us as a nation was the issue of the order for the payment of the Geneva award in the Alabama case, and the transfer of the amount, in the month of September,

into the United States Treasury. The relations of the two countries during the year were very cordial, and negotiations were pending at the close of the year for some modifications in the interests of humanity in regard to the passages of emigrants, and the treatment of sailors on merchant-vessels. The two nations acted in harmony in the vigorous protests against the barbarous massacre of the passengers and crew of the *Virginus* at Santiago de Cuba, and in insisting on the delivery and indemnification of the survivors. The final revision of the census of 1871 increases the number of inhabitants of the United Kingdom to 31,857,388, or 40,280 more than at first reported. Of this addition 8,158 were in England and Wales; 1,405 in Scotland; 8,657 in Ireland; 208 in the Channel Islands; and 21,802 in the army, navy, and merchant service abroad. The number of paupers reported in England for the year ending March 31, 1878, was 909,986, an increase of 8,604 over the preceding year, notwithstanding the general prosperity of the year and the efforts to promote emigration of the poorer classes. The poor rate was £11,979,741 = \$59,898,705, an increase of \$2,380,000 on the preceding year. The number of paupers in Wales has slightly decreased, being 71,106 in 1872-'73, instead of 71,462 in 1871-'72, but the poor rate, £629,197 = \$3,145,985, was an increase of about \$60,000 on that of the previous year. Large as the proportion of paupers to the entire population of England and Wales is (one in less than 24 in the former, and one in 27 in the latter), it is exceeded in Ireland, where the total number of paupers in 1872-'73 was 296,256, and the amount of the poor rates £894,888 = \$4,474,440, the paupers being about one to 18 inhabitants. Scotland has fewer paupers, but we have no returns for 1872-'73. The local taxation of the United Kingdom direct and indirect, for 1872, was £25,414,100 = \$127,070,500, and receipts for local purposes from other sources swell the total to £27,751,100 = \$188,755,500. The general taxes and imposts for 1872-'73 amounted to £77,289,280 = \$386,196,400, making a grand total of local and general taxation of \$574,951,900. To sustain this enormous burden of taxation, the property-owners of the United Kingdom have lands and real estate of an assessed valuation of \$804,181,115 (very much below its actual value), which yields a national revenue of \$26,038,340, and, in poor rates, about \$67,500,000. There are also the *Imports and Exports* of each year, representing an immense volume of business—the total imports for the year ending January 1, 1878, having been £354,698,624 = \$1,773,468,120, of which £79,872,858 = \$396,864,265 were the production of British colonies or possessions, and £275,820,771 = \$1,376,603,855 from foreign countries. The exports for the same period were £314,588,884 = \$1,572,944,170, of which £65,609,218 = \$328,046,090 were to British colonies and possessions, and £248,979,616 =

\$1,244,898,080 were to foreign countries, making an aggregate of imports and exports of £669,282,458 = \$3,346,412,290. The greater part of this pays tax or duty in some shape. There are, beyond these, the great volume of manufactures, partly represented in the exports, but to at least an equal extent in the home consumption; the mining products, which are also partly represented in the exports; and the agricultural products, which are mostly consumed at home, and indeed are insufficient, in some directions, for home supply.

The British Navy had in November, 1873, 226 ships in commission, 58 of these iron-clads and generally of large size, 28 of the number ranging from 6,000 to 11,000 tons, and several of the remainder rating over 5,000 tons. There were also at that time 20 new ships building, four of these of the largest class and iron-clads. The 62 iron-clads in commission and building have an aggregate horse-power of 95,178, and an aggregate tonnage of 151,279 tons. The amount estimated for the naval service for the year 1873-'74 was £9,872,725 = \$49,868,625, an advance of about \$1,200,000 on the year preceding.

The British military forces (exclusive of the Indian army) consist of the regular forces, numbering 128,968 effective officers and men; 129,000 militia, officers and men; about 18,000 yeomanry cavalry; volunteers, 160,750 effective officers and men, together with 113,300 extra efficient; and 85,000 army reserve in two classes, including pensioners. The army estimates for 1873-'74 were £14,416,400 = \$72,082,000.

The Coal-Trade of Great Britain.—It appears, from the evidence taken before the Committee on Coal in 1873, that the total production of the coal-fields in Great Britain was, in 1872, 128,866,758 tons; and the number of persons employed in this production was, as nearly as could be estimated, 898,344. On the average, the production for each person employed was nearly 314 tons. There was a considerable increase in the number of persons employed in and about the mines in 1872, but the precise numbers for previous years cannot be accurately given. The production in 1872 was an advance on that of 1871, which may be represented as 117,186,278 tons. This is 7,000,000 tons more than the output of 1870, which exceeded that of 1869 by 3,000,000. The number of tons of coal exported was, in 1872, 12,712,281; in 1871, 12,212,000. The rise in the price of coal began toward the end of 1871. The average price of six qualities of coal at the Manston Collieries, in West Yorkshire, at the pit's mouth, was, in 1871, \$1.41 (gold); in 1872, \$2.31 (gold); in the first six months of 1873, \$3.27 (gold). The price at Pease's Adelaide Colliery, in Durham, was \$1.85 (gold), in 1870; \$3.37 (gold), in 1872; and in June, 1873, \$3.75 (gold). These prices were for all qualities of coal. The wholesale

prices in London of the best household coal were, in 1870, \$4.62 (gold); in 1871, \$4.81 (gold); in 1872, \$6.22 (gold); in the first six months of 1873, \$8.25, (gold), the highest price being \$11.25 (gold). The highest price of coke for the iron-trade, put in truck at the oven at Pease's West Collieries in Durham, was, in 1870, \$3.12 (gold); in 1873, \$10.63 (gold). Coal which was practically unsalable before, found a brisk demand at from \$1.87 (gold) to \$3.12 (gold).

Colonial Produce.—The imports of cotton into the United Kingdom from the British possessions abroad amounted in the year 1872 to 444,873,520 pounds, an increase of nearly 11,000,000 over the preceding year. The quantity imported from the West Indies fell off, but British India, with Ceylon, increased the supply sent thence to 443,284,736 pounds, being 12,000,000 more than in 1871. The import from the United States was somewhat more than double this, being 928,696,040 pounds. This was, however, a decided falling off from the import of the preceding year. The total import from all quarters was 1,408,837,472 pounds. The total import of wool was 306,379,664 pounds, of which $\frac{1}{2}$ was from the colonies. The import of cocoa from the colonies also increased in 1872 to 8,294,975 pounds, being 1,000,000 more than the preceding year. But the import of coffee from India and the colonies fell from 181,000,000 pounds in 1871 to 114,220,843 pounds in 1872, the decrease being in the supply from India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, which was nearly 127,000,000 pounds in 1871, but only 107,606,483 pounds in 1872. The import of colonial rum also declined from above 7,000,000 gallons in 1871 to 6,208,653 gallons in 1872; the decrease was chiefly in the supply from British Guiana. The import of colonial sugar and molasses did not quite keep up to that of the preceding year, being 5,801,085 cwt. in 1871, and 5,224,461 cwt. in 1872; but this was more than made up by the increased consumption of beet-root sugar from the continent.

Post-Office and Trustee Savings-Banks.—The annual return from the trustee savings-banks of the United Kingdom shows that at the end of their year, on the 20th of November, 1872, the amount due to depositors was £39,680,652 = \$198,403,260—namely, in England and Wales, £32,546,401 = \$162,732,005; in Scotland, £4,452,492 = \$22,262,480; in Ireland, £2,221,852 = \$11,109,260; and in the Channel Islands, £459,907 = \$2,299,535. To this is to be added £19,818,839 = \$96,591,695, due at the end of 1872 to depositors in post-office savings-banks; making the total deposits, in round numbers, £59,000,000 sterling = \$295,000,000. The deposits increased in 1872 by upward of \$15,000,000; in the post-office savings-banks by more than \$11,250,000, and in the trustee savings-banks by \$4,800,000. The number of accounts open was nearly equal

in the two classes of savings-banks; in the trustee banks, 1,425,147, and in the post-office banks, 1,442,448. The number of accounts will soon reach 3,000,000, for those in the trustee banks increased by 21,069 in the past year, and in the post-office banks by 138,956. There were 484 trustee savings-banks in the United Kingdom at the end of the year, but the post-office banks had risen to 4,607 in number.

Railways in 1872.—The number of miles of line open at the end of 1872 was 15,814. The total paid-up capital (shares and loans) was £569,047,846 = \$2,845,236,730. The number of passengers conveyed (exclusive of season ticket-holders), 422,874,822, averaging 26,740 to the mile. The traffic receipts were £51,304,114 = \$256,520,570, or £3,244 = \$16,220 per mile.

Postal and Telegraph Statistics.—The gross revenue from the post-offices for 1872 was £5,208,922 = \$26,044,610; the cost of management, £2,754,764 = \$13,773,820; and the net revenue, £2,454,158 = \$12,272,790. The number of letters delivered is not stated in exact figures, but did not differ far from 900,000,000. The number of post-offices was 12,200, besides more than 8,000 road and pillar letter-boxes: 30,617 persons were employed on postal duties alone. The number of telegraph-messages sent in 1872, exclusive of press and news messages, was 14,858,000. The press and news messages contained upward of 28,000,000 words. There were 5,400 telegraph-offices, of which 3,598 were postal offices also. The length of telegraph-wires was 105,200 miles.

The Rt. Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, D. C. L., Premier of England, and First Lord of the Treasury in the new cabinet of February, 1874, one of six commoners who within the last hundred years have attained to that exalted position, has been a prominent figure in British politics for nearly thirty-seven years. He is the eldest son of the late Isaac Disraeli, the author of "The Curiosities of Literature," and "The Amenities of Literature," and the grandson of an Italian merchant who migrated to England in the last century. The family are of Jewish extraction, and his ancestors were expelled from Spain by the Inquisition in the fifteenth century, and found refuge and protection in the Venetian Republic. Benjamin Disraeli was born in London, December 21, 1805, and carefully educated under his father's superintendence in private schools. At about the age of seventeen he was articled to a solicitor with the view of qualifying him for a government office, which had been obtained for him by his father. The drudgery of a lawyer's office being distasteful to him, he gave it up after three years, to engage in literary pursuits. In 1827 he published his first novel, "Vivian Grey," which was succeeded at intervals by other brilliant works of fiction, including "The Young Duke," "Contarini Fleming," "The

Wondrous Tale of Alroy," and "Henrietta Temple." He wrote also the "Rise of Iskander," a "Vindication of the British Constitution," and an epic, ridiculing revolutions, which was universally considered a failure. After visiting Italy and Greece, and extending his travels to Turkey and Syria, he returned to England to find the country involved in the Reform Bill agitation. He entered into politics with great zeal, at first taking the radical side; contesting the borough of Wycombe in 1832, and again in 1835, against the Conservative or Tory candidates, he was in both cases unsuccessful; but in April of the latter year he contested Taunton, on the Conservative side, against Mr. Labouchere, with no better success. In 1837 he was invited by the Conservatives to stand for Maidstone, having Mr. Wyndham Lewis for a colleague. On this occasion he was elected; but his precipitation in addressing the House of Commons, his *outré* manner, and extravagant gestures, brought upon him the laughter and ridicule of the House, which so disconcerted him that he sat down, but not without uttering the remarkable prophecy, "I have begun many things several times, and have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." In 1838 Mr. Wyndham Lewis died, and in the following year Disraeli married the relict of his late colleague, thereby acquiring considerable property. At the general election in 1841 he did not seek the suffrages of his former constituents, but obtained a seat for Shrewsbury. He had up to this time supported Sir Robert Peel, but when that statesman avowed himself a convert to free trade Mr. Disraeli opposed him, and, having already attained a considerable influence in Parliament, he became the leader of the "Young England party," a Conservative organization, composed mainly of the landholders and landed aristocracy. His denunciation of Sir Robert's change of views was scathing, for he had already become a master of brilliant and polished invective, but, though his energy and eloquence excited great hopes in his party, and saved it more than once from utter rout and defeat, they did not avail to overthrow the measures or the administration of the Whigs.

On the death of Lord George Bentinck, in 1848, Disraeli succeeded to the leadership of the Protectionist party in the Commons, and in the year following called the attention of Parliament to the burdens on land and the depression of the agricultural interest. He bore generous testimony to the political consistency and private worth of his predecessor in his "Lord George Bentinck: a Biography," which had an extended circulation. In 1852, the Earl of Derby, having undertaken the construction of a cabinet, offered him the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. His second budget, in 1853, failed to find acceptance with the House of Commons, and, the Government being outvoted upon it, the Derby cabinet ceased

to exist. Disraeli resumed the undisputed leadership in the Lower House, and was again summoned, in 1858 to fill the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the second administration of the Earl of Derby. In 1859 he introduced, on the part of the Government, a measure of parliamentary reform which, being thrown out, was followed by the resignation of the Government. In 1860, after distinguishing himself by brilliant assaults upon the policy of the Palmerston ministry, he became for the third time Chancellor of the Exchequer in the ministry formed again by the Earl of Derby. He was mainly instrumental in carrying an important measure of electoral reform, and in March, 1868, on the retirement of the Earl of Derby, became Premier of England. He now offered in the House an ineffectual resistance to the movement for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but refused to resign, and awaited the approaching elections for the popular verdict. These took place in November, and gave the Liberals a majority of about 112. Without waiting for the assembling of Parliament, the usual course, Disraeli tendered his own resignation and that of his colleagues, December 2, 1868, and was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone. He declined a peerage, but his wife was created Countess of Beaconsfield. He pursued in regard to the Gladstone ministry the parliamentary tactics of an opposition leader, assailing its Irish policy, and availing himself of every blunder it made to indulge in scathing criticism. On the 15th of December, 1873, his wife, who was some fifteen years his senior, died; his married life had been happy, and this bereavement elicited many testimonies of sympathy. Since he has been in Parliament he has written "Coningsby," "Sybil," "Tancred," and, more recently, "Lothair," novels in which politics, social questions, and fiction, are curiously but not unsuccessfully mingled. He is said to have been engaged for some time past on another novel of somewhat similar character. In March, 1878, when Mr. Gladstone resigned, Mr. Disraeli attempted in vain to organize a cabinet, and was under the necessity of consenting to the resumption of power by Mr. Gladstone. When Parliament was dissolved by proclamation, January 24, 1874, Mr. Disraeli was very bitter in his denunciations of the Liberals, declaring it a trick and an outrage, though he had pursued the same course five years before. This time, however, he seems to have experienced no great difficulty in forming a cabinet, though the Conservative majority of only about fifty, and many of them not especially friendly to him, indicates the possibility of a brief lease of power. Mr. Disraeli is, however, so audacious, so fertile in resources, and so skillful in forcing upon his party even ultra measures of reform, if they can thereby gain a longer tenure of power, that no man can confidently predict either his measures or the duration of his administration.

useless for cultivation from being subject to summer drought is 50,000 square miles; the prairie-lands, with occasional scattered groves and belts of timber on the margin of rivers, well adapted for agriculture, cover 120,000 square miles; the timbered lands, in which occasional prairies are interspersed, as in the Peace River district, and which are suitable for the growth of wheat and other grains, cover 466,225 square miles. There is a belt of land, comprising 928,200 square miles, lying outside the prairie and timbered portions, which, though beyond the agricultural zone, properly speaking, is sufficiently supplied with timber, and may be utilized for the growth of barley and grass. Rock and swamp, in which the timber of the more southern regions gradually disappears, occupy 642,800 square miles. In other terms, we may set down 875,184,000 acres of agricultural land, yet to be brought under cultivation, outside the limits of the organized provinces, the greater part of which is well adapted to the growth of wheat. The population in 1861 was 3,090,561; in 1871 it was 3,906,810, exclusive of Indians in the Northwest and Hudson Bay Territories, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1,620,842; Quebec, 1,191,505; Nova Scotia, 387,800; New Brunswick, 285,777; Manitoba, 13,000; British Columbia, 85,586, including Indians. The nationalities comprised, were: 1,082,940 French, 846,414 Irish, 706,869 English, 549,946 Scotch, 202,991 German, 29,622 Dutch, 23,085 Indian, 21,496 African, 7,773 Welsh, 2,962 Swiss, 1,623 Scandinavian, 1,085

586,523; exports, \$90,610,573, showing a total trade of \$217,197,096, an increase of \$26,848,817 over that of the preceding year. The growth of the commerce during the four years is shown in the following statement:

YEARS.	Total Trade.
1868-'70.....	\$148,387,829
1870-'71.....	170,266,589
1871-'72.....	194,070,190
1872-'73.....	217,197,096

The exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:

PRODUCTIONS.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1872.	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1873.
Produce of the mine.....	\$3,938,172	\$5,108,979
Produce of the fisheries.....	4,249,671	4,746,215
Produce of the forest.....	23,638,246	28,705,562
Animals and their produce.....	13,238,089	13,788,147
Agricultural produce.....	13,390,560	14,869,358
Manufactures.....	3,434,799	3,860,017
Other articles.....	925,384	1,784,324
Ships built at Quebec.....	882,268	782,900
Total produce of the Dominion	\$61,377,376	\$72,829,583
Gold and bullion.....	\$4,010,256	\$3,846,373
Goods not the produce of the Dominion.....	12,845,840	9,843,483
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports.....	2,608,541	3,000,000
Total	\$80,842,015	\$88,519,388
Add—Exported from British Columbia.....	\$1,912,107	\$1,792,347
Exported from Manitoba..	58,541	298,988
Grand total	\$82,689,663	\$90,610,573

The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1873, were \$20,133,576, and the expenditures \$19,951,119. The receipts for 1873 embraced the following items: Customs, \$12,747,042; excise, \$4,453,671; post-office, \$882,198; public works, including railways, \$1,229,988; bill stamps, \$199,356; miscellaneous, \$671,824. The gross revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for six years, since Confederation, have been as follows:

Receipts.....	\$103,348,699 41
Expenditure.....	96,408,851 87

Surplus receipts for six years.. \$6,949,747 54

The expenditure during these years includes payment toward sinking fund and several items which were formerly charged to capital accrued. During four of these years there was an expenditure on capital account out of income of \$6,101,027.68.

The total debt of the Dominion, in 1873, amounted to	\$122,400,179 32
The total assets to	40,213,107 33

Net debt..... \$82,187,072 04

The average rate of interest is 5.41 per cent. At the date of the last census the net debt of the Dominion amounted to \$21.72 per head, and the interest to \$1.2 per head.

The really magnificent public works of Canada represent its public debt; and the interest represents the rent the present generation pays for them. The country owes its present great development of wealth to these works, and the policy of Parliament is now to extend them.



Seal of Canada.

Italian, 679 Spanish, 607 Russian, 125 Jews, and 39 Greeks. There were 1,492,029 Roman Catholics, 494,049 belonging to the Church of England, 567,091 Methodists, and 544,998 Presbyterians; also 5,146 not professing religion, 1,886 pagans, 534 Mormons, 409 Deists, 20 atheists, and 13 Mohammedans.

The above statistics of population do not include Prince Edward Island, which has recently been admitted into the Dominion, and which had, in 1871, a population of 94,021.

The total value of imports into the Dominion during the fiscal year 1872-'73 was \$126,-

GREECE, a kingdom of Southeastern Europe. Reigning King, George I., King of the Hellenes, born December 24, 1845, second son of the reigning King of Denmark, elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown June 4, 1863, declared of age by a decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; married October 27, 1867, to Olga, daughter of Grand-duke Constantine, of Russia, born August 22, 1851. Issue of the union are three sons and one daughter: Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, born August 2, 1868; George, born June 25, 1869; Alexandra, born August 30, 1870; and Nicholas, born February 2, 1872.

The area of the kingdom amounts to 19,353; the population, according to the census of 1870, to 1,457,894. The country is divided for administrative purposes into 18 nomarchies,* which are subdivided into 59 eparchies, and 351 communes; the heads of the latter, called demarchs, are chosen for a term of four years; the heads of the eparchies and nomarchies, called eparchs and nomarchs, are appointed by the King. Nearly the entire population (1,441,810) is connected with the Greek Oriental Church, which is governed by a permanent Holy Synod at Athens, consisting of 5 members, who are appointed by the King from among the bishops and other high clerical dignitaries. The Church has one metropolitan at Athens, 15 other archbishops, and 16 bishops. With other Christian denominations, only 12,585 souls are connected; most of them belong to the Roman Catholic Church, which has archbishops at Naxos and Corfu, and 4 bishops. All creeds are tolerated, and there is entire freedom of religious worship.

Every child is expected to attend school from the fifth to the twelfth year of its age. Nevertheless, the attendance at the public schools is small. In 1869 the 1,141 public and private elementary schools numbered only 60,634 pupils. For secondary instruction, there were, in 1870, 15 gymnasia and 144 Hellenic schools (corresponding to the German Realschulen), with 7,780 pupils, and 23 private institutions, with 1,589 pupils. The University at Athens, which has the four faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy, was, in 1869, at-

tended by 1,205 students. Of special schools, there are 1 polytechnical school at Athens, 4 theological schools of the Greek Oriental Church, 6 nautical schools, 1 agricultural school, and 1 military academy at the Piræus.

In the budget for 1873, the revenue was estimated at 35,927,000 drachmas; the expenditures at 35,443,000 drachmas; the surplus at 484,000 drachmas. The actual budgets of the kingdom differ, however, widely from the budget estimates. Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit. The funded debt of Greece amounted in July, 1872, to 337,000,000 drachmas. The floating debt, according to semi-official returns, amounted to 40,000,000 drachmas on January 1, 1870. According to other statements from Greek sources, it was above 166,000,000 drachmas. A royal ordinance, dated January 17, 1869, authorized the Minister of Finance to issue 15,000,000 drachmas of notes, with compulsory circulation.

The army of the kingdom is formed by conscription, with the general privilege to procure substitutes, which is done to a very large extent. The strength of the army on the peace footing was, in 1873, 12,897 men. The contingent for the year 1873 was 1,500 men.

The navy, in 1871, consisted of 2 iron-clad frigates, 8 screw steamers, and 11 sailing-vessels. It was manned by conscription from the inhabitants of the sea-coast; the number of officers and men was, in 1873, 1,078.

The general commerce in 1871 was as follows, in drachmas:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain.....	33,594,000	45,492,000
Turkey.....	16,501,000	6,906,000
Austria.....	14,544,000	8,620,000
Russia.....	16,118,000	4,507,000
France.....	13,476,000	6,282,000
Italy.....	7,624,000	1,625,000
Other countries.....	6,690,000	2,951,000
Total, 1871.....	108,537,000	76,383,000
" 1870.....	97,021,000	52,908,000
" 1869.....	94,380,000	62,559,000

The movement of shipping in 1870 and 1871 is shown by the following table:

ENTERED AND CLEARED.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ocean navigation.....	1870..	16,757	2,564,964	1871..	21,758	3,205,619
Coast navigation.....	1870..	94,991	2,985,520	1871..	105,612	3,960,790

The merchant navy on December 31, 1871, consisted of 6,135 vessels, of 419,350 tons; among them there were 7 steamers, of about 3,000 tons, and over 4,000 coasting-vessels.

The first Greek railroad, which connected Athens with the port of Piræus and Phalerits, was opened in 1869, and is 12 kilometres long (1 kilom. = 0.62 in.). In 1872 the railroad

from the Piræus to Lamia, which is to be in length 220 kilometres, was begun, and a charter was granted for another road, which is to connect Athens with Kalamate, a distance of 275 kilometres. The aggregate length of the electric telegraph-lines is 1,600 kilometres, that of the wires, 1,800 kilometres.

In January the Greek Government declared its readiness to submit the Laurion question*

* The ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1873 gives the population of every nomarchy and every eparchy for 1860 and 1870.

* For a full account of the Laurion question, see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1872.

to arbitration if all the great powers should declare it to be an international question, that was not to be decided by the courts of Greece. The Austrian ambassador, Baron von Pottenburg, had accordingly several conferences with the Greek minister, without, however, obtaining any satisfactory results.

In February new elections took place for the Chamber of Deputies. The Government obtained a large majority. The new Chamber was opened on February 26th, by the King, who did not mention the Laurion question, represented the relations to foreign countries as satisfactory, and declared that brigandage was now wholly extirpated. Soon after the Laurion question was definitely settled by the French-Italian Society Roux-Serpieri transferring all its assets and liabilities to the banker Syngros at Athens and the Ottoman bank in Constantinople for 12,500,000 drachmas. The new Laurion Company completed its organization on April 26th.

In March, the Greek Government concluded a treaty with the Porte for the joint extirpation of the bands of robbers infesting the frontier of the two countries.

On April 12th the ministry adjourned the Chamber of Deputies to May 22d, because the ministerial majority had shrunk to 73 members, while the Opposition had increased to 93 members. All the Greek embassies in foreign countries, except that of Constantinople, were abolished, and the Greek Government declared that it would carry on its transactions with the three protecting powers through their ambassadors in Athens. When the Chamber reassembled on May 28d, it elected the ministerial candidate, Deligannis, President, by a majority of 8. The ministry had, however, no real majority in the Chamber, and only the division between the two sections of the Opposition, which are headed by Zaimis and Bulgaris, prevented the passage of a vote of want of confidence which had been moved by Zaimis.

On August 2d the Chamber almost unanimously ratified the treaty which the Government had concluded with the new Laurion Company. A charter was given in August to a company for constructing a canal across the isthmus of Corinth.

GREEK CHURCH. The excommunication of the Bulgarians (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872, article EASTERN CHURCHES), by the Holy and Grand Council of Constantinople, in September, 1872, was enthusiastically indorsed by the Greek bishops and people in Turkey and Greece. The Patriarch of Jerusalem, who had refused to sign the decree, was soon after deposed from his office by a synod of the patriarchate of Jerusalem. The following is a translation of the official decree of deposition:

To-day, Tuesday, November 7th, of the year 1872, in the twelfth hour, all the episcopal members of the Holy Synod of Jerusalem, after assembling in the hall of the synodal sessions of the monastery of the Holy Sepulchre, and after taking into consideration the last definite answer of his Holiness the Patriarch Ky-

rillos II., relative to the acceptance of the resolution of the Grand and Holy Council legally and canonically convoked at Constantinople—by which resolution phyletism (that is, the distinction of races and nationalities in the Church) was rejected and condemned, and all who approved this phyletism, and who, inspired thereby, have held up to this day illegal and clandestine meetings, were declared to be schismatics—have unanimously decreed and do decree as follows:

In consideration that his Holiness—trampling under foot all that he had written in his synodal letter of January 24, 1869, to the Grand Church—not only acted arbitrarily in Constantinople and refused to join in the recognition of the Grand Council, but that he also, in Jerusalem, obstinately, and without sufficient reason, opposed to the invitations and prayers addressed by us to him the refusal to submit with us to the resolution of the Grand Council:

In consideration of all this, we consider him as having incurred the ecclesiastical censures which are expressly contained in the said resolution of the Grand Council, and as being, *de facto*, schismatic. And we find ourselves in the sad and painful necessity to take back the oath of submissiveness and obedience taken by us toward him, and henceforth to break off all connection and communion with him, and we shall never more perform any function with him, or in any respect act with him, and we shall no longer recognize him as head, and as our lawful and canonical shepherd. In confirmation of which the present act has been compiled and entered into the great book of the Patriarchal Throne of Jerusalem. Moreover, copies of this act have been sent to the Grand Church and to all independent orthodox Churches.

Both the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Turkish Government recognized the deposition as valid, and gave permission for the election of a new patriarch. Before the election took place, Jerusalem was the scene of grave disorders. The patriarch refused to recognize the decree of deposition, and, aided by the consuls of Russia and Greece, celebrated vespers in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Governor of Jerusalem was intimidated from acting against the patriarch, while the consul-general of Germany, and the diplomatic agents of other Powers, took side with the clergy. An appeal being made to the Turkish Government, the Porte, in agreement with the Patriarch of Constantinople, instructed the Government of Jerusalem by telegraph to protect the clergy, and no longer to recognize Kyrillos as patriarch. The deposed patriarch was ordered to take up his abode in the little island Prinkipo, in the Sea of Marmora. The decree of deposition had been signed by the Archbishop of Gaza, and the Bishops of Lydda, Napolis (Nabulus), Sebasta, Tabor, Philadelphia, Jordan, and Tiberias. They now elected the Archbishop of Gaza Patriarch of Jerusalem. Those bishops and archimandrites who at first had sided with Kyrillos, soon deemed it safest to declare their submission, which they did in the following letter to the Archbishop of Constantinople:

To his Holiness the Ecumenical Patriarch Anthimos, Jerusalem, December 10 (N. S. 22), 1872. We, the undersigned, the Metropolitans Agapios of Bethlehem and Niphon of Nazareth, and the Archimandrites Yussuf, Chrysanthos, Joseph, Gregorios, and the Protosyngels Daniel, Gabriel, and the others of

our party among the monks of Mar Saba (a monastery not far from the Dead Sea), have for a moment sided with the ex-Patriarch Kyrillos, and have, by our telegram of November 27th (N. S. December 9th), protested against the resolution of the Synod of Jerusalem. But, having already repented, we implore the indulgence of the Church, and humbly pray for pardon, as we recognize all the resolutions of the Synod of Jerusalem, and turn away from Kyrillos.

The Russian Government, which had constantly favored the Bulgarians and Patriarch Kyrillos, gave another proof of its sympathy by laying an embargo upon all the property of the patriarchate of Jerusalem which is situated within the territory of Russia. This property embraced about thirty estates, situated in the best districts of Bessarabia, and yielding an annual rent of 200,000 rubles. At the same time the Russian ambassador at Constantinople must have interceded in behalf of the deposed Kyrillos with great energy, for the Turkish Government not only set him free after a few weeks, but also asked his pardon for the injury done him.

The new Patriarch of Jerusalem was in January enthroned amid great festivities. The frequent disturbances which occurred in mixed districts inhabited by both Greeks and Bulgarians, induced the Turkish Government to threaten, in February, 1873, with heavy punishments all who might disturb the public peace. The Bulgarians, who, it appears, have the sympathy of the Slavic churches of Russia, Austria, Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, complained of the partiality of the new Minister of Justice, Midhat Pasha, in favor of the Greeks.

On June 25th the Patriarch of Constantinople refused to join the other dignitaries of the country in congratulating the Sultan upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne, because the Turkish Government declined to exclude, in accordance with his request, the Bulgarian exarch from the official reception. The Turkish Government expressed to the patriarch its decided disapproval of his conduct. In September, the Synod of Constantinople expressed to the patriarch their want of confidence in him, whereupon he resigned his office.

In December, a new Patriarch of Constantinople was elected in place of the deposed Anthimos. The Turkish Government did not exercise its right of striking out one or several names of the ten candidates whom the electoral synod had chosen, the Grand-Vizier, Raschid Pasha, declaring that all of them were acceptable to the Government. The synod, which consists of priests as well as delegates of the laity, then elected the former patriarch, Joachim II., as Patriarch of Constantinople.

The interest throughout the Greek Church in favor of establishing closer relations with the Episcopal Church of the West is on the increase. Like the Patriarch of Constantinople, the Patriarchs of Alexandria and Antioch have fully expressed their views in the follow-

ing letter, in which they recognize the receipt of the resolutions of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States:

Sophronius, by the mercy of God, Pope and Patriarch of the great city Alexandria, and of all Egypt.
† Most Reverend Presbyter of the Church of St. John, Auburn, New York, our beloved son in the Lord, Charles R. Hale, Grace to your Reverence, and Peace from God.

With great joy and Christian interest we received, toward the close of the month of February, the packet sent by your esteemed Reverence, in which were inclosed your own letter to us, written on parchment, with the resolutions of the great synod of the Church in the United States of America, assembled the 12th-24th of October, 1871, in the city of Baltimore, and the privately printed report of the proceedings of the same synod, written in the English tongue. Translating this into our Greek language, and studying altogether with close attention and care, we were truly delighted, and celebrated, with praises of the Church, the God-inspired zeal, and pious longing, which, following in the footsteps of the English Church, your particular church also in the United States of America shows for the unity of all the holy churches of God, which, by God's inscrutable decrees, are now dissevered one from another, and more especially for unity with the holy Orthodox Church. For indeed we are justly persuaded that such manifestations of fraternal sympathy, and of tendencies toward fellowship, increasing and being mercifully made to work effectively, surely cannot but reach, as time goes on, the wished-for goal of Catholic unity. On the other hand, it deceives or escapes the observation of no one, that until the Lord vouchsafe the fulfillment of the great work of unity, many inconveniences and stumbling-blocks will exist among us, and many misconceptions on either side, and misrepresentations will arise, as also your venerable committee sets forth in its report sent us, but mutual patience and forbearance, enkindled and inflamed by Christian love, and by the inestimable importance of the great and God-pleasing object at which we aim, can remove all such. We consider, then, as efficient toward the longed-for unity and foreboding auspicious things, such manifestations of brotherly sentiments in Christ, and of tendencies to fellowship toward the strengthening and nourishing of the existing good relations between the Orthodox Church and your own, and also investigations and discussion in brotherly love, such as, on the happy occasion of the consecration of the Orthodox Church in Liverpool, the conference and discussion between the reverend Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, our beloved brother in Christ, Alexander Lycourgas, and the Bishop of Ely, and those with him. But toward a firmer and surer attaining of what is desired, there seems to us, speaking for ourselves, needful the organization of a committee to this end from either part, of skilled and well-instructed theologians, for the examination and accurate inquiry into existing differences in the basis of the Catholic Orthodox Church before the great schism, for thus the mutual relations of sympathy are bound together more closely by a nearer mutual fellowship and acquaintance between the two Churches, and we come with greater spirit and more respect to those things which concern Catholic unity. For the speedy organization of such a committee, in the part also of the Orthodox Church of the East, we both pray and hope.

On this happy occasion, it seems to us superfluous to tell your most beloved Reverence, and through you the whole Church of the United States of America, of the great longing with which we have ever been inflamed to see one day completed the great work of unity, and on account of this, from the time that, by the Divine mercy, we received three years since the spiritual presidency of the most holy Church

of Alexandria, we have never omitted to direct the priests subject to our patriarchal and apostolic throne, that if any members of the Anglican Church should depart this life within the city or district committed to their charge, when called upon they should freely go to attend to them, and render the proper rites.

Concerning the extension of this beginning of the burial of Anglicans by Orthodox priests, and *vice versa*, to baptism, marriage, and the holy communion, we speak our private opinion, that it is necessary concerning this, that there should first be a distinct request from the Archbishop of Canterbury, as in the case of burial, and then all the patriarchs, considering it together, can give their answer in common. For the Orthodox Church having once decided any part of its dogma or canon, no particular church in the Orthodox communion can ever, by itself, and of its own judgment, change or transgress any thing of what is settled, however small a thing it may be.

Finally, giving the blessing of peace in Christ to the holy Church of the United States of America, and especially our church prayers and blessings to your most wise Reverence, we pray that "the God of Peace, which brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that Great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you" all "perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen."

Of your esteemed Reverence the fervent and earnest well-wisher in Christ,

† SOPHRONIUS, of Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, April 20, 1873.

Hierotheus, by the mercy of God, Patriarch of the great divine city Antioch, and of all the East.

To the Most Reverend Charles B. Hale, Presbyter of the Church of St. John, Auburn, New York, our patriarchal and apostolic blessing in Christ Jesus our Saviour.

The most valued letter of your Reverence, and the copy of the three resolutions of the joint committee, bishops, presbyters, and laymen, adopted in the great synod of the Church of the United States of America, the 12th-24th of the month of October, 1871, with the report of the correspondence which passed the three preceding years between the most holy authorities of the Russo-Greek Church and those of the Anglican Communion, we have recently received, and with great interest have read what is decreed in the afore-mentioned resolutions, and more especially what is said concerning making inquiry as to friendly relations with the holy Eastern Orthodox Church, and the taking "further steps for the communication of such information as may be mutually important and interesting to this Church and to the holy Orthodox Church of the East."

Considering with attention what has been written on both sides, we rejoiced at the brotherly kindness and peacefulness of the great aim of the fellowship between the Churches through friendly writings and deeds of true brotherliness and kindness. For truly our Saviour, through the holy Gospels and the Epistles, bids us "love one another" and "bear one another's burdens," that so may be fulfilled the law of God. For love is both that which draws together things divided, and strengthens all human fellowships, and prepares for bliss in respect to both. So Christian teaching and philosophy being beneficent, philanthropic, and inclined to fellowship, the Orthodox Eastern Church, steadfast on these Godlike principles, continually prays "for the union of all" in the confession of the faith, never overlooking any peaceful occasion for consultation and discussion with all nations of the earth concerning love one toward another, praying that "all may be one" (St. John xvii. 21) in Christ Jesus the Saviour of all, and that with one heart we may glorify his blessed name.

On account of these things, what has been resolved by the great synod of the United States of America has been a cause of heart-felt joy to us, concerning fellowship with the Orthodox Eastern Church in brotherly love, whose pure results promise the greatest moral benefit to each Church. Wherefore, responding thus by this present letter, we ask your Reverence to report these things also to the great synod of the United States. Now may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and our patriarchal blessing be with your dear Reverence. Given in Damascus, March 10, 1873, the first year of the Indiction.

† HIEROTHEUS,
of Antioch, your brother in Christ.

The Church of Russia has had, since the beginning of the year 1872, a religious society specially devoted to the establishment of closer relations with the other Episcopal Churches of the world, especially with the Anglican and the Catholic Churches. The society calls itself the "Association of the Friends of Ecclesiastical Enlightenment," and contains among its most active members the young theologians who have studied at the German universities, and who on that account take a special interest in the religious movements of the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Churches.

The Grand-duke Constantine, the brother of the Emperor, is the patron of the Association, and takes often an active part in its proceedings. The society officially states its objects to be as follows: 1. To promote the intercourse between our clergy and the secular society, and the exchange of opinions on questions concerning the Orthodox Church. 2. The diffusion of correct views on the true doctrine, the history, and the present wants of the Orthodox Church, by means of books and lectures, both scientific and popular. 3. To entertain communications with the champions of orthodox truth in foreign countries, to give to them a moral support, and to contribute to the enlightenment of the public opinion of foreign countries concerning the Orthodox Church. With regard to the first and second points it is said: "One of the chief public calamities of our time is the indifference of the laity with regard to the questions and wants of church-life. In our country also society derives too little advantage from the enlightening of the Church. The clergy has assumed the organization and the habits of a caste, and the Russian Church itself is exposed to attacks upon its pretended lethargy, though this is by no means an inherent quality of orthodoxy. Our first and most important task consists, therefore, in our activity at home. According to our programme, we must endeavor to awaken in the orthodox society an interest in religious questions, and as much as possible to bring the laity and the clergy nearer to each other." As regards the third question, the secretary of the society, Alexander Kiriye, in his report on the year 1872-1873, remarks: "No one who watches public opinion can have failed to see the interest which Russia has taken in the great religious events of the Western countries. The intense attention with which the whole

Russian society has followed these events and the religious questions of the age in general, which formerly were regarded as the exclusive domain of the clergy, proved the advantage and the necessity of founding a society which can serve as a centre for all who take an active interest in religious questions, and as a bond of union for clergy and laity, giving to both an opportunity for common action. We can no longer think of separating ourselves from the remainder of the Christian world by a Chinese wall; for we must not forget that the community of interests among civilized nations is not on the decrease, but steadily on the increase. No, we are not indifferent to what happens in the remainder of Europe; it is not the same to us what other Christians think of us. It is true, we have been for ten centuries without the sympathy of the West, which was arrayed against us in hostile opposition; it blamed us because it did not know us. But at present, when the most educated representatives of the Catholic Church loudly express their hopes for reconciliation between the Orthodox East and the separated West, indifference toward this cause would be a crime; it would prove that we pray for Christian union with our lips, but not with our hearts." In the third meeting of the Society, Prof. Katanski delivered an interesting address on the former attempts to reunite the Greek Oriental and the Roman Catholic Churches. He distinguishes three periods in the history of these attempts. The first, from the eleventh century to the downfall of the Byzantine Empire, is the period of the official attempts, mostly proceeding from political combinations. In the second period the Popes and the Jesuits endeavored to bring about a union, as a means to draw the Greek Oriental Church over to a "pure Latinism." In the present age, for the first time, the conviction is gaining ground that the religious reunion of the Western world with the East cannot be effected by coercive measures of a political character, not by dialectic discussions and shrewd Jesuitic schemes, but that it must be the fruit of the quiet work of religious ideas and the progress of religious life in the West. On the other hand, the speaker admits that the East also must have its revival, on the character of which he expresses the following views: "The East must previously be born again, both politically and intellectually, must emancipate itself from the external fetters which now oppress it, must raise the level of its education, produce a rich theological literature, compel the Western nations to read and respect it, and in this way enable the West to arrive at a correct understanding and appreciation of the East, which is first requisite for bringing the two parts of the Christian world nearer to each other. The regeneration of the East has begun, but it is not yet complete. The whole of the East is not yet politically free (Turkey); and the intellectual regeneration is still far

from being accomplished; therefore the East is not yet regarded by the West as its peer, nor can it regard itself as a peer; and in its oppressed condition it keeps aloof from the proud brother who feels his superiority. It has not yet reached that condition of security from abroad and vitality within which would enable it joyfully to entertain the idea of sharing with its brother the old treasure which it has kept inviolate."

From the annual report of the Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia, for 1869, it appears that the Russian Church had 1,322 ecclesiastical schools, with 31,925 pupils; 51 seminaries, with 730 teachers and 14,846 pupils; 4 academies, in Kiev, Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kazan, with 90 teachers and 395 students. There were eight theological periodicals, among which the *Orthodox Companion*, published by the Ecclesiastical Academy of Kazan, is prominent. Theological literature has of late made considerable progress in Russia. Macarius, Archbishop of Lithuania (who resides at Wilna), has repeatedly offered rewards of one thousand rubles for new textbooks for the theological seminaries, which the Committee of the Holy Synod on Instruction awards. In 1870 two prizes were awarded to professors of the Ecclesiastical Academy of Kazan; one, for a new "Manual of Russian Church History," to Prof. Snamensky, and the other to Prof. Porfiry, for his "History of Russian Literature." Archbishop Macarius, of Lithuania (formerly Bishop of Winnoze, and rector of the Ecclesiastical Academy in St. Petersburg), is the most learned Church historian, and probably the greatest theologian of Russia now living. He has written the ablest Russian work on systematic theology (dogmatics), which has also been translated into French, and has begun a comprehensive history of the Russian Church, which by far surpasses in literary merit the work of Philaret. The sixth volume of this work, which appeared in 1870, carries the history of the Church to the establishment of the patriarchate in 1587.

The Greek Church in cis-Leithan Austria had had, hitherto, only 8 bishops, 1 in the Bukowina, and 2 in Dalmatia, but no archbishop. In order to complete the hierarchical organization of the Church, the Austrian Government, in January, 1873, appointed the Bishop of Czernowitz, in the Bukowina, as archbishop of the entire Greek Church in cis-Leithan Austria. The Church had, in 1870, 219 parishes in the Bukowina, 2 in Austria, below the Ens, 3 in the Littoral province, and 92 in Dalmatia; the total number of clergymen, including the candidates for the priesthood in the theological seminaries, was 433. The number of monasteries was, 3 in the Bukowina, and 11 in Dalmatia. There are 2 theological schools, at Czernowitz, in the Bukowina, with 8 teachers and 62 students (11 Ruthenians and 51 Roumanians), and at Zara, in Dal-

matia, with 4 teachers and 18 students (Slovenes). In the Bukowina there is also a Greek Oriental gymnasium at Suczawa. The total number of students in the gymnasia of cis-Leithan Austria was 394, in the Realgymnasia 19, in the Realschulen 85, in the universities 126. Of all the churches of cis-Leithan Austria, the Greek Oriental Church has the smallest percentage of students at the universities, gymnasia, and other high-schools. The population connected with the Greek Oriental Church in cis-Leithan Austria in 1869 was, 376,118 in the Bukowina (73.4 per cent. of the total population), 78,805 in Dalmatia (17.1 per cent.), 3,609 in the Littoral province (0.5 per cent.), 1,745 in Upper Austria, 14 in Lower Austria, 4 in Salzburg, 145 in Styria, 6 in Carinthia, 311 in Carniola, 88 in the Tyrol, 441 in Bohemia, 400 in Moravia, 6 in Silesia, 1,369 in Galicia; total, 461,511, or 2.3 per cent. of the population of cis-Leithan Austria. In the lands of the Hungarian crown, the Greek Oriental Church has for the Servian nationality an archbishop, who has the title patriarch, at Carlowitz, and bishops at Carlstadt, Parrae, Neusatz, Buda, Arad, Temesvar; and for the Roumanian nationality an archbishop at Hermannstadt, and bishops at Versecz and Karansebes. According to a Hungarian law of 1868, the members of both Churches are authorized to hold periodical church congresses (the Servian and Roumanian) for the independent regulation of all subjects relating to religion, education, and church property. The congresses are composed of the archbishop, the bishops, and clerical and lay delegates. The aggregate number of parishes of the Greek Church in the lands of the Hungarian crown was, in 1869, 2,981; of local chaplaincies, 117; of priests, 3,434. The population connected with the church was, in Hungary proper, 1,414,282, or 12.3 per cent.; in Transylvania, 652,945, or 31.1 per cent.; in Croatia and Slavonia, 511,821, or 27.6 per cent.; in the army, 10,271; total, 2,589,319, or 16.7 per cent. In the entire Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the population connected with the Greek Church is 3,050,880, or 8.5 per cent.

GUATEMALA (REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA), an independent state of Central America, extending from 13° 50' to 18° 15' north latitude, and from 88° 14' to 93° 12' west longitude; and bounded north by the Mexican State of Chiapas, east by Belize and the Gulf of Honduras, south by Honduras, San Salvador, and the Pacific, and west by the ocean just named. It has an area of 40,777 square miles, and a population (in 1873) of 1,200,000 approximately; some 20,000 of whom are whites descended from the early colonists, 750,000 Indians, 420,000 ladinos, or mestizoes (from whites and Indians), 2,000 foreigners of various nationalities, and the remainder negroes. The republic is divided into seven *corregimientos*, or departments: Guatemala, Sacatepeque, Sololá, Quezaltenango, Totonicapán,

Chiquimula, and Vera Paz. The population of the capital, Guatemala la Nueva, is computed at 42,000.

The government, though republican in form, is, and has long been, in effect, but a military power, headed by a President who is invested with absolute authority. Universal suffrage in the different departments is an empty form; for, whenever it occurs that members inimical to the existing administration are returned, their election is declared illegal or informal, and new elections ordered, for the forcible return of government favorites.

The President of the republic is Lieutenant-General Rufino Barrios, and his substitute (corresponding to Vice-President), Miguel García Granados.

The President of the Ministry is Y. M. Samagoa, who is also Minister of War and of Public Works; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ramon Rosa (January 18, 1872); Minister of Finance, F. Alburez; and Minister of the Interior, of Instruction, and of Public Worship, M. A. Soto.

The Metropolitan Archbishop is Don Francisco Espinosa; coadjutor, M. T. Barrutia y Croquer, Bishop of Caristo in part.

The strength of the standing army is 3,200 men, and that of the militia 13,000.

Among the chief articles of exportation may be mentioned coffee, cochineal, India-rubber, sugar, indigo, hides and skins, cedar, ebony, mahogany, and other precious woods, as well as logwood, Brazil-wood, etc. The articles most extensively imported are silk, linen, woolen, and cotton fabrics, machinery, hardware, cutlery, arms, ammunition, and military stores, bags and sacs, beer, ale, etc.

The value of the four great staple products exported in 1871 was as follows:

Coffee.....	\$1,312,000
Cochineal.....	876,000
Hides and skins.....	121,000
India-rubber.....	76,000
Total.....	\$2,385,000

The total value of the exports for the same year was \$2,716,000. The amount of the imports for 1871, and the countries from which they proceeded, are as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Amounts.
Great Britain.....	\$1,285,000
France.....	240,000
Germany.....	210,000
United States.....	105,000
Switzerland.....	42,000
Belgium.....	38,000
Spain.....	36,000
China.....	25,000
Other countries.....	29,000
Total.....	\$2,010,000

The total exports and imports in the six years, 1866 to 1871, were:

YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.
1866.....	\$2,036,225	\$1,699,300
1867.....	1,996,405	1,074,615
1868.....	2,133,400	1,634,840
1869.....	2,497,060	1,481,030
1870.....	2,446,925	1,672,840
1871.....	2,747,784	2,010,000
Total.....	\$13,897,799	\$9,552,485

The value of the exports for 1873 will be found to be far in advance of any year preceding, the single article of coffee standing, it is said, for \$2,500,000; the crop of this article and of sugar yielded a profit of 300 per cent.

As a result of this prosperous state of things, agriculture is becoming the object of much care, and an unprecedented augmentation of cultivated lands has already been observed; insomuch that Guatemala will probably next year ship more coffee than all the rest of Central America.

Here follows a statement of the finances of the Republic for the year 1873:

REVENUE.	
Balance from 1871	\$26,300
Import duties	836,200
Export and stamp duties, post-office, etc.	233,700
Spirit-tax	350,630
Mint	100,000
Sundries	85,500
Loan	85,700
Total	\$1,798,000
EXPENDITURE.	
Army, etc.	\$771,000
Salaries	273,400
Public works	14,200
Legations	15,000
Sundry expenses	137,000
Public schools	21,600
Roads, hospital, etc.	169,600
Drawback on exports	21,000
Mint	133,500
Amortization of debts	141,400
Interest on loans	64,500
Interest on British loan	22,600
Surplus balance at the end of 1873	13,000
Total	\$1,798,000

The public debt was as follows at the beginning of 1873:

Floating debt, Treasury bonds	\$293,000
Arrears of salaries	185,000
Unpaid premium on merchandise exported.	79,000
Voluntary loan of Guatemala	490,000
Recognized old debt	308,000
Foreign debt of 1823	430,000
British debt of 1869	2,500,000
Total	\$4,320,000

Remittances were constantly made to the London bankers on account of the loan of 1869; and the Federal English debt was also provided for punctually; while the converted home debt was paid off rapidly, and the paper taken freely as an investment.

The port movements at San José, in the year 1871, were:

ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
NO.	Flag.	Tons.	NO.	Flag.	Tons.
9	German	2,855	11	German	3,419
8	British	3,096	7	British	2,693
4	United States	516	5	United States	706
3	French	650	3	French	1,000
2	Danish	490	2	Danish	480
25		7,587	28		8,298

Guatemala, in common with other Spanish-American countries, suffers incalculably from the want of suitable roads and means of transporting its natural productions from the cultivated districts to the coast. There are no railways, so far, in the country; but the Gov-

ernment has begun to bestow a considerable share of attention to the making of new roads, and the improvement of such as already exist.

Telegraphic communication was established, in 1873, between the capital and the port of San José, on the Pacific.

It will be remembered that, in 1872, a contract had been made with a Mr. Kelly for a railway from San José to Guatemala la Nueva; but no steps have since been taken toward the realization of the project.

The Government, however, after adopting several energetic measures for securing peace, began seriously to consider what might be done to most advantage for the development of the natural resources of the country, and called for proposals for the construction of four different lines of railway: one from the capital to the Pacific; another from the same point to the Atlantic; the two others to connect the republic with Mexico, and establish communication with the new Pacific port of Champerico.

Guatemala has a larger number of schools, and a more effective system of teaching, than any of the other republics of Central America, many of the wealthy families of which send their children there to be educated. Extensive appropriations were made in 1873 for the development of the school system throughout the republic; and the Government agents in the United States, France, England, and Germany, were instructed to select and send to the Department of Public Instruction samples of the best and most popular text-books used in these countries.

The municipality of Chiquimula returned a vote of thanks to the President for several useful measures he had adopted for that city, prominent among which was the establishment of a college, in which the higher branches of learning will be taught.

The school for the instruction, at the expense of the Government, of telegraphic operators for the public lines, was opened according to the terms of the contract of the year before with Mr. McNidel, who constructed most of the telegraph-lines in Central America.

Don Manuel García Granados, *chargé d'affaires* of Guatemala in Mexico, was instructed to negotiate for a postal and an extradition treaty between the two republics.

In its session of December 6, 1872, the Constituent Assembly passed the following bills: One relating to the national boundaries; a second, to the effect that the republic was sovereign, free, and independent; a third, decreeing that the sovereignty resides exclusively in the people; and a fourth, that the Roman Catholic is the religion of the country, and that it should be sustained and supported by the Government.

On the following day it was resolved that all persons born in the territory of the republic, and those born in foreign countries, but of Guatemalese parents, or one of whose parents

should be Guatemalese, should be citizens; the natives of other parts of Central America should become citizens by the mere fact of residing in the country; and natives of any other Spanish-American state by a residence of one year.

The qualifications of voters were decided to be as follows: to have completed twenty-one years of age, and to know how to read and write, or possess a capital of not less than \$1,000. Married citizens, with either of the last two qualifications, might vote at the age of eighteen.

The sixty-sixth session of the Constituent Assembly was held on the 7th of January, forty members and the provisional President, attended by the Ministers of the Interior and of the Treasury, being present. Señor Granados, after returning thanks for the vote of confidence accorded to him, delivered a lengthy discourse on the political condition and prospects of the republic.

The official journal of Guatemala, of January 7th, contained an announcement to the effect that, on the 18th of the same month, an act of treason had been committed by Colonel V. Mendez Cruz, the political chief of the department of Amatitlan. Taking advantage of his position, he pronounced against the Government, taking with him the fifty men of the garrison and some one hundred criminals from the prison, all well armed. The Government was informed of the movement, and that the people of Amatitlan had remained quiet. Colonel Julio García Granados was dispatched with a force of one hundred and sixty men, in pursuit of the rebels, who, after a short skirmish on the heights of Pinula, fled, leaving a number of killed, and some prisoners. At Tabasco they made another stand, but were forced again to fly, and were entirely dispersed. The report was that Mendez Cruz was in flight with only nine soldiers, of whom five were cavalry. A good number of Remington rifles were recaptured. Mendez Cruz was shot four days afterward by another band of rebels, to whom he was unknown.

In Jutiapa, the small garrison of twenty-five men had been attacked by a party of rebels, but these were driven off with three or four killed, and their leader, Donis, mortally wounded.

The revolutionary movement not having subsided up to February 1st, the Government issued a decree declaring the departments of the Centre and the East in a state of siege. General Barrios gave the rebels fifteen days to lay down their arms and return peacefully to their homes.

Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras, entered into a mutual agreement to permit each other's troops, whenever they were in pursuit of rebels, to pass unmolested through their respective territories.

The town of Escuintla was taken on the 11th of February by two hundred rebels, who

opened the jail and liberated the prisoners, carried off the cannon, burned the municipal archives, and sacked a large number of private dwellings.

The President, in March, visited the disturbed departments, and the people unanimously signified their adhesion to the Government.

During the absence of General García Granados, General Barrios, acting President of the republic, considering that the clergy ought, like other citizens, in temporal matters, to be subject to the common, civil, and penal laws of the republic, and enjoy only such privileges and exemptions as are established thereby, issued a decree abolishing all *fueros*, both in civil and criminal cases, and enforcing the Articles XV. and XVI. of the concordat issued by the Pope, October 7, 1852. This decree was prompted by the belief that several priests, forgetful of their mission, had begun to preach sedition.

It is thought that this decree, and another for the establishment of religious freedom, would remove two of the principal obstacles in the way of immigration into the republic. The immediate effect of the first was to suggest the organization of an army to wage war against the Government, and which was styled by its leaders "The Reactionary Army of the Holy Fathers." This band, some 400 strong, kept up a harassing guerrilla warfare for more than a month in the mountainous districts; and the Government was put to no little trouble and expense to overcome it, and reestablish peace.

Some time afterward, a decree was issued to the effect that such persons as desired to become exempt from military duty should pay \$10 each, if belonging to the laboring classes; and \$15, if of any superior class.

In the month of May, General García Granados issued a decree inviting the people to elect a new constitutional President, so that they might profit, by the dawning era of peace, to complete the organization of the Government.

The two candidates accepted by the country were Señor Granados himself, and his substitute, Señor Barrios. The franchise of this election seems to have been perfectly unrestrained, and numerous printed sheets, containing the expression of public opinion respecting the two candidates, were put freely in circulation. All the foreigners, a majority of the Liberal party, and a fair portion of the old Conservatives, were upholding General Barrios as the man of the occasion, and as a high-toned Liberal, who had given many proofs of his independent spirit. Barrios, above measure, had given general satisfaction, except to a small circle of ultramontanes. He was elected to the presidency by a large majority.

According to the official periodical of Guatemala, under date July 4th, all the city municipalities, in the name of the people, sent

in their adhesion to the Government in view of the threatened invasion of the republic by Enrique Palacios; and it was officially stated that the Government of Guatemala had dictated the necessary measures to be taken to aid Honduras in repelling the invasion; and further, that Salvador, as an ally of Guatemala, would, if necessary, do the same.

The feuds between the Government and the Church existed as late as the middle of July. The Government accused certain bishops of being reactionary in their principles and practice, which elicited an animated protestation from the prelates. Matters went so far that President Barrios decreed the banishment of Don Francisco Espinosa, Archbishop of Guatemala, from the country. The archbishop denied the accusations brought against him by the Government. The latter considered that Enrique Palacios, then heading the Sherman Expedition against Honduras, being a relative of Señor Espinosa, was not likely to be impartial. Besides, he had been believed by the public to be one of the chief reactionary supports in favor of the rebel factions in the country. The President said that, although he regretted it, he considered the banishment of the prelate necessary to the peace of the republic.

With this determined measure ended all the broils with the Church party, and General Barrios had no longer any serious obstacles to overcome in order to establish a permanent peace and insure the welfare of the inhabitants.

The republic, as has already been remarked, was for more than thirty years controlled by the Church party. Large portions of the best property in the country belonged to the Church, the revenue of which had reached fabulous proportions. Shortly after the establishment of the Liberal party, under the chieftainship of Granados, all the Jesuits and such of the priests as had made themselves prominently obnoxious in politics, were expelled from the country; but, as the church property still remained under their control, they were thus enabled to sustain their own party. In view, then, of these evils, and of their final suppression, a decree was issued, under date 27th of September, for the confiscation by the Government of all church property. The proceeds of the sale of this last will be deposited in a special treasury, destined to form an agricultural bank, the want of which has long been felt in the country, and the object of which is to increase and facilitate agriculture, and for that purpose the Government has limited the amount to be advanced on any one estate to \$5,000, at the low interest of six per cent. per annum.

The policy of the administration of General Barrios, like that of his predecessor, General García Granados, has been so far one of extreme friendliness to foreigners, every question that has arisen having been amicably and justly arranged, and every favor asked by

foreign representatives and consuls kindly and promptly granted. This line of conduct on the part of the liberal Government has gained for it the sympathy of the foreign population of Guatemala.

GUTHRIE, THOMAS, D. D., an eloquent and eminently useful Scottish clergyman of the Free Church of Scotland; author, editor, lecturer, and philanthropist; born in Brechin, Forfarshire, July 12, 1803; died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, England, February 24, 1873. His father was a banker, magistrate, and shopkeeper of Brechin, and of the Guthries of Guthrie, in which family a large number of the members had been clergymen, several had distinguished themselves as writers, and one, the stern old Covenanter, James Guthrie, had suffered martyrdom for his faith. Thomas Guthrie's early education was obtained in the academy of his native town, but, at the age of twelve, a stout, healthy lad, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, and there passed through the under-graduate course of four years, the theological course of four years more, and a subsequent post-graduate course of two years; having entered college when quite young, he could not obtain his license to preach till he was twenty-two years of age. After receiving his license, he was still without a settlement, though there was a prospect of one before long, through the influence of his friend Mr. Maule, afterward Lord Panmure. He therefore went to Paris to study physical science, and, to some extent, medicine. Returning home after a somewhat extended tour on the Continent, he was still without a parish, and, for two years, devoted himself assiduously to acquiring a knowledge of banking in his father's banking-house. In 1830 he was presented to the parish of Arbrirlot, in Forfarshire—a small village with a population of about 1,000 souls. Here he preached, with constantly-growing reputation, until 1837, when he was called to Old Greyfriar's Church, near the Cowgate, in Edinburgh—a field where, while his congregation was largely composed of the educated and refined, his parish included the poorest and most wretched and degraded inhabitants of the Scottish metropolis. With almost superhuman energy he plunged into this mass of down-trodden, poverty-stricken, and vicious humanity, and had succeeded in bringing some order out of confusion, some gleams of comfort out of the gloomy and filth-sodden wretchedness there; and, while preaching such sermons and making such appeals as brought the learned, the aristocratic, and the wealthy in crowds to hear him, had built a new church in the Cowgate, especially for the poor and degraded, and was establishing ragged schools for them, when, in 1843, the struggle between the patronage and anti-patronage parties took place in the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland—a struggle in which he had engaged, with his whole soul, in opposition to the pre-

sentation of clergymen to their parishes by patrons, without the consent and approval of the people of the parishes; and, one fine morning in May, Thomas Chalmers and Thomas Guthrie led the way out of the General Assembly, and 462 ministers of the Scottish Kirk followed them. This disruption meant, of course, the giving up of their parishes, their churches, their manse, and their means of support. It was a grand movement, such as could only have been made in a country like Scotland; and, though there were many sufferers for it, yet in the end the country was greatly benefited, and the cause of religion promoted by it. Here was a new field for the exertion of Dr. Guthrie's great executive ability. His congregation for the most part followed him; but a new church was to be built, and a new organization created for Christian work; and Dr. Guthrie was too broad and large-hearted a man to rest satisfied with caring for his own congregation alone. On the contrary, he embraced in his active sympathies all those who had come out from the Kirk. There were new churches to be built all over Scotland, new parishes to be organized; the aristocratic landholders, vexed at the disruption, often refused to sell sites for the new churches; and the people, amid the inclement winters of North Britain, were obliged to meet for worship in the open air; the ministers were turned out of their manse, and had but little and very miserable shelter for their families; and some perished from the exposure. Dr. Guthrie was equal to the occasion: he preached in the open air to some of these congregations in the severest storms of winter, and then, appealing to Parliament for relief, so shamed and confounded the Scottish lairds, that they made haste to sell, and, in many instances, to give, sites for the free churches. Traversing the entire island of Great Britain from north to south and from east to west, he raised, by subscription, in a single year, the magnificent sum of \$580,000 in gold, to erect manse for the suffering ministers. He returned to Edinburgh with this work accomplished, but to begin other labors, more local, but not less beneficent; but his vigorous constitution had been overtaken, and, from that time, he was troubled with heart-disease. His zeal, however, knew no

intermission. The death of Dr. Chalmers, in 1847, added greatly to his labors, as on him came much of the public work which that great man had done so well. For the twenty-five years that followed, though often laid aside by illness, Dr. Guthrie's labors were herculean. Though not in the strictest sense the originator of ragged schools, he was the first to establish them on a large scale, and to develop their reformatory power. He was also the first to adopt the plan of feeding and partially clothing the children while they were under instruction. He took hold of the temperance reform, of which there was great need in Edinburgh, with the same resistless energy with which he had pushed other reformatory measures, and had the satisfaction of knowing that he had been the means of rescuing thousands from a drunkard's grave. Both in Scotland and England the great enterprises he was carrying forward required him very frequently to address public assemblies of all descriptions; and he had no superior in Great Britain as a platform-speaker. His eloquence, his ready wit, his abundant and always apposite illustrations, and his ample fund of facts and statistics, made him always a popular orator. Nor was he less ready with his pen than with his extemporaneous addresses. Whether he was putting forth his earnest "Plea for Ragged Schools;" his pathetic delineations of "The City; its Sins and its Sorrows;" his touching and tearful "Plea for Drunkards;" drawing word-pictures of matchless beauty in his "Gospel in Ezekiel," or preaching from the printed page in his "Discourses from Colossians," "Speaking to the Heart," "The Way of Life," "Man and the Gospel," or "The Parables;" or writing those brilliant leaders, Bible studies, and wayside sketches, for the *Sunday Magazine*, of which he was for nine years editor—he was never dull, dry, or uninteresting. The man had evidently something to say, and he had a faculty of saying it in such a way as to charm and interest all who heard or read his writings. He had traveled extensively, and made good use of his travels in illustrating his discourses. Nearly all his works have been republished here, his autobiography and memoirs, as well as a collected edition of his works, having been issued in New York since his death by Messrs. Carter & Brothers.

H

HALE, JOHN PARKER, LL. D., an American Senator and diplomatist, born in Rochester, Stafford County, N. H., March 31, 1806; died in Dover, N. H., November 18, 1878. He received his early academical training at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., whence he passed to Bowdoin College, graduating in 1827, with high honors. He studied law at Dover, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. While

in the enjoyment of a large practice, he was elected to the New Hampshire Legislature by the Democrats, and at the expiration of his term was appointed by President Jackson United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire. He held this position until 1841, when he was removed by President Tyler. In March, 1848, the Democrats elected him to the United States House of Representa-

tives, when Mr. Hale, in opposition to the sentiment of his party, then in the height of its power, took the side of the antislavery element. Notwithstanding this act, however, a Democratic convention again nominated him for Congress, but, having immediately afterward strongly opposed the annexation of Texas on antislavery grounds, he was declared a traitor to his party; another convention was called, and a regular Democratic candidate placed in nomination. In the election that followed, Mr. Hale having run as an independent candidate, there were three candidates in the field; but, as there was no majority, there was no choice, and the district was not represented in that Congress. In 1846, he was chosen a member of the Legislature, was made Speaker, and in 1847, by a combination of votes from different parties, he was elected to the United States Senate. He opposed, in the Senate, Mr. Clay's compromise measures, and showed the same resolute, defiant spirit that he had evinced in the early period of his public career. Mr. Hale was engaged as counsel, in 1851, in the important trials which arose out of the forcible rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach from the custody of the United States Marshal, at Boston. In August, 1852, the Free-Soil Democracy, who professed open and thorough hostility to slavery extension, and all pro-slavery compromises, held their nominating convention at Pittsburg, and presented his name for President, with that of George W. Julian, of Indiana, for Vice-President. At the succeeding election, where-in Scott, the Whig nominee, carried only four States, and Pierce carried the remainder, the Hale and Julian electors received, in all, 157,685 votes, of which 440 were from the slave States. At the close of his term, in 1853, the Democrats were in power, and he was not re-elected. He devoted the ensuing two years to professional duties in Dover, and in 1855 was elected again to the United States Senate, for the short term, which ended in 1859, when he was re-elected and served until 1865. Mr. Hale was, in all, sixteen years a member of the Senate, including the war-period, except the last five weeks of active hostilities. He zealously supported President Lincoln's Administration, sustained the leading measures, spoke frequently on public questions, and was, in all respects, an able and valuable member. A few days after retiring from the Senate, in 1865, he was appointed minister to Spain by President Lincoln, and held that post until July, 1869, a period of four years, during which time he acted judiciously in dealing with the complications arising from the overthrow of the monarchy and the revolt in Cuba. The latter part of his diplomatic career was clouded by protracted ill-health, a legacy, as he supposed, from the mysterious attacks of poisoning, at the National Hotel, in Washington, in the winter of 1864-'65. A quarrel, which proved singularly malignant, between

Mr. Hale and his secretary of legation, also embittered his life at this time; and, when both were recalled by President Grant at the commencement of his first term, Mr. Hale retired to his home with broken health, and his spirits deeply depressed. He had since taken no part in public affairs. His always active brain showed signs of overwork, and to great bodily suffering there was added an impairment of his mental faculties, which rendered the closing years of his life somewhat gloomy, though surrounded by a devoted family, and hosts of loving friends. Within little more than a year before his death he twice met with severe accidents, one of them in July, 1873, being the proximate cause of his death. There is a high place reserved for him among those thinking and talking men who founded the Antislavery party, and educated the public mind in America to the point of resistance to the claims of the slave power. This is his honorable public record. The memory of his private virtues will long remain green among his native hills.

HARDEE, WILLIAM J., Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army, an American soldier and author, born in Savannah, Ga., in 1817; died in Wytheville, Va., November 6, 1873. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1834, from Georgia, and graduated in 1838, ranking twenty-sixth in a class of forty-five. He was commissioned second-lieutenant of dragoons and served in the Florida War until 1840, having been made first-lieutenant of dragoons in December, 1839. Mr. Poinsett, who was Secretary of War at that time, had taken an interest in young Hardee, and sent him to the celebrated French Cavalry School of Saumur, about eighty leagues from Paris, that he might be more thoroughly trained as a cavalry officer than he could be at home. He remained there two years, and became very accomplished in the theory and practice of cavalry tactics. He was next put on garrison and frontier duty in Louisiana, promoted to a captaincy in the Second Dragoons, September 13, 1844, and took part in the military occupation of Texas under General Taylor, was captured and held a prisoner by the Mexicans from April 25th to May 10, 1846, and subsequently took part in most of the battles of the Mexican War, being brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in several engagements. For the next five years he was most of the time (except when on leave of absence) on frontier duty in Texas. From 1853 to 1855 he was engaged with Lieutenant Benet, of the Ordnance Corps, by order of Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, in translating and compiling "Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics," from a French tactical work, "*L'Exercice et Manœuvres des Bataillons de Chasseurs à Pied*," a work which, after further revision by a board of army officers, was adopted in March, 1855, for the use of the army and militia of the United States. In March, 1855, Captain Hardee was promoted to be major

of the Second Cavalry. During 1855 and the first half of 1856 he was employed in garrison and frontier duty, and in July, 1856, appointed commandant of cadets and instructor of tactics at the Military Academy, with local rank of lieutenant-colonel. He remained here till September 8, 1860, being promoted in June, 1860, to be lieutenant-colonel of the First Cavalry. He was on leave of absence from September 8, 1860, to January 31, 1861, when he resigned and joined the Confederate army. Here he was presently promoted to be brigadier-general; in December, 1861, made major-general; and in October, 1862, lieutenant-general. General Hardee acquitted himself respectably in the war, holding prominent commands in Arkansas, Kentucky, at the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge; subsequently for a short time, after Bragg's defeat, he was in command of the Southwestern Army, but soon resigned this position to General J. E. Johnston. After Hood succeeded Johnston, General Hardee requested to be relieved, and was appointed to the command of the Department of South Carolina. When Sherman marched upon Savannah, General Hardee went there to attempt its defense, but was promptly driven out and retreated to Charleston; but, finding himself flanked by the advance of the Federal troops and the fall of Columbia, he caused the cotton-warehouses and the arsenals to be fired, and hastily retreated. He finally joined the forces of General J. E. Johnston, and surrendered with them in North Carolina. He never exhibited any special tact or ability in his military movements, but won, as he deserved, the reputation of being a courageous and prudent officer. After the war, General Hardee lived in comparative retirement. He frankly accepted the results of the conflict, and labored to the best of his ability to restore good feeling between the once hostile sections.

HARDWICKE, Rt. Hon. CHARLES PHILIP YORKE, Earl of, Admiral R. N., P. O., D. C. L., F. R. S., born in London, April 2, 1799; died in that city, September 17, 1873. He was educated at Harrow, and at the Royal Naval College. He entered the navy early, and saw much active service in the naval actions which occurred from 1815 to 1830. He served as a midshipman at the attack on Algiers, under Lord Exmouth. He was a member of Parliament for Reigate in 1831-'32, and for Cambridgeshire, from 1832 to 1834, when he succeeded his uncle as fourth Earl of Hardwicke. In 1848 he was captain of the *Vengeance*, and on the revolt of Genoa against Victor Emmanuel he quelled the disturbance and handed the town over to the legitimate government. The earl had attained the rank of admiral in 1864 or 1865, was Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, had been a lord-in-waiting to the Queen during Sir R. Peel's administration, Postmaster-General under Earl Derby's first administration in 1862, and Privy Councillor from the

same date, and Lord Privy Seal during Earl Derby's second administration in 1858-'59.

HAYTI. See **SAN DOMINGO**.

HEWIT, HENRY STUART, an eminent physician of New York City, was born December 26, 1825, at Fairfield, Conn., and died August 19, 1873, in New York. He was educated at Yale College, studied medicine with Drs. Mott and Van Buren, and graduated from the New York University, March, 1847; he first entered the army as acting assistant-surgeon in the fall of 1847, and was stationed at Vera Cruz during the latter part of the Mexican War (the yellow fever was very prevalent there, and he came near losing his life from this scourge); he received his commission as assistant-surgeon, March 6, 1849, and was stationed at Fort Yuma, Cal. He also accompanied Captain Warner on his famous and fatal (to Warner) surveying expedition. He resigned his commission in the spring of 1852, and commenced the practice of medicine in San Francisco, where he remained about three years; then he established himself in New York City in the practice of medicine. Having received his commission as brigade-surgeon of volunteers, August, 1861, he re-entered the army, and was stationed, first, at Paducah, under General O. F. Smith; afterward he served as medical director on General Grant's staff at Donelson, Vicksburg, Shiloh, etc., and also as medical director on General Scofield's staff. While on General Grant's staff he usually accompanied the general on the field, and at one time narrowly escaped being hit by a cannon-ball, which fell between his horse and that of Grant. He was brevetted colonel March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious conduct during the war. He was admitted as a member of the New York Academy of Medicine February, 1868, and was also member of various other medical societies. He was converted to Catholicity in 1855. After the war he had the entire charge of the House of the Good Shepherd, St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, and at the time of his death was also President of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital and school trustee of the Twenty-first Ward. His father, the Rev. Nathaniel Hewit, was a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, of New England, and was particularly known as a leader in the great early temperance movement both in this country and in England. His mother was the daughter of Hon. James Hillhouse, of New Haven, Conn. "One of the most remarkable men and eminent civilians the country has produced," and who won renown for himself both in his own State and in the U. S. Senate, Dr. Hewit was devotedly attached to his profession, a man of eminent social qualities, an ardent patriot, and exceedingly charitable.

HITCHCOCK, Rev. HENRY LAWRENCE, D. D., late President of Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, born in Benton, Ohio, October 31, 1818; died at Hudson, July 6, 1873. He was a son of Hon. Peter Hitchcock, formerly

member of Congress, and Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was prepared for college at Hudson, entered Yale College in 1829, and graduated thence in 1832. He taught in Benton Academy for two years, entering Lane Theological Seminary in 1835, and was ordained in November, 1837, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Morgan, Ohio. In June, 1840, he was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Columbus, Ohio, where he remained fifteen years. In July, 1855, he was elected President of Western Reserve College, at Hudson, and became, at the same time, pastor of the College Church. He continued in this position till 1871, and was very successful in building up the interests of the college. He resigned in 1871, and spent some time abroad, but returned, with his health, which had been impaired, apparently restored. He continued to reside in Hudson till his death. Dr. Hitchcock was a man of fine culture and thorough scholarship, and had worked perseveringly in the face of great obstacles and discouragements as President of the Western Reserve College. He received the degree of D. D., from Williams College in 1855.

HODGE, HUGH LENOX, M. D., LL. D., an eminent physician and medical writer of Philadelphia, born in that city, June 27, 1796; died there, February 26, 1873. He was the eldest son of Dr. Hugh Hodge, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia almost a century ago, and brother of Prof. Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton, N. J. He graduated from Princeton College in 1814, with high honors; studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1817. Having made the study and practice of obstetrics a specialty, he achieved great distinction therein, and in 1835 succeeded the eminent Dr. Dewees as professor in the university. This chair he retained until 1863, when he felt compelled, by advancing years, to resign it. On this occasion, the trustees conferred upon him the degree and title of Emeritus Professor. For a long while Dr. Hodge was one of the editors of the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*. He was also the author of "Hodge's System of Obstetrics," and of a work on "The Diseases peculiar to Women," both standard text-books with the profession. Such was his reputation, that patients flocked to Philadelphia from all parts of the country, to put themselves under his skillful care and advice, through a long series of years. He had published, in addition to the works above named, numerous lectures, addresses, pamphlets, and reports of cases, and continued to write for the press till within a week of his death. Professionally, socially, and religiously, Dr. Hodge was a man universally esteemed, and his death was greatly lamented.

HOLLAND, Sir HENRY, Bart., M. D., D.C.L., F. R. S., an English traveler, author, and physician, born at Knutsford, Cheshire, England,

October 27, 1788; died in London, October 27, 1873. He was at first destined for a mercantile career, but, having spent two sessions in the University of Glasgow, he became enamored with the medical profession, a choice which, at the close of his long life, he had never regretted. He was educated for the medical profession in the University of Edinburgh, which he entered in 1806, and from which he graduated M. D. in 1811. Even before entering the Edinburgh University he had made some successful attempts at authorship, having published two metaphysical essays—one on "Liberty and Necessity," the other on "The Passions in their Relation to the Intellectual Nature of Man"—before he had attained his seventeenth year, and a county report to the Board of Agriculture on the "Agricultural Condition of Cheshire," for which he received \$1,000, before he was eighteen. In 1810, while a student at Edinburgh, he spent four months in a visit to and a tour in Iceland; and, after receiving his medical degree, he devoted a year and a half to a tour through Southern Europe, visiting Portugal, Spain, Sicily, the Ionian Isles, Greece, and several of the Turkish provinces. In 1814 he published a narrative of a part of these travels, especially those in Albania and Thessaly; and the same year commenced a journey through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, as medical attendant on the Princess of Wales. In January, 1816, he settled in his profession in London, and almost at once entered upon a large practice, increased by his spending two months, professionally, at a spa (Aix-la-Chapelle) at the close of the London season, where he formed the acquaintance and friendship of the eminent Englishmen and foreigners who frequented that then celebrated watering-place. In four years his practice had become so large and profitable as to warrant his taking the large and commodious residence in Brook Street, where he continued to reside till the close of his long life. But, though enjoying such a large and growing practice, he would not be turned aside from a resolution which he had formed before settling in London, to devote at least two months of the autumn to foreign travel. He maintained this resolution to the close of life, in two instances only taking his vacation in Scotland or Ireland; but, in the course of his fifty-six or seven annual journeys, he had visited the United States and Canada eight times, traveling 26,000 miles on this continent; had visited the West India Islands once; the East, including Constantinople and the Holy Land, four times; Northern Africa, the same number of times; Russia, three times; Sweden and Norway, several times; Iceland, twice; Spain, Portugal, and Italy, often; and the Canary Islands, Madeira, Dalmatia, etc., etc. His practice, meanwhile, which in 1820 was worth \$6,000 a year, and rapidly increasing among the wealthy and aristocratic classes, had, a few years later,

reached \$25,000 per annum, and he determined not to go beyond that limit, and did not. In 1837 he was appointed one of the physicians extraordinary to the Queen, and, on her marriage, he held the same relation to the prince-consort, to whom he afterward became physician-in-ordinary. In 1852 he was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the Queen, and in April, 1853, created a baronet. His wife, who died November 2, 1866, was a daughter of Rev. Sydney Smith. Besides the "Agricultural Survey of Cheshire," "Travels in Albania," and metaphysical essays already noticed, Sir Henry had published a volume of his collected essays in the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*; "Medical Notes and Reflections," 1839-1855; "Chapters on Mental Physiology," and numerous uncollected essays, papers, and addresses. His last work, published at the beginning of 1872, was his "Recollections of Past Life." This, as well as some of his previous works, was reprinted here. Most of his earlier works had been translated into German and some of the other languages of Continental Europe. Without possessing the highest order of talent, Sir Henry was a fine scholar, a proficient in both classical and scientific literature, a skillful physician, a keen but general observer, and always a gentleman of the old school in his manners and address. In his vast circle of acquaintances he was universally liked and esteemed.

HONDURAS (*REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS*), an independent state of Central America, lying between latitude 13° and 16° north, and longitude 85° 39' and 89° 6' west; and bounded north by Guatemala and the Gulf of Honduras; southeast by the Caribbean Sea; south by Nicaragua, Fonseca Bay, and the Republic of San Salvador; and west by the latter republic and that of Guatemala; area, 58,168 square miles; population, about 360,000, of whom 170,000 are Indians, 180,000 mestizoes, 5,000 whites, and the remainder negroes. The President (provisional) is C. Arias; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance, A. Alvarez; the Minister of the Navy, and of Public Instruction, C. Celio Arias; and the Bishop of Comayagua, J. F. Zepeda, appointed in 1861.

The army is composed of 600 men in time of peace, and there are 6,000 militia.

According to a communication of the ex-President of the republic, T. M. Medina, the value of the exports may be computed at \$1,805,000, distributed as follows: Gold and silver, \$600,000; indigo, \$200,000; cattle, \$150,000; timber, \$180,000; and hides, etc., \$100,000.

The foreign trade is carried on through the ports of Trujillo and Omoa, on the Atlantic; and Amapala, on the Pacific. The port of Medina is no longer open to foreign commerce. The commercial intercourse is for the most part with Great Britain; but there are no official returns of either the exports or the imports, owing perhaps to the fact that the customs at

the above-named ports are farmed out to individuals whose interest is to conceal the precise amount of their revenue. The resources of the country are now almost wholly undeveloped. The finances, too, are in disorder, partly owing to prolonged strife, aggravated in 1872 by a war with San Salvador, and again, in 1873, by the renewal of hostilities with the same republic. Semi-official reports give the total public revenue for 1870 at \$388,000; about one-third of which is derived from custom-house receipts, and another third from the sale of rum, etc., monopolized by the Government. The expenditure has for a number of years exceeded the income, the deficit being made up by loans. At the end of 1872 the foreign debt of the republic amounted to \$29,950,540, consisting of three loans: the first contracted in London, in 1867, for the nominal amount of \$5,000,000; the second in Paris, in 1868, for the nominal amount of \$12,450,540; and the third in London for the nominal amount of \$12,500,000. The British loans, at 10 per cent. each, were issued at the price of 80; the French loan was at 6 per cent., and issued at 75; and all were raised for the professed purpose of building an interoceanic railway from Puerto Caballos on the Atlantic to Fonseca Bay on the Pacific. In the prospectus of the last loan it was announced that the entire railway would be completed and in working order by the end of 1872; but, at the period mentioned, only 62 miles on the Atlantic side had been constructed out of a total of 225 miles; and the work was suspended for want of funds, and owing to the outbreak of the war with San Salvador.

In May, 1872, the Government issued at the London Stock Exchange the prospectus of a ship-railway loan of \$75,000,000, for the purpose of adapting the Interoceanic Railway to a ship-railway across the republic, that is to say, a railway capable of conveying ships of large tonnage to and from the ports of Puerto Caballo, on the Atlantic, and Fonseca Bay, on the Pacific, without disturbing the cargo. The loan was to be in 150,000 bonds, of \$500 each, issued at the price of 80, and to be repaid in fifteen years; but no subscribers offered in Great Britain.

On January 16, 1873, Messrs. Waring Bros. & McCandish threw up their contract for the Honduras Railway, and ceased from that time to have any connection with the enterprise. The trustees of the original Honduras loan took charge of the railway, works, etc., it being understood that the latter would be continued to completion if the loan for that purpose should be successfully floated.

The insolvent situation of the republic was a subject of much thought and no little apprehension on the part of the British bondholders, who held a meeting in London in the month of January, Captain Bedford Pim, of the Royal Navy, being in the chair. That gentleman expressed his regret to announce that neither cou-

pon nor drawing was then forthcoming, but added that such an idea as repudiating the national debt had never for a moment been entertained by the Honduras rulers, and that, on the contrary, he could assert, without fear of contradiction, that every exertion had been made to fulfill the financial obligations of the state, and complete the Inter-oceanic Railway, upon which rested the hopes of both natives and bondholders. He believed that the indebtedness would be faithfully discharged, if only time were allowed; that all the loans had been raised for the sole purpose of constructing the railway; and that the Government had only applied a very small proportion of the funds to any other purpose than the railway during the five years then elapsed since 1867. The chairman having next replied to certain inquiries made by letter, and adverted to the series of untoward circumstances which had retarded the progress of the railway, enumerated the events which had occurred since the previous meeting, touched upon the opposition he had met with in Paris while endeavoring to negotiate a new loan there, and read a statement from the Honduras commissioner, Dr. Bernhard, which was regarded as encouraging, and in view of which "it might fairly be hoped that the bondholders' interest would not suffer." Dr. Bernhard said that the object of his visit to England was to see the bondholders, and inquire into the possibility of raising the necessary funds in that country; that sixty miles of the railway had been opened to public traffic on November 20, 1872; and that, for the second and third sections, thirty to thirty-four miles of rails were ready, as were also the locomotives. He added that there was no lack of passengers and goods traffic to support the line, and that of copper there was an inexhaustible supply, but no means of carrying it to the coast. A committee of examination was then appointed, composed of Messrs. Fitzgerald, Armstrong, Sickles (U. S.), Higgins, and Seymour, Major-General Course, of the U. S. Artillery, and others.

By way of contrast to the foregoing reports, it may not be inopportune to state here that the general tone of the Panama and Central American press does not tend to confirm the statement of Captain Pim, but rather to show that the people of Honduras have made up their minds that the railway and the railway loan is a grand enterprise, cunningly set on foot by the Government for its own special benefit.

The *Panama Star and Herald*, of June 17th, has the following extract from a Comayagua journal:

"The credit of Honduras was guaranteed in Europe for \$5,000,000, intended to be devoted entirely to the building of the railroad. But, to the question, where are the accounts of the trustees appointed in London by the Government of Medina, and Mr. Gutierrez his minister, who were to manage them? Echo answers—where! If General Medina, in the name of the republic, was the contractor, and the committee in London the administrators of the funds, and these funds have neither been employed for the

benefit of the country, nor kept subject to the order of the Government as they ought to be, then these funds can only exist in the power of those agents; or if not, why, in the interest of their good names, have they refused to present the accounts for which they have been so repeatedly asked, at least ever since 1869!

In a leader on the invasion of Honduras (the incidents of which we shall relate below), published by the same Panama sheet, under date July 3d, are the following paragraphs:

This unfortunate section of Central America (Honduras) seems destined never to get free from being the tool and plaything of ambitious demagogues and interested financial speculators.

Ex-President Medina and his financial agent, Don Carlos Gutierrez, under whose auspices the notorious scheme of the Inter-oceanic Railway was set afloat, now see their sins brought to the light of day by discoveries made by the provisional Government. In a pamphlet printed in San Miguel, and written in Comayagua, in defense of Don Justo Buseo, reasons are given for showing that Señor Gutierrez has been the gainer by the discredit of his country in the ample sum of £140,000.

At a meeting of Honduras bondholders held in London, on November 24th, to receive the final report of the committee, the chairman, Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C., stated that, a firm of railway contractors in Kentucky having entered into a contract to finish the Inter-oceanic Railway at a cost of £2,500,000, the bondholders would be called upon to subscribe £500,000 of that sum (including £50,000 already subscribed by the committee), and the contractors would furnish the balance of £2,000,000 on the company's debentures at ten per cent. This scheme being approved, resolutions were passed to the effect that

1. This meeting approves and confirms the recommendations of the committee of bondholders, and the bondholders present pledge themselves to use their best efforts to promote the success of the proposed Inter-oceanic Railway Company (limited).

2. That the committee be requested to hold their present office during the construction of the railway, and to act as provisional directors of the proposed company during that period.

3. That the committee be empowered to apply to the contractors for the original loans, or some of them, to defray the reasonable expenses of the committee, the issuing of the debentures, and registration of the Inter-oceanic Railway Company (limited), and relating thereto.

About the beginning of January, disturbances were produced by a band of assassins and incendiaries in the department of Choluteca. From subsequent report and private letters received in Salvador, it was seen that these were isolated acts of robbers, without being connected with any political or party movement. The Government kept up an active pursuit of the outlaws, and those caught were severely punished.

In February, the columns of the official organ were taken up with decisions relative to the French claim of \$20,000 against Honduras for the piratical capture of a French vessel in the port of Omoa, by General Antonio Medina, when he was in command of the San Salvador troops that effected the overthrow of President José María Medina.

The same journal chronicled the defeat, in the first week of February, of a party of rebels in the Cerron. They fled in all directions, leaving behind them a number of Chassepot and Remington rifles.

The death of General Rafael Osorio, which

took place about the same time, was generally regretted throughout the country. He had distinguished himself by his tact and bravery at the battle of Santa Barbara against ex-President Medina.

For many years past Honduras has rarely enjoyed peace longer than one or two months at a time; it has either been at war with some of the neighboring states, or convulsed with internecine strife. In 1873 turbulence had for a while subsided within, no troubles from without seemed to threaten the national quiet, and the people under the soothing influence of the momentary calm began to turn their attention to the arts of peace. But this happy state of things was of short duration, for the first six months of the year had not fully rolled over when the storm again burst forth upon the republic with redoubled violence, and the existence of the Arias administration trembled for a season in the balance. In the last days of May, the arrival at Panama of Señor Palacios, accompanied by Colonel Medinita of Honduras notoriety, gave rise to suspicions and rumors, soon after confirmed, that the mission of those men boded no good for the peace of Central America. The news immediately spread about that Palacios had purchased the steamer General Sherman, loaded her with arms, embarked with a number of men, and set out upon a filibustering expedition to some part of Honduras. Palacios reached Bahia Islands, and there disembarked without any resistance on the 6th of June. He at once set about reorganizing the so-called constitutional Government, and to that end was issued the following decree, signed by two of the old ministers of ex-President Medina:

MANUEL COLINDRES and RAFAEL PADILLA, Ministers of the Constitutional Government of the Republic of Honduras, considering:

That they are called, by Article 80 of the political constitution of the country, to exercise the supreme executive power thereof, in the absence of the persons whose primary duty it is to do so:

Finding the country without a (governing) head, in consequence of the events which took place in the port of Omoa, in the month of July last:

In fulfillment of the sacred duty imposed upon them by the will of the people of Honduras, as expressed in the above-mentioned code:

Constituted in council,

DECREE:

That the ministers aforementioned do, from this day forward, take upon themselves the constitutional exercise of the supreme executive power of the republic, and in view thereof do proceed to reorganize the public administration in all its branches.

Given under our hand and seal in Utiia, this 6th day of June, 1878.

(Signed)

MANUEL COLINDRES,

Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs.

(Signed)

RAFAEL PADILLA,

Minister of Finance and War.

A few days after issuing this decree, Palacios set sail for the port of Trujillo, and favored, it is said, by the treasonous conduct of the commandant Don José D. Torre, succeeded in taking the ancient Spanish fort at that place.

Part of the garrison, under Colonel Turcio, which did not take part in this treason, endeavored to retake the fort, but were repulsed with loss. They then withdrew, and joined, in the capital of the department, the forces which the Government had prepared to go out and attack the filibusters. General Strober was in command of the forces destined to cover Port Cortéz and the north coast, while General Alvarez defended Omoa.

The Arias Government issued a proclamation and decree, and put the troops in movement in accordance with the Governments of San Salvador and Guatemala, which also took active measures to frustrate the invaders. The people in general were on the side of the Government, and a strict watch was kept on the Indian tribes, who, however, remained quiet. In the decree above mentioned the invaders were declared to be pirates and outlaws.

The Honduras Government directed a note to the British minister in Guatemala, informing him of the invasion of the territory by an expedition which had arrived in a vessel carrying the flag of the United States of America, and requesting him to communicate the fact to the English Government, and, by virtue of existing treaties, to notify the authorities of all English ports at which the expedition might be likely to touch. Dispatches were sent to Belize and Jamaica.

The following extract, from a St. Thomas paper of June 28th, gives an account of some of the movements of the General Sherman about that time:

"On the 1st inst., the American steamer General Sherman arrived at Belize, having called for some Remington rifles and ammunition which had been consigned to a mercantile firm of Belize some time ago, and which, being foreign-manufactured arms, had been, by some mistake, permitted to be imported in transit; but the local government, suspecting a trap, laid an embargo on them, some months ago, and so the General Sherman got none. She started next day, having taken on board Colonel Tracy, Dr. Gahne, late President of Ruatan, Señor Padilla, and others, shipped from some of the neighboring keys—men who had been landed there—and proceeded to Ruatan, where Dr. Gahne was to be proclaimed Governor. The same party (Medina's friends) took Trujillo. The schooner Zenobia arrived from Ruatan on the 14th inst., with ex-Governor Popleton on board, Ruatan having been captured by the reactionary party (Medina's). Gahne was installed as Governor of Ruatan. At Trujillo, General Castro Alvarado has been made the new commandant. The steamship General Sherman is the one which cleared from Aspinwall under the United States flag, and is another of the class of the notorious Virginias."

The invasion, however, proved a failure; the Palacios party was attacked near Puerto Cortéz by the united troops of Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras, and after an obstinate fight, which lasted eleven hours, gave ground and fled in the greatest disorder, leaving many dead on the field, among them being Don Castro Alvarado, one of the filibuster chiefs. This engagement took place in August.

In that same month the General Sherman, whose name had in the mean time been changed

to that of General Arias, was cruising along the coast, waiting, it was surmised, to take off Palacios in case he was too closely pursued.

In October the rebels were defeated at Gracias á Dios; Baraono, the "great assassin," chief of the reactionary party and partisan of Palacios, was likewise routed by the San Salvador troops in the city of La Paz. General Espinosa was in Comayagua with a division of San Salvador troops; and Trujillo and Omac were garrisoned with Honduras forces.

By the month of December, the invaders had been completely overthrown, and their hopes of reinstating Medina in the presidency of course frustrated. But troubles were not yet at an end. Information was received from the frontiers of a disagreement between the Honduras troops and the San Salvador auxiliary forces under General Espinosa, owing to the avowed determination of the Salvadorians to substitute Ponciano Leiva in the place of Señor Arias as provisional President. In consequence, the forces that had been operating on the south coast were concentrated in the capital, thus leaving the departments of Choluteca and Victoria exposed to robbery and vandalism. A conflict was feared between the forces and employés of Amapala and La Union. The Government of Nicaragua dispatched Señor Ayon as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary and mediator to the republics of San Salvador and Guatemala, and did not despair (*unless its minister arrived too late*) of being successful in appealing to the patriotism of the governments interested in the question to bring about a favorable arrangement.

In a private communication, under date December 16th, it was stated that "Señor Ponciano Leiva had been proclaimed President of Honduras, and would be supported in his position by the united forces of San Salvador and Guatemala." Some engagements had taken place, in which many lives were lost.

The President having offered to resign his post, the resignation was refused by the Constituent Assembly installed at Comayagua on December 13th. Arias read the usual message before the Assembly, describing the situation of the republic.

The Governments of Guatemala and San Salvador were notified that their troops were no longer necessary, and requested to withdraw them, or, in case of refusal, armed force would be resorted to.

By a decree of the 15th of the same month, Leiva was declared a usurper, and all persons upholding him subject to condign punishment. Medina, who had been made prisoner, was detained in confinement until he could find bail to answer the pecuniary charges against him.

A new election was ordered for February 1, 1874, for President of the republic.

HOOSAC TUNNEL. Stretching across the western part of Massachusetts, and forming a natural barrier between that State and New

York, is the Hoosac Mountain, a part of the Green Mountain range, which itself belongs to the great Appalachian chain extending nearly parallel to the coast from New Hampshire to Virginia. By causing the tide of Western trade to seek an outlet by the valley of the Hudson, this mountain-wall has been of great commercial advantage to New York City. To secure this advantage for Massachusetts by establishing a direct line of communication through the mountain between Boston and the West has been a problem for nearly a half-century. The only practicable point for a tunnel in this ridge is in the northwestern part of the State, near the town of North Adams. Here has been constructed the Hoosac Tunnel, through which the light passed for the first time in November, 1873. It is one of the grandest achievements of modern engineering, and in magnitude is only exceeded by the Mont-Cenis Tunnel through the Swiss Alps.

At the point selected for tunneling, the top of the ridge is some 2,500 feet above tide-water, and is approached on the east by the deep and well-marked valley of the Deerfield River, a mountain-torrent, tributary to the Connecticut, and on the west by the Hoosac River, tributary to the Hudson. These valleys are both about the same level—680 feet above tide-water. They approach each other within five miles, thus allowing a railway to reach the tunnel by gradients not exceeding one in 133 feet.

The Hoosac Mountain has two summits, with a wide valley between them. The eastern summit is 6,100 feet from the east portal of the tunnel, and 1,415 feet above the grade of the road; and the western summit 6,700 feet from the western portal, and 1,704 feet above the grade. The summits are $2\frac{1}{10}$ miles distant from each other, and the valley between, at its greatest depression, is 801 feet above grade. A part of the line over the tunnel is covered with forests, and in some places the depth of earth over the rocks is quite considerable. In a portion of the valley between the summits, the land is swampy, and is drained by two small streams which unite where they cross the line of the tunnel. The rock of the Hoosac Mountain is mica-slate, with occasional veins of quartz, except at the west and where a secondary formation overlaps the primary. The rock in some places is hardly distinguishable from granite, and often exceeds it in hardness. Except where the quartz-seams occur, the rock of the mountain is easy to drill, but quite difficult to displace by blasting.

As early as 1825 commissioners, appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature, reported in favor of tunneling the Hoosac Mountain for a canal from Boston to the Hudson River by way of the Deerfield and Hoosac Rivers. Subsequently the Boston & Albany Railroad, which was finished in 1841, was constructed over the mountain, and the tunnel project was abandoned. In 1845 the Fitchburg Railroad, from

Boston through the northern part of the State, was completed to Fitchburg, and soon after the Vermont & Massachusetts, a continuation of the Fitchburg line, was completed to Greenfield. In 1848 the Troy & Greenfield Railroad Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$3,500,000, "to build a railroad from the terminus of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railway, at or near Greenfield, through the valleys of the Deerfield and Hoosac to the State line, there to unite with a railroad leading to the city of Troy," thus forming with the two lines above mentioned another through-line from Boston to the West. The length of the road thus projected was about 45 miles, and, with its connections, effected a saving of about nine miles as compared with the Boston & Albany line. The act of incorporation required the road to be built in seven years. The tunnel was not mentioned in the charter, though it was embraced in the plan. In 1851, and again in 1853, up to which time it appears that no progress had been made in constructing the road, the company applied for State aid, but without success. In 1854 the State passed an act "authorizing a loan of the State credit to enable the Troy & Greenfield Railroad Company to construct the Hoosac Tunnel." This act provided for a loan of credit to the amount of \$2,000,000, upon condition that when \$600,000 had been subscribed to the stock, and 20 per cent. actually paid in, seven miles of road built, and 1,000 lineal feet of the tunnel "completed," then \$100,000 of scrip should be delivered. When ten miles of the road were finished and ready for use, and 2,000 feet of the tunnel had been completed, the second installment of \$100,000 would become due; so on to the seventh installment, after which 1,500 lineal feet of the tunnel were to be finished as a condition of each advance. So that the whole of the \$600,000 must be paid in before this scrip was all delivered, and subject to this promise, "that the last \$200,000 of said scrip shall be reserved until said company, and their successors or representatives, have opened said railroad for use through the Hoosac, and laid a continuous railroad from Greenfield to the line of the State in Williamstown." The project, however, did not seem to attract capital, notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature in 1855 authorized the several towns through which the railroad passed to subscribe to the amount of three per cent. of their valuation to the capital stock of the company.

In the same year, a contract was made with E. W. Serrel & Co., of Philadelphia, to build the road and excavate the tunnel for \$3,500,000, the contractors to take \$440,000 of stock. This failing, a second contract was made with the same parties, in January, 1856, and in the same year the State refused to subscribe \$150,000 to the stock. The company failed to raise the necessary amount of money, and the Serrel contract was abandoned.

In July, 1856, the railroad company made a contract with Herman Haupt & Co., by which the latter agreed to build the road and tunnel for \$3,880,000, as follows: \$2,000,000 to be paid by the State, \$900,000 in mortgage bonds of the company, \$598,000 in capital stock, and \$382,000 in cash. But, as the company were unable to meet the cash payment, this contract also failed. In 1857, the Legislature was petitioned to modify the terms of the loan act, and passed a bill for that purpose, which, however, was vetoed by Governor Gardner. About this time, May 1, 1857, the tunnel had been pierced 621 feet at the west end, of which 274 feet had been excavated to the full size. At the east end 185 feet had been cut, making the total distance pierced 806 feet. In February, 1858, a new contract was made with the same parties, to complete the tunnel for \$4,000,000; \$2,000,000 were State bonds, to be used exclusively for tunnel-work; \$400,000 in the mortgage bonds of the company, and \$1,100,000 in cash and capital stock.

The work was now begun with vigor, and, by September 1, 1858, the mountain had been penetrated 1,291 feet. Soon after, the company obtained a modification of the loan act. The work was prosecuted until July, 1861, up to which time the advances made by the State amounted to \$778,695. About this time the State engineer refused to approve the work of the contractors and to certify their bills. Operations were, therefore, suspended, and the project was abandoned by the Troy & Greenfield Railroad corporation.

In 1862 the State assumed the entire responsibility and control of the project, and three commissioners were appointed, to whom the affairs of the tunnel were intrusted. Up to this time much work had been done at both approaches to the mountain. The east end heading had been driven nearly 2,400 feet, 2,130 feet being of the size prescribed by statute; a shaft 3,000 feet from the west end had been sunk 325 feet to grade, while the west end had been excavated 610 feet, though this part had been afterward abandoned. Serious defects in the plan of the tunnel were now pointed out. The tunnel had been planned to be only 14 feet wide, with a total height of 18 feet, while the west shaft was found to be 10 feet north of a straight line between the two portals.

The commissioners recommended that the tunnel should be built 22 feet wide at the grade-line, 24 feet wide at the widest point, 21 feet high above the track, with a circular roof. The estimated cost of finishing the tunnel was, including interest and advances already made, \$5,719,830.

A bill was passed appropriating \$3,800,000.

The commissioners did not go to work until October, 1863, over two years from the time of the abandonment by Haupt. The State had now committed itself to the enterprise, and the reputation of Massachusetts was at

stake. Nine years had elapsed since the work was undertaken, and yet only about one-twelfth of the whole length had been excavated, and that in a very small section. An entirely new line was now established, following the axis between the centre of the west shaft and the centre of the work at the east end, bringing the line out 18 feet north of the old west portal. At the east end the old bore was made available by enlarging it, while the west end was begun anew. The position of the central shaft was determined, and work upon it was begun in December, 1863.

The next epoch in the history of this gigantic enterprise dates from 1868, when the State decided, after much public discussion, to have the work completed on contract. At this time the total length of the east heading and tunnel was 5,282 feet, while 4,056 feet, in various stages of advancement, had been pierced from the west end eastward; and the central shaft had been sunk 583 feet, leaving 15,693 feet of tunnel and 457 of the central shaft to be excavated.

In December, 1868, the contract was awarded to Walter and Francis Shanly, of Canada, for \$4,623,069, the work to be completed by March 1, 1874. The tunnel was to be 24 feet in width, and 24 feet high in the clear, while where arching was required it was to be 26 feet wide in the clear, and 21½ feet high above the rails. Under this contract the work was vigorously and successfully prosecuted day and night. On Thanksgiving day, November 27, 1873, the workmen advancing from both ends met, and light was admitted through the entire tunnel.

The whole length of the tunnel is 25,031 feet, or four and three-quarter miles. It is 26 feet wide, by a height varying from 23 to 26 feet, wherever a brick arch is used. Passing through solid rock excavation, the section is reduced to 24 wide by 20 high. As originally projected the tunnel was intended for a single track, but the enlargement made by the State gives it a capacity for a double track. The open cut of the new tunnel at the west end extends into a portion of the Haupt tunnel which strikes it diagonally. It is probable that the old tunnel will be used as a culvert to carry off the water from the west end.

The tunnel grade is 26 feet to the mile for nearly the whole distance, rising from each portal toward the central shaft, and leaving a short length of level immediately under the shaft. The height of the interior summit over the portal will be something over 60 feet. This dip in the grade each way from the centre was made to secure good drainage.

This grade in the tunnel has necessitated some very careful labor in carrying the elevations. The main difficulty was to establish the three tunnel points of the east and west ends, and at the foot of the central shaft, in proper relations to each other. To reach this, the engineers carefully went over the mountain

with their leveling instruments and determined the relative position of the portals, and the depth of shaft which should be sunk to reach the proper grade at its bottom in the tunnel.

The tunnel has two shafts: one near the west end, only 318 feet deep; and the other, or central shaft, nearly in the middle of the tunnel. The central shaft is an ellipse 27 feet long by 15 feet wide, and is sunk to a depth of 1,028 feet. The west shaft was sunk prior to 1861 by Haupt, after his encounter with the "demoralized" material at the west end. It was sunk so as to enter the mountain where it was solid, and supposed to be free from water.

The central shaft was sunk for two purposes: first, to secure two facings, one east and one west, and thus expedite the work; and, secondly, to afford ventilation for the tunnel. It is a matter of great doubt whether the tunnel, constructed as it is with a grade from each portal to the centre, would ventilate itself at all. Since this shaft was built, and connection made with the east end, a strong draught is obtained from it, and the tunnel is readily cleared from smoke and gases. Before communication from the east was opened with the shaft, the introduction of a locomotive into the tunnel to carry off the *débris* was a source of great discomfort, and even sickness, to the men. Now this difficulty is entirely removed. On the completion of the whole tunnel, the west shaft will be closed up, to secure a better draught for the central one.

In May, 1872, it was estimated by the State Auditor that the road and tunnel would cost the State \$12,792,233. It is believed that the actual cost of the tunnel alone will be about \$10,000,000. It is thought that the tunnel will be completed and ready for use as a part of the through railway-line by September, 1874. It may be here stated that the Mont-Cenis Tunnel, the only one in the world longer than the Hoosac, is seven and four-fifths miles long, and after fourteen years' progress was opened September 17, 1871, at a cost of about \$13,000,000.

Now that the tunnel is approaching completion, the most important question before the people of Massachusetts is, what to do with their 44 miles of railroad and tunnel. The original purpose with respect to the tunnel was to open, in conjunction with roads then in operation, a new and competing line between Boston and the Hudson River. The situation has somewhat changed since the work was begun. The objective point is still a point reached over the Boston and Albany, but consolidation and concentration of business have altered the conditions of competition. The Boston and Albany has now a double-track, fully-equipped road, and, by its connections and contracts, is measurably enabled to control freight to the lakes. That the population along its line requires and sustains frequent

and rapid passenger-trains, by which it can without much additional expense meet the demands of through travelers, must for many years to come give it a decided advantage as a passenger-route. In other words, its facilities for every kind of transportation are such that it can offer great inducements to the Western roads to turn their business to its line.

The question received a large share of the discussion in the Legislature of 1873, and will doubtless demand the urgent attention of that of 1874. The popular sentiment in Massachusetts is that the tunnel must never become part of a consolidated line, but must be retained by the State. In view of this public opinion, Governor Washburn thinks that the State should retain the ownership of the tunnel and the railroad, and should vest their management in a board of trustees, appointed for a term of years, and organized as a corporation capable of suing and being sued.

HOPKINS, JOHN, a princely philanthropist of Baltimore, born in Anne Arundel County, Md., May 19, 1795; died in Baltimore, Md., December 24, 1873. His family were of English origin, but had resided in Maryland for six or seven generations. They were mostly members of the Society of Friends. John Hopkins was brought up on his father's farm in Anne Arundel County till he reached his eighteenth year, though he had received a good education. In 1812 he went to Baltimore as a clerk to his uncle, Gerard F. Hopkins, then in the wholesale grocery business. He remained with his uncle seven years, devoting himself with most intense energy to the attainment of a thorough mastery of the business, and, in 1819, without any capital other than the business ability he had shown, and the indorsement of some of his notes by his uncle, he commenced business as a wholesale grocer with Benjamin P. Moore as partner. The partnership prospered, but at the end of three years John Hopkins felt strong enough to manage it alone, and calling to his aid two younger brothers, both under age, he gave them an interest in his business, which was thenceforward carried on under the firm name of Hopkins & Brothers. With his untiring energy and broad business views, the house was greatly prosperous, its business extending into all the adjacent States, and through all the financial vicissitudes of the next twenty-five years its credit was never questioned. Having acquired an ample fortune, in 1847 Mr. Hopkins withdrew from the firm, relinquishing the business to his brothers and two of his clerks. The same year he was elected President of the Merchants' Bank, and retained the position till his death. He was in this position a close observer of the conduct, character, and intelligence of the young men who were just commencing business there, and often without their knowledge indorsed their paper and thus aided them in procuring needed discounts. In 1847, also, Mr. Hopkins became a director in the

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, of which he had previously been a large stockholder. In 1855 he was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee of the company, and by his energy, sound judgment, and liberality, carried it forward to a triumphant success. When at one time it was seriously embarrassed, he came forward voluntarily, and indorsing its notes to a large amount pledged his private fortune to its support, and thus insured the completion and success of the great undertaking. He indulged sanguine hopes of the business future of Baltimore, and by extensive purchases of lands in the heart of the city, and the erection on them of substantial warehouses and other needed and attractive buildings, he greatly enhanced the business facilities and the value of property in the city. Being a bachelor, and his relatives being all wealthy, Mr. Hopkins resolved some years since to establish and endow some institutions which would be of benefit to Baltimore and Maryland. For this purpose he purchased the Maryland Hospital and its grounds, and these, with adjacent lands which he already owned, he devoted to the site of a free hospital to be called by his name, with separate buildings for different sexes, and for the colored people of each sex, for whom with the true spirit of the Friends he felt a hearty sympathy. The hospital was to have about four hundred free beds, and for the buildings and endowment he set apart \$3,000,000, besides the land and buildings, which were worth more than \$1,000,000 more. This property was put in the hands of trustees in March, 1873. He further provided for a training-school for nurses, to be connected with this hospital, and on a separate site a home and school for colored orphans, with room for about 250. For these purposes about \$500,000 more were appropriated. A smaller convalescent hospital, with a park of less extent and a flower-garden of thirteen acres, was among his other gifts to the city. But perhaps his most munificent gift was that of the noble property at Clifton, about 400 acres, on the Harford road, about a mile from Baltimore, which, with an endowment of \$3,000,000, was devoted under care of trustees of his own selection and by a special charter from the State for a university and public park. The whole plan was drawn out by Mr. Hopkins, the money provided for the buildings, the endowments and the free scholarships, which were limited to poor and deserving students from the States of Virginia and Maryland. He had before his death completed all his plans for these great benefactions, the largest single gifts either to educational or hospital purposes ever made. The total amount of his endowments of these institutions exceeds \$8,000,000, aside from previous liberal donations, and consumed two-thirds of his great fortune. In all the relations of life Mr. Hopkins was an exemplary and estimable citizen. The citizens of Baltimore have voted to erect a memorial to this noble philanthropist.

HOWE, Hon. JOSEPH, a colonial statesman and publicist, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1804; died at Halifax, June 1, 1873. He was apprenticed to a printer at an early age, and in 1828 became sole editor and proprietor of the *Nova Scotian*, a journal which he made very successful. Mr. Howe advocated the right of the cities of the British colonies to municipal privileges, and, though tried for a libel on the local government (when he was acquitted) and compelled to fight a duel with the younger Haliburton, he became in 1840 a member of the Provincial Government, and, after a wearisome correspondence with the home authorities, succeeded in exposing the abuses of the old system, and in obtaining a municipal charter for Halifax. Mr. Howe had officiated several times as colonial agent in Great Britain, and only resigned his office of provincial secretary to superintend the construction of the railway from Halifax to Quebec. He was considered one of the originators of the idea of responsible government in the British colonies. Haliburton's "History of Nova Scotia" was published by him in 1828. He had identified himself with the question of responsible government in the British colonies, and in 1858 published on this subject "Speeches and Public Letters," in which were included several addresses to Lord John Russell. In 1870 he was appointed Secretary of State for the provinces, in the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and resided at Ottawa until near the close of 1872, when, in consequence of the accession of Earl Dufferin to the governor-generalship, a new Dominion cabinet was formed, and Mr. Howe succeeded Lieutenant-General Sir O. H. Doyle as Lieutenant-Governor and chief executive officer of Nova Scotia.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, and one of the two main divisions of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. (All the affairs which are common to the entire monarchy have been treated of under the head of AUSTRIA.) As the Military Frontier, which had formerly its own administration, has been wholly incorporated partly with Hungary proper and partly with Croatia and Slavonia, the lands of the Hungarian crown now consist of three large historic divisions, namely:

DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population in 1900.
Hungary Proper.....	87,046	11,530,397
Transylvania.....	21,217	2,115,024
Croatia and Slavonia.....	16,789	1,864,094
Total	125,053	15,509,554

The Hungarian ministry was, in December, 1873, composed as follows: 1. President of the Ministry, Joseph von Szlavy; from July, 1870, to December, 1872, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce; appointed President of the Council of Ministers December 5, 1872. 2. Minister near the King's person (*ad latus*), Baron Wenckheim (appointed March, 1871).

3. Minister of Finance, Chas. Kerkapolyi (1870). 4. Minister of the Interior, Count Szapary (March 5, 1873). 5. Minister of Education and Public Worship, Dr. Augustin Tréfot (September 5, 1872). 6. Minister of Justice, Dr. Th. Pauler, formerly Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Pesh—Minister of Education and Public Worship from March, 1871, to September, 1872 (appointed Minister of Justice September 5, 1872). 7. Minister of Public Works, Louis Tisza (March, 1871). 8. Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, Count Joseph Zichy (December 5, 1872). 9. Minister of Croatia and Slavonia, Count Pejacevitch (March, 1871).

The Hungarian Diet or Reichstag consists of two Houses. The Upper House, called the Table of Magnates, was in 1873 composed of the three Austrian archdukes who have landed property in Hungary; 31 archbishops, bishops, and other high church dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Oriental Churches; of 12 "imperial banner-bearers," 57 supreme counts (presidents of counties), 5 supreme royal judges, the count (comes) of the Transylvania Saxons, the Governor of Fiume, 8 princes, 218 counts, 80 barons, and 3 "regalists" from Transylvania. The Lower House, called the Table of Deputies, comprised in the same year 444 members, of whom 334 represented Hungary proper, 1 Fiume, 75 Transylvania, and 34 Croatia and Slavonia. The Diet meets annually, and new general elections take place every three years. The right of voting belongs to all who have received an academic education, carry on a regular business, or pay a small amount of direct taxes, as provided by the electoral law. The language of the Diet is the Hungarian, which every member is required to understand; only the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia have the right to use their own language.

The public revenue of Hungary for the year 1872 amounted to \$7,943,000, the expenditure to \$10,904,000; deficit, \$2,961,000. The budget estimates for 1873, which were presented to the Diet in March, showed a deficit of about \$7,000,000. To meet the interest of the common debt of the monarchy, contracted prior to 1858, Hungary pays an annual contribution of \$13,630,000. Besides, Hungary has a special debt, amounting in 1872 to \$219,000,000. The large moneyed institutions of Hungary have of late, as in cis-Leithania, increased very rapidly in number, but not so much proportionally in the amount of their capital. The following banks (all of them in Pesh) have a capital exceeding \$2,000,000: Anglo-Hungarian Bank, established in 1868, \$4,700,000; the Hungarian General Credit Bank (1867), \$14,100,000; the Franco-Hungarian Bank (1867), \$15,000,000; the Pesh Bank (1872), \$2,350,000; the General Hungarian Municipal Bank (1872), \$4,700,000.

The aggregate length of railways in the monarchy, open for traffic and under construc-

tion, was, on January 1, 1872, as follows: Open for traffic, 12,047 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile); in construction, 4,546 miles. The work of the post-office in 1871 was as follows: Private letters, 87,868,189; official letters, 7,079,688; private packets, 4,874,811; private newspapers, 22,303,771. The length of telegraph-wires, in January, 1872, was 29,561 kilometres. The number of telegraph-stations was 491.

The administration of the new prime-minister Szlavy, who had been appointed in December, 1872, was not supported by a compact and large majority, and therefore was only able to maintain itself by making compromises with different parties. In February, a motion made by Czaky to enter into a discussion of the numerous petitions which had been presented for the expulsion of the Jesuits and the suppression of all convents, was adopted, contrary to the wish of the ministry, by 188 against 102 votes. The same was the case (February 27th) with a motion of Jranyi, instructing the ministry to bring in a bill for the establishment of religious liberty, and the introduction of civil marriage. On both bills Deak voted with the Liberals. On May 30th, the petitions concerning the Jesuits and the convents were referred to the ministry. This was contrary to the wish of the Liberal party, who believed the ministry to be anxiously desirous of avoiding a rupture with the church party. New difficulties arose when the bishops began to proclaim the doctrine of papal infallibility. The first to do this was the Bishop of Stuhlweissenburg, who, for not having previously applied for the royal "placet," was cited before the Council of Ministers and formally censured. The party of the Left regarded this attitude of the Government as insufficient to protect the rights of the state against the Church; while, on the other hand, the Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary, Simor, denounced the bills presented by the Government for the administration of educational and church funds by the state as an encroachment on the government of the Church, and declared a conflict between church and state as inevitable. When, notwithstanding the censure of the Bishop of Stuhlweissenburg by the ministry, the Bishop of Rosenau also proclaimed the doctrine of infallibility, an animated discussion took place in the Diet, in which Deak (on June 28th) made one of his great speeches. He proposed to rearrange the relations between church and state according to the American system, and that accordingly every church should be regarded as an association with the affairs of which the state Government should not meddle, so long as the acts of the Church involved no danger for the state. The Diet resolved to appoint a committee for the preparation of a bill arranging the relations between church and state on the basis of the principles developed in the speech of Deak. All parties

appeared to be satisfied with this measure; but its execution made little progress, to the great satisfaction of the Catholic party, which, under the leadership of Sennyey, endeavored to obtain, in place of the vacillating administration of Szlavy, the control of the Government. The party of Deak, on the other hand, was considerably strengthened by the establishment of a better understanding between it and the party of the "Left Centre."

The most important measure obtained by the ministry during the year was the final regulation of the relations between Hungary and Croatia. The agreement (*Ausgleich*) which had been made in 1868 was modified after long negotiations—in some of its points in favor of Croatia. The main points of the new agreement are: The appointment of the Banus of Croatia must receive the signature of the Prime-Minister of Hungary; 45 per cent. of the revenue of Croatia shall be reserved for the administration of that province; the Diet of Croatia must be convoked at least once every three years; charters of new railroad companies can only be given by the Hungarian Diet. The Croatian Diet adopted the new agreement on September 6th, by a vote of 79 against 10.

On June 29th a treaty was concluded with Turkey which promised a speedy removal of the obstruction to the navigation of the Danube at the Iron Gate.

On December 20th the Ministers Kerkapolyi and Tiza resigned their offices, and their places were provisionally filled by the prime-minister and by Count Zichy.

During the last days of the year a great sensation was produced by the announcement that very shortly Deak would withdraw from political life.

HUNGERFORD, WILLIAM, LL. D., an eminent and profound jurist, the father of the Hartford bar, and the author of most of the great decisions in insurance, railway, and steamboat law, on which legal action in this country is based, born in Hadlyme parish, East Haddam, Conn., November 22, 1786; died in Hartford, January 15, 1873. At about nine years of age he suffered from a serious attack of measles, which permanently affected the muscles of his throat and face for the rest of his life, so as to almost constantly produce an involuntary movement of his head and face. He attended the common school, and when of sufficient age assisted his father in the cultivation of a farm, for which he always retained a taste, and frequently busied himself in training the fruit when visiting his home in after-years. He was fitted for Yale College in company with the Rev. Joseph Harvey, of the same place, by the Rev. Joseph Vail, pastor of the church in Hadlyme, and was graduated at Yale in 1809. From September succeeding his graduation, to the following March, he taught the High School in Westchester, Conn., and then pursued the study of law with Roger Griswold and Matthew

Griswold, at Black Hall, in the town of Lyme, for the two succeeding years, when he was admitted to the bar at New London, in 1812, and opened an office for practice at his father's in Hadlyme, where he remained for the following seven years. After he came to Hartford he speedily took high rank in his profession, and such men as Roger M. Sherman and Judge Daggett, though very considerably his seniors, honored him with their confidence and intimacy. During the first eight years of his professional life, while at East Haddam, his business and income from his practice were exceedingly small, scarcely sufficient to meet his expenses; yet, during this time he devoted himself most earnestly to the study of the law and elementary treatises within his reach, and patiently and most carefully prepared the cases committed to his care. While thus making himself familiar with the leading treatises, and the maxims of the law—during these eight years—Coke upon Littleton was read and reread many times; Ferne on contingent remainder was his companion and delight; and Blackstone was read through thirty times in course, and he was so familiar with the text that, for years after, he could give every division and subdivision in its order, without reference to the book. He also read carefully English history as a part of his professional study, and traced out with the greatest care the origin, rise, and establishment of the laws and ordinances which lie at the foundation of the system of jurisprudence, brought here by the Puritan ancestors; and he became more familiar with English history and its connection with English law, and the cause that gave rise to particular rules of practice, than, perhaps, any other American lawyer. During this time he always read and studied attentively the works of Shakespeare, as the great delineator of character, and as affording an insight into the passions of the heart, and the causes which influence and control the actions of men. Law, Shakespeare, and the Bible, were his constant study, while history filled up the time not given to the others. This period of the first eight years of his professional life, thus devoted to patient study, was the foundation of his great learning as a lawyer, his success as an advocate, and his familiarity and ready application and adaptation of the great principles which underlie the science of all law to new facts and cases as they arise in the progress of business, and in the development of new fields of industry, and the new and ever-changing sources of litigation. His industry was proverbial and wonderful. His endurance seemed to know no limit. When he commenced his profession there were few elementary books and scarcely any reports to be had, and, in this dearth of books and law treatises, at one time he wrote out an entire volume, which he could not otherwise procure, that he might use it as a reference in the trial of his cases. He also compiled a manuscript

volume of all the legal maxims which he could find in the course of his reading, or heard in the trial of cases to which he listened, and this he used as a text-book. When he came to Hartford, the first volumes of the "Connecticut Reports" had been published, and they contained not more than three or four cases upon the subject of insurance. The whole law upon insurance has been established and settled since that time, and he had the chief agency in discussing and settling those principles. The law relative to steamboat navigation, involving that of common causes, the law growing out of railroad charters and the condemning of lands for railroad uses, have all grown out of the progress of the age, and the great and leading cases connected with these branches of trade and business were investigated by him, and settled. The great case of the Hartford & New Haven Railroad Company *vs.* Kennedy is the leading case upon the subject of the personal liability of a subscriber or holder of stock, for the payment of installments, and has been followed and sanctioned in every State in the Union. The opinion as delivered by Judge Huntington, compiled from the brief and argument of Mr. Hungerford, contains nothing either in the arguments or illustrations, or the authorities, which is not contained in his brief, and has, by the most learned lawyers and judges all over the land, been pronounced one of the most able and exhaustive arguments ever printed upon this subject—it has been spoken of as "one of exceeding power, nay, of amazing scope and ability." He had the confidence and commanded the attention of the court by the force of his arguments, the clear, logical, systematical, and orderly presentation of the facts of the case from which he would demonstrate, as conclusively and clearly as ever a mathematical proposition was demonstrated, that the result should be in his favor; and, when he was through, there really seemed left no room to question the conclusions which necessarily followed from them. His own convictions were formed after full investigation of his case—after ascertaining as far as possible what claims would be made on the other side, and how far and what proof could in any probability be adduced in support of the adverse claim. Neither judge nor triers had any doubt of his sincerity. He would not argue a point which he did not himself believe. The judges knew and believed this, and so did the triers, and this gave him a power and influence which were astonishing, and while at the bar he was successful in more cases than any other lawyer in the State ever was. His mind was of the highest order, and the most comprehensive grasp, disciplined by habits of patient and arduous investigation, profound research, close reasoning, and great powers of concentration, combined with extensive reflection and sound judgment. He was always cool and self-possessed, and nothing could divert him from his argument or distract his

attention from the strong points of his case. A severe, demonstrative, and exhaustive reasoner, with a voice harsh and powerful, with little or no effort at elegance, and seldom using other than the simplest language, yet upon occasions the great lawyer moved his hearers with a power quite irresistible. Mr. Hungerford had no taste for political life, and was no seeker for office. While at East Haddam, he many times represented the town in the Legislature of the State, and, after his removal to Hartford, was several times a member from that town to the General Assembly. He always devoted himself laboriously to his duties; was always a useful and most influential member, advocating and sustaining what he conscientiously believed to be right, and condemning what he believed to be wrong.

In 1818 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Connecticut, and is believed to have been the last survivor of

that distinguished body of men. In politics he was allied in principle with the old Federal, and afterward with the Whig, and later with the Republican party; but he was in no sense a partisan, for he believed that, for the interests of the country and the purity of the Government, it was necessary and desirable that party organizations should exist and be encouraged. Mr. Hungerford, although frequently urged by friends of all parties to accept the office of Judge of the Superior and Supreme Courts, would never consent to the use of his name for that or any other office. He had been known as a religious man for forty years, but he did not make a public profession until 1861, when he united with the Centre (Congregationalist) Church. He withdrew from general practice in 1860, but continued the management of his large property interests until a few months before his death. Yale College conferred on him the degree of LL. D., in 1856.

I

ILLINOIS. The most important topic of public discussion in Illinois during the past year was that afforded by the "farmers' movement," which not only produced an engrossing agitation in this and several other Northwestern States, notably Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, but also attracted a large share of public attention throughout the country at large. In order to have a clear understanding of the events of the year, and the measures that were adopted, it will be necessary to trace briefly this movement from its origin, and point to the causes that led to its inception.

In doing this, the origin of the movement that culminated in the events of 1873 is found to date back at least three or four years, and to have grown out of a condition of affairs between supply and demand—producers and consumers—that has caused no little perplexity and discussion among the ablest political economists. These Northwestern States, so far at least as the cereal productions are concerned, have been the garden-spot of the country. This fact will be best illustrated by the agricultural statistics reported by the census of 1870, which show that in that year Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, were not only the greatest wheat-producing States, in the order named, in the Union, but that more than a third of all the wheat raised in the United States was the product of these four States; the production of the United States amounted to 287,745,626 bushels, and of the States named to 104,086,514 bushels. Besides ranking first in the production of wheat, Illinois produced more oats than any other State, more barley than any other except California and New York, and almost double the amount of Indian-corn yielded by

the next largest corn-producing state, Iowa. Of the total yield of Indian-corn in the United States, 760,944,549 bushels, the enormous quantity of 129,921,895 bushels came from Illinois alone. This great producing capacity of the soil, together with other industrial and commercial advantages, long ago made this an attractive region for immigrants; and hither the vast tide of immigration, entering the great gate of New York from all European countries, was directed. The country being thus rapidly settled, the area of cultivation was widely extended, and the crops increased so far beyond the capacity for home consumption that it became necessary to send large quantities of grain to the Eastern markets. The development of railroad facilities for transportation, however, did not keep pace with the increased production of the soil; consequently, the capacity of the combined railroads, although greatly increased, has been inadequate for several years to move the vast crops of the Northwest to the Eastern seaboard. This inadequacy has been specially felt by producers and shippers during the winter season; for, prior to the closing of navigation, about the first of December, the crops were largely moved eastward by water. But about this period quantities of grain were wont to accumulate to such an extent that the railroads were unable to supply the demand for transportation facilities. This naturally led to an increased freight-tariff which caused great dissatisfaction among the farmers, who contended that the railroad companies were extortionate in their freight-charges, and unjust in their discrimination respecting cars and rates; and that the effect of their action would be to render the raising of grain in the Northwestern States unprofitable. The railroad

companies, aside from claiming that they were chartered corporations, and were entitled to fix whatever rates of freight they pleased, maintained that the inherent difficulties of the transportation problem, growing out of the tendency of railroads to consolidate into grand trunk-lines, and other causes, producing a sharp competition, imposed unavoidable conditions upon certain companies in the regulation of their freight-tariffs. Thus, as to through-freights, the Western roads were governed by the Eastern branches in the adoption of tariffs. Furthermore, the railroads depended for their profits chiefly upon the through-freights, the charges for which, however, were not exorbitant. As to local discriminations, it was contended that the tariff between any two given points is fixed by the shortest competing

line, and that all other competing lines must necessarily adopt the same rates. In the matter of way-freights the same competition is not encountered, and the company is at liberty to fix its own tariff. It was also claimed that, even with the high rates, many companies were not paying expenses.

Such was the attitude of the parties in the "anti-railroad war." Whether this state of affairs was the cause of the agricultural classes forming organizations popularly known as "granges," or was the occasion of the development and extension of these associations, does not appear; but it is certain that for several years there has existed in the Northwestern States a great number of farmers' clubs and associations, and various organizations of the "Patrons of Husbandry," so popularly known



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under the general name of "granges;" they seem to have originated and to have been conducted on a uniform plan. Mainly secret in their proceedings, they were known as to their membership and officers. The extent of the movement in Illinois is shown by the estimate that in 1878 there were in that State about 800 granges, with not less than 20,000 members. Although one aspect of this association of farmers has been social, there is no doubt that one of the primary objects of the order was to effect a saving in their necessary expenditure.

In Illinois the farmers were specially aggrieved on account of the system adopted by the manufacturers of agricultural implements, by which they were required to pay a large percentage—from 20 to 40 per cent.—to middle-men who were the agents of the manufacturers. In many cases it appeared that the manufacturers agreed with their agents not to

sell any agricultural implements directly from the manufactory at lower prices than those demanded by the local agents. This was regarded as a great imposition by the farmers, who in many instances passed resolutions against purchasing from manufacturers who had made such contracts. Many granges, each acting independently for itself, made a common fund of the money which the members intended to devote to the purchase of agricultural implements, and sent committees directly to the manufacturers to make wholesale purchases. They maintained that by this course forty per cent. was, in many cases, saved. In some instances this plan was extended to purchasing other articles, such as groceries and dry goods, to the great injury of the local trade.

Before proceeding to record the more important events of the contest between the farmers and the railroad corporations, it may be

well to notice another phase of the opposition which tended to make the feeling between the contending parties still more bitter. This was known as the "Three-cent War," which raged so violently for a while as to withdraw attention from the more important questions of the conflict. The Railroad Commissioners of Illinois having fixed for the various lines a schedule of passenger-rates beyond which the companies were forbidden to charge, the Illinois Central, on which the maximum rate had been fixed at three cents a mile for each passenger, disregarded this limit, and demanded fares in excess of the legal rates. In some cases nearly four cents a mile were charged, and conductors were instructed by their employers, who acted upon the presumption that the law was unconstitutional, and therefore inoperative, to eject from the train any passenger refusing to pay this amount. To meet this state of affairs, the farmers formed "Three-cent Clubs," resolved not to pay more than three cents a mile, and to travel in such numbers as to secure the enforcement of their legal rights. In such cases, the employes of the railroad, out of respect to the number of those refusing to pay more than three cents a mile, accepted that amount; but, in cases where the passengers refusing to pay the fare demanded were not in force, they were summarily ejected from the train. In some cases trains were stopped because certain passengers refused to pay the fare demanded. Passengers were put off the train by force, and the conductors were subsequently arrested and fined for assault and battery. The Alton road was sued for damages by ejected passengers, and in turn brought suit under the Ku-klux act, claiming heavy damages for the delay and disturbance of trains. So matters went on until the act authorizing the commissioners to fix passenger-rates was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

As a natural result of the circumstances above set forth, resort was had by the producing classes to legislation, to effect what had not been satisfactorily adjusted by the general principles of political economy, or the natural laws of trade. In the Constitutional Convention of 1870 the subject of railroad corporations received a large share of attention, and a provision was incorporated in the new constitution, to the effect that the "General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State." Pursuant to this provision, an act was passed by the Legislature in the following year, 1871, having for its object the establishment of a reasonable maximum rate of charges for transporting passengers; and another, "to prevent unjust discrimination and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freights on the said roads." To secure the enforce-

ment of the provisions of these acts, a law was passed providing for the appointment, by the Governor, of a Board of Warehouse and Railroad Commissioners, consisting of three members, who must not be connected, directly or indirectly, with any railroad or warehouse interest. The railroad corporations protested strongly against this legislative interference, as they termed it, and denied the power of the Legislature to control railroad charges in any way, or even to fix their maximum limit; and, while admitting that the companies were bound to make their charges reasonable, it was not the province of the Legislature to determine whether these charges were or were not reasonable. They further held that the charter granted to each company by the State is a contract "by which the latter has irrevocably granted to the corporation the right to establish its rates of toll, subject only to an implied condition that they shall not be unreasonable or excessive;" also, that the charter, with all the privileges granted, was protected by that clause of the Constitution of the United States which prohibits the State from enacting any law impairing the obligation of contracts. In opposition to these views, it was maintained by the friends of the law that railroad companies, having obtained their right of way by the exercise of the right of eminent domain—a power which belongs only to the State in its sovereign capacity, and can be delegated only for public purposes—are really public corporations, and therefore subject to legislative control so far as the public good may require; and of this the Legislature is the sole judge. Furthermore, it was claimed that no Legislature had the power to alienate from the State this right and duty, which are essential to the sovereignty of the State.

The railroad companies refused obedience to the act, and a test-case was afforded by the action of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. The rate charged by this line for transporting lumber from Chicago to Lexington, a distance of 110 miles, was \$5.65 per 1,000 feet, while the rate to Bloomington, 16 miles beyond Lexington, was only \$5. For this violation of the law of 1871, which prohibited any railroad company from charging greater rates for carrying freight shorter distances, an action was brought by the railroad commissioners to enforce the penalty of the law, which was forfeiture of charter. In the Circuit Court of McLean County, Judge Tipton decided against the railroad, and held the act to be constitutional. This decision, however, when the matter came before the Supreme Court of the State on appeal, was reversed, and the act of 1871 was declared unconstitutional. This opinion of the Supreme Court, which was delivered by Chief-Justice Lawrence, was based upon the ground that the act forbade not merely unjust but all discriminations; that it provided for the punishment of the corporation on a mere allegation of offense,

without permitting it to prove its innocence; and that the penalty was excessive and vindictive. Said Chief-Justice Lawrence: "The opinion of the court is that, while the Legislature has an unquestionable power to prohibit unjust discrimination in railway-freights, no prosecution can be maintained under the existing act until amended, because it does not prohibit unjust discrimination merely, but discrimination of any character, and because it does not allow the companies to explain the reason of the discrimination, but forfeits their franchise upon an arbitrary and conclusive presumption of guilt to be drawn from the proof of an act that might be shown to be perfectly innocent. In these particulars the existing act violates the spirit of the State constitution." This decision, which was an apparent victory for the railroads, did not deny the fundamental principles claimed by their opponents; for the court plainly intimated that the railroad corporations had no "vested rights;" that they were the creatures of, and subject to, the control and regulation of the State, and that all that was necessary to enable the Legislature rightfully to regulate the freight and passenger charges made by the railroad companies was an amended law for that purpose, so framed as to conform to the provision in the constitution of 1870.

After much discussion, both in and out of the Legislature, the new "Railroad Bill" passed the General Assembly May 1, 1873, and was approved the following day, under the title "An act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in the rates charged for the transportation of passengers and freights on railroads in this State, and to punish the same and prescribe a mode of procedure, and rules of evidence in relation thereto, and to repeal" the railroad law of 1871. As this was the most important act of the Legislature during the year, and will doubtless be the subject of no little public discussion and litigation, the more important sections of the bill are given in full:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, Represented in the General Assembly, If any railroad corporation, organized or doing business in this State under any act of incorporation, or general law of this State, now in force or which may hereafter be enacted, or any railroad corporation organized or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of any other State, and doing business in this State, shall charge, collect, demand, or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation, for the transportation of passengers or freight, of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad-car upon its track, or any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroad within this State which it has the right, license, or permission to use, operate, or control, the same shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and upon conviction thereof shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.*

Seco. 2. *If any such railroad corporation aforesaid shall make any unjust discrimination in its rates or charges of toll, or compensation, for the transportation of passengers or freight of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad-car upon its said road, or upon any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroads connected therewith, which it has the right, license, or permission to oper-*

ate, control, or use, within this State, the same shall be deemed guilty of having violated the provisions of this act, and upon conviction thereof shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

Seco. 3. *If any such railroad corporation shall charge, collect, or receive for the transportation of any passenger, or freight of any description, upon its railroad, for any distance, within this State, the same, or a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected, or received for the transportation, in the same direction, of any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, over a greater distance of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive, at any point upon its railroad, a higher rate of toll or compensation for receiving, handling, or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity, than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive at any other point upon the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive for the transportation of any passenger, or freight of any description, over its railroad, a greater amount as toll or compensation than shall, at the same time, be charged, collected, or received by it for the transportation of any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported in the same direction, over any portion of the same railroad, of equal distance; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, a higher or greater amount of toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons for receiving, handling, or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity, at the same point upon its railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the transportation of any freight upon its railroad, a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons, for the transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over equal distances of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, for any distance, the same or a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected, or received from any other person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported in the same direction, over a greater distance of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over an equal distance of the same railroad; all such discriminating rates, charges, collections or receipts, whether made directly, or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken, against such railroad corporation, as *prima-facie* evidence of the unjust discriminations prohibited by the provisions of this act, and it shall not be deemed a sufficient excuse or justification of such discriminations on the part of such railroad corporation, that the railway station or point at which it shall charge, collect, or receive the same or less rates of toll or compensation, for the transportation of such passenger or freight, or for the use and transportation of such railroad-car the greater distance, than for the shorter distance, is a railway station or point at which there exists competition with any other railroad or means of transportation. This section shall not be construed so as to exclude other evidence tending to show any unjust discrimination in freight and passenger rates. The provisions of this section shall extend and apply to any railroad, the branches*

thereof, and any road or roads which any railroad corporation has the right, license, or permission to use, operate, or control, wholly or in part, within this State: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent railroad corporations from issuing commutation, excursion, or thousand-mile tickets, as the same are now issued by such corporations.

Sec. 4. Any such railroad corporation guilty of extortion, or of making any unjust discrimination as to passenger or freight rates, or the rates for the use and transportation of railroad-cars, or in receiving, handling, or delivering freights, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), for the first offense; and for the second offense not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), nor more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000); and for the third offense not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), nor more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000); and for every subsequent offense and conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000): *Provided*, That in all cases under this act either party shall have the right of trial by jury.

Sections five and nine relate to the mode of procedure, section eleven repeals the law of 1871, and section ten defines the term "railroad corporation" contained in this act "to mean all corporations, companies, or individuals, now owning or operating, or which may hereafter own or operate, any railroad, in whole or in part, in this State; and the provisions of this act shall apply to all persons, firms, and companies, and to all associations of persons, whether incorporated or otherwise, that shall do business as common carriers upon any of the lines of railways in this State (street-railways excepted), the same as to railroad corporations hereinbefore mentioned."

The other sections were as follows:

Section 6. If any such railroad corporation shall, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, ask, demand, charge, or receive of any person or corporation, any extortionate charge or charges for the transportation of any passengers, goods, merchandise, or property, or for receiving, handling, or delivering freights, or shall make any unjust discrimination against any person or corporation in its charges therefor, the person or corporation so offended against may, for each offense, recover of such railroad corporation, in any form of action, three times the amount of the damages sustained by the party aggrieved, together with cost of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court where the same is heard, on appeal or otherwise, and taxed as a part of the costs of the case.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the railroad and warehouse commissioners to personally investigate and ascertain whether the provisions of this act are violated by any railroad corporation in this State, and to visit the various stations upon the line of each railroad for that purpose, as often as practicable; and whenever the facts in any manner ascertained by said commissioners, shall in their judgment warrant such prosecution, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to immediately cause suits to be commenced and prosecuted against any railroad corporations which may violate the provisions of this act. Such suits and prosecutions may be instituted in any county in this State, through or into which the line of the railroad corporation sued for violating this act may extend. And such railroad and warehouse commissioners are hereby authorized, when the facts of the case presented to them shall, in their judgment, warrant the commencement of such action, to em-

ploy counsel to assist the Attorney-General in conducting such suit on behalf of the State. No such suits commenced by said commissioners shall be dismissed, except said railroad and warehouse commissioners and the Attorney-General shall consent thereto.

Sec. 8. The railroad and warehouse commissioners are hereby directed to make, for each of the railroad corporations doing business in this State, as soon as practicable, a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight and cars on each of said railroads; and said schedule shall, in all suits brought against any such railroad corporations, wherein are in any way involved the charges of any such railroad corporation, for the transportation of any passenger, or freight or cars, or unjust discrimination in relation thereto, be deemed and taken, in all courts of this State, as *prima-facie* evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights and cars upon the railroads for which said schedules may have been respectively prepared. Said commissioners shall, from time to time, and as often as circumstances may require, change and revise said schedules. When any schedules shall have been made or revised, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to cause publication thereof to be made for three successive weeks, in some public newspaper published in the city of Springfield, in this State: *Provided*, That the schedules thus prepared shall not be taken as *prima-facie* evidence as herein provided until schedules shall have been prepared and published as aforesaid for all the railroad companies now organized under the laws of this State, and until the 15th day of January, A. D. 1874, or until ten days after the meeting of the next session of this General Assembly, provided a session of the General Assembly shall be held previous to the 15th day of January aforesaid.

All such schedules, purporting to be printed and published as aforesaid, shall be received and held, in all such suits, as *prima facie* the schedules of said commissioners, without further proof than the production of the paper in which they were published, together with the certificate of the publisher of said paper that the schedule therein contained is a true copy of the schedule furnished for publication by said commissioners, and that it has been published the above specified time; and any such paper, purporting to have been published at said city, and to be a public newspaper, shall be presumed to have been so published at the date thereof, and to be a public newspaper.

Sec. 9. In all cases under the provisions of this act, the rules of evidence shall be the same as in other civil actions, except as hereinbefore otherwise provided. All fines recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the county treasury of the county in which the suit is tried, by the person collecting the same, in the manner now provided by law, to be used for county purposes. The remedies hereby given shall be regarded as cumulative to the remedies now given by law against railroad corporations, and this act shall not be construed as repealing any statute giving such remedies. Suits commenced under the provisions of this act shall have precedence over all other business, except criminal business.

This law went into effect July 1st, and there seems to have been a general disposition on the part of the railroad companies to conform to it, at least until its constitutionality should be tested. New schedules were, therefore, prepared by the companies, and went into operation simultaneously with the law.

Toward the close of the year an action was begun at Freeport by the Attorney-General in behalf of the railroad and warehouse commis-

sioners against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for various alleged violations of the law, which will doubtless be made a test-case to try the constitutionality of the act. By the terms of the act, the schedules prepared and published by the commissioners become *prima-facie* evidence after the 15th of January, 1874.

This important subject is thus referred to by Governor Beveridge, in a message to the adjourned session of the Legislature in January, 1874:

The act approved May 2, 1873, was in force July 1, 1873. On that day, rates were largely advanced on some of the leading lines in the State, under the plea of conforming to law. While this action may have conformed to that part of the law forbidding unjust discrimination, it hardly conformed to that part of the law forbidding extortion. The plea for this advance cannot be maintained. The wisdom of the advance was soon doubted by railroad managers, and their schedule of rates, in many instances, modified.

What the railroad corporations will do after the 15th of January, when the schedules are in full force, I cannot say. Should they fail, or refuse to comply with the terms of the act, it will be the duty of the Executive and the officers of the law to execute with energy and enforce with rigor the will of the people, as expressed by the Legislature. The people demand that public corporations shall subserve public interests, and to this imperative demand every branch of government must and will conform. The sooner the problem is solved, the better, in my opinion, for all concerned. Once solved, I feel assured the people will be just and reasonable in their legislation toward corporate bodies, and give them all privileges consistent with the public good.

I recommend a full and fair trial of the law passed at the former session; and if, upon trial, it is found that the schedule of rates prepared and published by the commissioners is unjust or unfair to the people or railroads, the commissioners can change and revise the same, and such action will meet the approval of a candid and considerate people.

As early as the latter part of 1872 the complaints of the farmers attracted no little public attention and discussion in the public press, and early in 1873 the importance of the farmers' movement became manifest in numerous conventions, mass meetings, etc., representing the granges and other farmers' associations, which were held in various places throughout the year, not only in Illinois, but in other States. The most notable of these was the convention held in Springfield, Ill., on the 2d and 3d of April, 1873, which was addressed by Governor Beveridge and ex-Governor Palmer. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, by the farmers of Illinois in mass meeting assembled:

1. That all chartered monopolies, not regulated and controlled by law, have proved in that respect detrimental to the public prosperity, corrupting in their management, and dangerous to republican institutions.

2. The railways of the world, except in those countries where they have been held under the strict regulation and supervision of the government, have proved themselves formidable of arbitrary extortion, and opposed to free institutions and free commerce between the States as the feudal barons of the middle ages.

3. That we hold, declare, and resolve, that this despotism, which defies our laws, plunders our shippers,

impoverishes our people, and corrupts our government, shall be subdued, and made to subserve the public interest, at whatever cost.

Resolved, That we believe the State did not and could not confer any of its sovereign power upon any corporation, and that now is the most favorable time to settle the question, so that it may never be hereafter misunderstood: that a State cannot create a corporation it cannot thereafter control.

Resolved, That, in view of present exertions, we look with alarm upon the future of an interest which can combine in the hands of a few men a capital of nearly two hundred and fifty million dollars in our own State, and four thousand million dollars in our Union; and we believe it essential to the prosperity of all classes, that this contest continue until these corporations acknowledge the supremacy of law.

Resolved, That we regard it as the undoubted power and the imperative duty of the Legislature to pass laws, fixing reasonable rates for freight and passengers, without classification of roads, and that we urge upon our General Assembly the passage of such laws.

Resolved, That the existing statute [that of 1871], providing for a classification of railroads, with a view to adjusting a tariff of charges according to gross amount of earnings, is a delusion and a snare, and is so framed that railroads are able to classify themselves, and that it ought to be carefully modified or repealed.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the Supreme Court has clearly pointed out the way to reach unjust discriminations made by the railroads of this State, we can see no reason for delay on the part of the Legislature in enacting the necessary laws on this subject, and we urge immediate action thereon.

Resolved, That we urge the passage of a bill enforcing the principle that railroads are public highways, and requiring railroads to make actual connections with all roads whose tracks reach and cross their own, and to receive and transmit all cars and trains offered over their roads at reasonable maximum rates, whether offered at such crossings or at stations along their roads, and empowering the making of connections by municipal corporations for that purpose, and for the public use.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the General Assembly looking to the enforcement of the performance of their duties by monopolists as common carriers, and that, in addition thereto, we believe that railroads should be required to carry all the freights and passengers offered from the country through which they pass, and not be permitted to limit the amount of their business, and destroy its natural increase.

Resolved, That the constitution and laws of Illinois are as binding upon railroad corporations as upon the citizens, and that the State must require obedience to the laws from all alike, whether the same be deemed constitutional or not by the parties affected, until repealed or declared unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we indorse most fully the action of those who tender legal rates of fare upon the railroads, and refuse to pay more, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for the defense by the State of all suits commenced, or that hereafter may be commenced, by the railroad companies against individuals who, in good faith, have insisted, or hereafter may insist, upon the right to ride on railroads at legal rates.

Resolved, That we demand of Congress a repeal of all laws preventing the competition of all vessels which may choose to engage in the carrying-trade on our inland lakes, between ports in the United States, without regard to nationality.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the protective duties on iron, steel, lumber, and all materials which enter into the construction of railroad-cars, steamships, sailing-vessels, agricultural implements, etc., and that we urge upon Congress immediate action for this purpose; that cheap railroads and cheap ships are necessary to cheap

freights; and that we invite the railroads to cooperate with us to that end.

As soon as the farmers' movement began to show signs of strength, and before the assembling of the Springfield Convention, its force as a political alliance, or weapon, did not fail to attract the attention of political leaders. By some of these, the evils complained of by the agricultural classes were attributed to the tariff legislation of Congress; they therefore demanded a reduction, or abolition, of the duties on iron, steel, lumber, salt, and such articles as enter into the construction of railroads and vessels. These attempts made by "outsiders" to control the action of the farmers in their first important convention in Springfield were thus stated by a writer who had carefully studied the movement: "At that convention an attempt was made by the politicians to 'capture the movement,' since it had become so powerful as to possess great voting strength. The railroads also made an effort to neutralize the effect of the whole movement, by asserting that the high rates of transportation were a legitimate and necessary outgrowth of the existing tariff system, in that the system increased the prices of all materials which enter into the construction of railroads. The long 'string of resolutions' which were adopted at this convention, and which received so much comment at the time in the public press, were the result of the combined efforts of the politicians to obtain possession of the movement, and of the railroads to neutralize its force."

Numerous county and district conventions were held during the summer by the farmers, a notable one being that in the Fifth Judicial District, which nominated A. M. Orwig for election to the Supreme Court, instead of Chief-Justice Lawrence, whose term was about to expire. On account of the above-mentioned decision apparently in favor of the railways, pronounced by Chief-Justice Lawrence, he had become unpopular with the farmers, who now sought the election of Mr. Craig, who was regarded as friendly to their cause. In the ensuing election, Mr. Craig was the successful candidate.

On the 22d of October, the Northwestern Farmers' Convention was held in Chicago, and was attended by about 150 delegates, mainly from Illinois, but representing Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, by this Convention, that we respectfully but most earnestly request Congress without needless delay to pass a maximum freight and passenger law regulating traffic between the States; and that our Legislatures pass a law regulating it within the States, and we hereby protest against the further granting of any subsidies whatever to private corporations of any kind.

Resolved, That we demand the construction of railroads, and the improvement of water communications between the interior and the seaboard, the same to be owned and operated by the General Government, for the purpose of affording cheap trans-

portation, and to protect the people from the exactions of monopoly.

Resolved, That to lessen the burden of transportation is to do, as far as possible, without transportation, and therefore we ask and urge our people to do all in their power to create, and sustain by their patronage, home manufactures.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the prospect of the early completion of the double-track Continental Freight Railway from the city of New York to Omaha, which promises that grain shall be transported over said railway at a cost not exceeding eight mills per ton per mile.

Resolved, That debt should ever be held as one of our greatest enemies; that it deprives us of manliness, and in a measure makes us slaves; that to live within our means, however small, to pay as we go, will contribute to our success; recognizing the fact that the people are in earnest, we would urge them to free themselves from this curse, so that, if a final struggle must come between the people and monopoly, our houses may be in order and we the better able to withstand it.

Resolved, That no one industry can be protected by legislation except at the expense of our other industries, and that we are opposed to all special legislation.

Resolved, That we recommend the thorough organization of the farmers of the country in local, county, and State organizations, for the purpose of reforming the great abuses, and dealing out equal justice to all men.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the officers of the convention to appoint national and State committees to urge Congress and the Legislatures for efficient legislation for the control of railroad and other transportation companies. The operation of the new "Illinois Railroad Law" was thus reported by the committee on that subject:

The committee appointed to report to the convention the effect upon producers and shippers of the legislation on railways in Illinois, and whether they advise similar legislation in all the States, have had the subject under consideration, and would report that its effect has not as yet been such as its friends contemplated; that the cost of transportation has not been reduced to the extent that it was expected when the law was first passed; but when the railroads of the State are compelled to a strict observance of the same, it is believed that favorable results will follow. Your committee respectfully represent, on the advisory portion of the resolution, that they are not prepared to advise other States, but believe that the people of the other States of the Union would be benefited by the passage of a law similar to the law of Illinois, or a better one if they can frame it.

On the 4th of November, elections for county officers took place throughout the State, the general results of which indicate the comparative strength of the farmers' movement. In sixty-six counties the farmers had made their own nominations. Of the total vote, 170,268, cast in these, the farmers' candidates received 94,188. In the other counties the farmers united with the Democrats or the Republicans.

On the 17th of December, the first annual convention of the Illinois State Farmers' Association assembled in Decatur, and continued in session three days; 327 delegates were in attendance, representing 97 of the 102 counties in the State. The greatest enthusiasm

prevailed. The annual report of the secretary showed that in the eighty counties reporting there were 830 farmers' clubs with a membership of 46,473; in addition to which, 549 granges had reported. The position of this organization on the public questions of the day is indicated in the following platform, which was adopted:

Whereas, Through the departure from the primary principles of our Government as promulgated by its founders, and through the imprudent exercise of that highest prerogative of the freeman, the right of suffrage, we, the farmers of Illinois, in common with the wealth and food producers of these United States, have, by our past action, acquiesced in a system of class legislation which makes the great majority slavishly subservient to a small minority; and,—

Whereas, This condition is clearly traceable to the fostering protection which has been accorded by our legislative bodies, both State and national, to the financial, mercantile, manufacturing, and transportation interests, enabling them to accumulate an undue proportion of the national wealth, and encouraging them in the exercise of corrupting lobby influences on our legislative system; therefore,—

Resolved, That the preservation of our national life imperatively demands that every American voter should attend with care to all primary nominations and elections, so as to insure the election of competent and honest men to all offices in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That the recent record of the old political parties of this country is such as to forfeit the confidence and respect of the people, and that we are therefore absolved from all allegiance to them, and should act no longer with them.

Resolved, That we demand the unconditional repeal of the salary-grab law, the repeal to be retroactive in its action, and this without a restoration of the franking privilege.

Resolved, That we do not recognize any necessity that public officers should receive extravagant salaries, to the end that they may conform to the demand of expensive and fashionable tastes, which in their very nature are antagonistic to republican principles, and we demand the reduction of official salaries.

Resolved, That we demand the immediate reform of abuses in the civil service, through which the patronage of the Government is dispensed as a reward for partisan service, rather than with regard to the public necessities.

Resolved, That we are in favor of improving and perfecting the navigation of our lakes and rivers, and water connections, as soon as it can possibly be done.

Resolved, That the right to exchange the products of labor is coexistent with the right of ownership. We submit to all needful taxation for the support of government, but denounce all taxation levied for special classes. We hold that the existing duties on clothing, lumber, salt, iron, and steel, are not only unnecessary to the successful prosecution of these industries, but oppressive to labor, and tend to create monopolies, while at the same time they furnish a pretext for extortionate charges for railroad transportation.

Resolved, That we deprecate all further grants of public lands, or loans of the public credit, and all national, State, or local subscriptions, in aid of corporations.

Resolved, That we favor the repeal of our national banking law, and believe that the Government should supply a legal-tender currency directly from the Treasury, interchangeable for government bonds bearing the lowest possible rate of interest.

Resolved, That we hold that our patent laws are

too often made to subserve the interest of monopolists, and should be lawfully revised and restricted.

Resolved, That the existing railroad legislation of this State should be sustained and enforced until thoroughly tested before the courts; that we oppose any legislation by Congress, under the plea of regulating commerce between the States, which shall deprive the people of their present controlling influence through State legislation.

Resolved, That the right of the Legislature to regulate and control the railroads of the State must be vindicated, established, and maintained, as an essential attribute of State government, and that those holding the doctrine that railroad charters are contracts in the sense that they are not subject to legislative supervision and control, have not a just appreciation of the necessary powers and rights of a free government, and we will agree to no truce and will submit to no compromise short of the complete vindication and reestablishment of the supremacy of the State government in its rights, through its Legislature, to supervise and control the railroads of the State in such manner as the public interest shall demand.

Resolved, That we uncompromisingly condemn the practice of our public officials in receiving free passes from railway managers.

Resolved, That we demand a reduction of all public expenditures, to the end that taxation may be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of our Legislature in adjourning the regular session, thereby practically defeating the provision of the constitution providing for biennial sessions.

Resolved, That since a large number of plough-manufacturers of the West have thrown down the gauntlet we take it up, and recommend to the farmers of this State to patronize none of said manufacturers, until they will sell to us direct at wholesale rates.

The adjournment of the Legislature took place early in May, the measures passed being mostly of local importance. The new jury law contains the following important provision: "That it shall not be a cause of challenge that a juror has read in the newspapers an account of the commission of the crime with which the prisoner is charged, if such juror shall state on oath that he believes he can render an impartial verdict according to the law and the evidence; and provided, further, that in the trial of any criminal cause the fact that a person called as a juror has formed an opinion or impression, based upon rumor or upon newspaper statements (about the truth of which he has expressed no opinion), shall not disqualify him to serve as a juror in such cause if he shall, upon oath, state that he believes he can fairly and impartially render a verdict therein in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the court shall be satisfied of the truth of such statement."

Governor Richard J. Oglesby, who was inaugurated on the 18th of January, was a few days later elected to the United States Senate for the full term of six years from March 4, 1878, succeeding Lyman Trumbull. Upon the resignation of Governor Oglesby, Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge succeeded to the Executive chair.

The final valuations of property, real and personal, as made by the State Board of Equalization, are as follows:

Railroad property assessed in county boards, equalized.....	\$9,568,043
Tangible property of railroads equalized by the State Board.....	59,588,937
Capital stock assessed.....	62,608,747
Total valuation.....	\$131,765,727
Property assessed in counties.....	\$1,186,908,761
Telegraph companies' stock.....	1,238,394
Capital stock of other corporations.....	19,658,064
Total valuation for 1873.....	\$1,399,570,950
Total valuation for 1872.....	510,866,683
Increase of valuation over that of 1872...	\$828,684,267

Illinois contains a greater mileage of railroads than any other State in the Union. In 1873, 6,861 miles were reported by the Railroad Commissioners; aggregate cost of roads and equipments, \$238,584,541; capital stock paid in, \$140,126,064.

The assessed value of railroad property in Illinois, in 1873, as returned by the State Board of Equalization, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the Illinois Central (705 miles) does not appear:

NAME OF COMPANY.	RIGHT OF WAY AND IMPROVEMENTS.		SUPERSTRUCTURE.		Value of Rolling Stock.	Total Value of Property (discontinued Railroad Trunk and Rolling Stock).
	Acres.	Value.	Main Tract.	Side, Second, or Turn-out Tract.		
			Miles.	Miles.		
Cairo & St. Louis.....	532.06	\$12,460	48	3	\$82,026	\$343,949
Cairo & Vincennes.....	1,178.00	24,751	155	7	176,855	1,134,757
Carbondale & Shawneetown.....	219.69	2,307	17	...	19,948	135,003
Chester & Tamaroa.....	464.00	6,534	40	3	20,594	285,097
Chicago & Alton.....	4,399.80	254,609	338	68	1,174,784	4,054,784
Alton & St. Louis.....	118.64	12,688	22	5	76,918	208,122
St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago.....	1,593.07	92,457	148	11	515,882	1,590,377
Joliet & Chicago.....	376.51	38,011	36	11	128,120	335,452
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	9,665.76	546,329	777	199	2,789,147	10,148,147
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes.....	1,212.00	48,666	106	8	446,075	1,045,817
Chicago & Iowa.....	914.41	51,924	77	6	101,839	781,207
Chicago & Northwestern.....	5,841.81	264,326	454	122	1,683,759	5,723,641
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	3,045.49	182,090	228	94	709,865	3,145,859
Chicago & Pacific.....	253.05	12,668	15	...	82,410	142,086
Chicago & Paducah.....	681.20	5,509	78	2	11,812	611,990
Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern.....	667.38	11,688	87	3	11,673	857,550
Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago.....	406.00	8,536	53	3	64,767	869,218
Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central.....	311.70	81,164	62	3	60,643	260,629
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago.....	62.66	1,316	6	...	14,444	62,572
Glisan, Clinton & Springfield.....	1,904.98	25,389	110	5	183,965	913,361
Grand Tower & Carbondale.....	309.30	4,320	24	6	88,223	269,523
Illinois & St. Louis.....	176.09	12,676	14	5	79,390	916,761
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western.....	1,644.96	77,109	238	14	506,324	1,016,704
Indianapolis & St. Louis.....	2,218.85	122,993	182	28	462,864	1,881,947
Indiana & Illinois Central.....	712.97	14,972	80	1	115,069	658,850
Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern.....	225.81	8,442	20	1	22,185	245,890
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	134.99	15,609	14	21	65,650	518,484
Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis.....	215.45	3,016	7	...	1,822	110,203
Michigan Central.....	714.80	7,661	6	1	79,418	153,886
Joliet & Northern Indiana.....	218.70	28,981	22	...	16,886	765,509
Ohio & Mississippi.....	2,030.00	114,083	146	23	679,441	1,802,448
Paris & Danville.....	272.71	5,727	34	...	315	263,575
Paris & Decatur.....	768.40	16,188	101	4	113,880	746,659
Peoria, Peoria & Jacksonville.....	907.72	44,963	89	11	153,325	775,338
Peoria & Rock Island.....	910.88	40,118	90	9	93,992	766,694
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne.....	112.70	16,400	14	11	83,835	359,417
Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis.....	2,455.33	120,749	263	20	587,725	2,146,683
Springfield & Northwestern.....	181.47	8,761	23	...	13,126	151,853
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.....	759.00	21,522	69	16	291,725	693,174
St. Louis & Southeastern.....	2,122.65	58,007	174	10	261,445	2,020,338
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute.....	2,030.89	106,963	150	10	560,275	1,916,274
Springfield & Illinois Southeastern.....	2,305.37	58,718	219	12	173,285	1,350,897
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	2,705.82	98,928	230	26	999,810	2,629,267
Toledo, Walush & Western.....	3,217.05	281,956	257	42	1,230,406	3,703,191
Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur.....	622.55	21,478	67	4	231,975	771,553
Hannibal & Naples.....	577.90	15,713	49	2	170,684	472,404
Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi.....	919.16	28,476	77	3	267,597	876,070
Western Union.....	1,611.77	81,169	126	11	240,092	1,114,905
Coal Valley Mining Company.....	...	...	1	...	28,175	38,104
Totals.....	64,783.40	\$3,145,173	5,704	863	\$15,892,015	\$59,317,409

The joint commission of the two branches of the Legislature, appointed to revise the statutes so as to make them conform to the new constitution, made their report early in January, 1874. It was believed that this would be one of the chief matters before the adjourned session of the Legislature which assembled in that month.

The various public institutions of the State are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The Southern Normal University is nearly

completed and furnished. The work on the Northern Illinois Hospital and Asylum for the Insane has progressed satisfactorily. The central building will be finished about April 1, 1874, and the south wing by the 1st of September ensuing. The foundation of a plain, neat, and substantial edifice for the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary has been laid in Chicago. The new building for the education of the blind is inclosed, and under contract to be finished by the 1st of August,

1874. The dining-hall for the Deaf and Dumb Institution is completed, and the foundations for the chapel and school-building are laid. Pursuant to an act approved May 7th, and in force July 1st, the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University has been re-organized. The new building has been completed and occupied, and the institution is in a prosperous condition.

The present State government, which is entirely Republican, is as follows: Governor, John T. Beveridge; Secretary of State, George H. Harlow; Auditor, Charles E. Lippencott; Treasurer, Edward Rutz; Attorney-General, James K. Edsall. The political complexion of the Legislature is as follows:

MEMBERS	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	33	90	123
Democrats and Liberals.....	18	63	81
Republican majority.....	15	27	42

The following is the bonded State debt, January, 1874:

Interest bonds—inscribed stock, 1877.....	\$926,450 39
Refunded stock..... 1876.....	35,000 00
Refunded stock..... 1877.....	245,000 00
Normal university bonds..... 1879.....	23,000 00
Thornton loan bonds..... 1879.....	55,000 00
\$1,000 war bonds..... 1879.....	81,000 00
500 war bonds..... 1879.....	65,000 00
100 war bonds..... 1879.....	36,300 00
Revenue deficiency bonds..... 1879.....	250,000 00
	\$1,706,750 39

Besides the above, there are a few thousand dollars of bonds outstanding, which have been called in by the Governor's proclamation to be paid off, but not yet surrendered.

INDIA, BRITISH, a vast empire in Asia, equaling in extent the Continent of Europe, without Russia. The area and population of the administrative divisions, or distinct presidencies and provinces, under British rule, were, according to the latest official statements, as follows:

PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF	Area in English square miles.	Population.	Date of census.	Average population per sq. mile.
Governor-General of India.....	Ajmere..... 2,673 Coorg..... 2,000 Berar..... 16,960 Mysore..... 27,077	426,268 168,312 2,231,565 5,055,412	1871 1872 1867 1872	159 84 132 187
Governor of Madras.....	141,746	81,311,142	1872	220
Governor of Bombay.....	127,532	14,042,596	1872	110
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.....	218,231	66,856,859	1872	269
Lieutenant-Governor of Northwest Provinces.....	80,901	30,769,056	1872	380
Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab.....	102,001	17,596,752	1872	173
Chief Commissioner of Oude.....	23,973	11,220,747	1869	465
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.....	84,162	9,066,038	1872	108
Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.....	93,664	2,562,328	1871-'72	27
Total under British administration.....	950,919	191,307,070		201

The native states of British India, though not constituting a part of the British dominion, are more or less under the control of the Anglo-Indian Government. Their area and population are as follows:

NATIVE STATES UNDER	Area.	Population.
Governor-General of India.....	385,296	97,716,352
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.....	79,156	2,139,565
Lieutenant-Governor of Northwest Provinces.....	5,390	1,284,601
Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab.....	43,877	5,086,503
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.....	26,399	1,095,275
Governor of Madras.....	81,953	2,371,333
Governor of Bombay.....	72,076	6,552,170
Total native states.....	646,147	46,245,888

Education continues to make rapid progress in India. The number of Government and aided colleges and schools was 43,192, and the number of pupils attending them 977,014. The gross expenditures from imperial and other sources amounted to more than £1,000,000 sterling.

The British-born population in India, exclusive of the army, amounted, according to a census taken June 15, 1871, to 64,061 persons. Of these, there were 38,946 of the male, and 25,115 of the female sex. The largest number, at the date of the census, was in the

province of Lower Bengal, namely, 16,402; the next largest in the province of Bombay (10,921), and the Northwest Provinces (6,910). In the three capital cities of India, the number of British subjects was, in 1871, as follows: Calcutta, 8,320; Bombay, 4,796; Madras, 1,308. The occupations of the British-born subjects were as follows: 1. Professional class, including civil service, 14,822. 2. Domestic class, 12,708. 3. Commercial class, 7,993. 4. Agricultural class, 614. 5. Industrial class, 2,595. 6. Indefinite and non-productive class, including women and children, 25,329.

The total revenue of India, during the financial year ending March 31, 1872, reached the sum of £50,110,215, and the expenditures amounted to £46,986,038. The three most important sources of the public revenue are land (in 1872, £20,520,337); salt (£5,996,595); and opium (£9,253,859). The heaviest items among the expenditures are the army (£15,000,000); interest on funded and unfunded debt (£5,400,000); allotment for provincial services (£4,800,000). The interest paid on the Indian debt during the year ending March 31, 1872, amounted to £4,853,000, and the total debt for loans contracted up to that date was £105,491,000 (£66,500,000 in India, £38,991,000 in England).

Enumerations to ascertain the religions of the inhabitants of India were taken in the various provinces during the years 1867-

1872. The following table shows the results of those in all the provinces except Bombay and Madras:

PROVINCES.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Other Creeds.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:					
Ajmere.....	607	847,748	54,058	22,765	96
Benar.....	908	55,219	151,961	.....	2,023,392
Mysore.....	15,241	4,792,210	230,518	14,600	2,843
Coorg.....	1,721	120,025	8,708	210	87,648
Total.....	18,473	5,315,196	445,235	38,575	2,064,079
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL:					
Lower Bengal.....	64,050	18,100,438	17,609,135	84,941	252,664
Behar.....	8,068	16,526,850	2,626,053	54	567,681
Orissa.....	3,728	3,787,737	74,472	29	452,048
Chota Nagpore.....	15,708	2,507,282	169,606	.....	1,070,475
Assam.....	1,579	1,692,964	170,109	1,473	8,636
Total.....	93,013	42,674,361	20,664,775	86,496	2,351,904
Northwest Provinces.....	10,640	26,569,068	4,189,848	.....	.....
Orissa.....	7,767	9,713,980	1,011,110	56	487,884
Punjab.....	22,228	6,112,087	9,337,611	26,190	2,088,636
Central Provinces.....	6,709	6,929,973	223,108	21,005	1,875,248
Burmah.....	20,061	26,427	82,002	2,136,829	268,014
Total.....	197,880	97,351,042	35,963,184	2,319,151	9,185,765

The most notable fact appearing from a comparison of these figures with former statements on the religious creeds of India is the unexpectedly large number of Mohammedans. According to former statements, they numbered in all India only about 25,000,000, while now they are reported as numbering 35,900,000, exclusive of Madras, which has about 1,500,000, and Bombay, where they are estimated at 2,500,000.

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1872, the strength of the British forces in India for the year 1873-'74 was given as follows: officers, 2,875; non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, 4,669; rank and file, 55,380; total strength, 62,977. The native forces in 1871 amounted to 102,801. The total strength of the Indian army, in 1857, the year before the mutiny, consisted of 45,522 Europeans, and 232,224 natives.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Indian Empire, including treasure, was as follows, in the year ending March 31, 1872:

	Imports.	Exports.
Bengal.....	£19,741,430	£37,849,328
Madras.....	3,702,232	7,297,394
Bombay.....	17,275,196	25,269,239
Sinde.....	493,145	808,912
Burmah.....	1,439,656	2,807,136
Total.....	£22,657,559	£64,661,989

Rice and cotton, which are produced in all the provinces, head the list of exports. Then come indigo, tea, and jute, from Calcutta; opium from Calcutta and Bombay; coffee from Madras.

The number of all vessels, including native craft, which entered the ports of India during the year ending March 31, 1872, was 21,209;

tonnage, 4,072,916: the number of vessels cleared, 20,676; tonnage, 4,260,722.

On April 1, 1873, the aggregate length of railroad-lines opened for public traffic was 5,478 miles; of lines in progress, 1,797 miles; of lines sanctioned, 316: total, 7,592. The Government of India, in 1869, decided on carrying out all the new railway extensions by means of direct agency, that is, without the intervention of guaranteed companies, and 1,330 miles of state railways were under construction in September, 1873.

The number of post-offices and receiving-houses on March 31, 1872, was 4,769; total revenue, £820,894; total expenditure, £657,200; total number of letters and newspapers sent through the post-office, 84,562,000.

The electric telegraph connects all the important places in India. The aggregate length of the telegraph-lines was 15,102 miles; total receipts, £151,261; total expenditures, £129,562; number of offices, 205.

The present Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Thomas George Baring Northbrook, assumed his powers in May, 1872. He was born in 1826; is the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Francis, first Baron Northbrook (a brother of Hon. Thomas Baring); succeeded his father on September 6, 1866; was member of Parliament for Penryn, 1857-1866; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1857-1858; Under-Secretary for India, for War and Home Office, 1859-1866; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1860; Under-Secretary for War, 1869-1872.

The growth of scientific and literary societies among the native communities of India is regarded as a very remarkable sign of progress and intellectual activity. There have always been societies in India in which Europeans and educated natives meet on common ground, and

such institutions continue to increase and flourish. The Bengal Asiatic Society was founded by Sir William Jones in 1784, as a centre to which individual inquirers might forward materials, and from which they might derive assistance and advice; and the Madras Literary Society was formed in 1813. The Bombay branch of the Asiatic Society dates from 1804; its *Journal* was established in 1841, and the publication has been regularly kept up ever since at intervals of one or two years. The Bombay Geographical Society dates from 1830, and its *Journal* contains many valuable papers, chiefly from officers of the Indian Navy; and the Medical and Physical Society, after languishing for some years, has been revived, and published a large volume of "Transactions" in 1871. In Calcutta, besides the venerable Asiatic Society, there are the Bethune Society, for the promotion of intercourse between European and native gentlemen; the Dalhousie Institute, for the literary and social improvement of all classes of the community; the Bengal Social Science Association; and others. In other parts of India there are several societies, such as the Rangoon Literary Society, with lectures and classes, established in 1857. But, in addition to these societies of European origin, there are now throughout India, and especially in Bengal, many associations, some of them literary or scientific, but others political, which were founded by, and are composed entirely of, natives. In Bengal, among many others, there are the People's Association and the Radical League. The Lieutenant-Governor says: "If not very completely justifying the titles they assume, they are, nevertheless, an earnest of things to come, and are, on the whole, much to be encouraged; some are already interesting societies, with much reality and substance in them." In Oude there are three Native Reform Clubs. In the Central Provinces the associations appear to be chiefly formed by school-masters, to afford opportunities for self-improvement, but there are also native clubs. The information on this interesting subject from other parts of India is very incomplete, but it is clear that these native societies and institutions are advancing with rapid growth, and springing into existence in all directions. A scene, such as has not before been seen in any part of India, occurred in December, 1873, in Barahnagar. The members of the Working-Men's Club, a society which has been in existence there for the last four years, celebrated their anniversary with earnestness and enthusiasm. The party, headed by Babu Sasipada Banerjee, undertook an excursion to the Barrackpore Park by green boats, decorated with flowers and flags. But, while the number of societies which emancipate themselves from the old prejudices of the Hindoo religion is on the increase, facts are not wanting, on the other hand, which show that Hindooism continues to exercise an influence even on men of the highest social stand-

ing. Thus it is reported from Calcutta that Baboo Kali Mohun Dass—a much respected pleader of the Calcutta High Court—has thought it worth while to pay ten thousand rupees to be readmitted to his caste, the privileges of which he had forfeited for some reasons not stated. The ceremony itself is said to have cost him half the sum mentioned, the remainder being dispensed in pious works.

In December, 1873, the first representative popular election took place in India, fifteen municipal commissioners being chosen at Berhampore. The election was entirely successful. One-third of 5,569 rate-payers voted, including females.

Toward the close of the year the province of Bengal was threatened by one of those terrible famines from which India has so severely suffered on many previous occasions. As in the fatal autumn of 1865, the September rice-harvest had been safely reaped, but the December harvest (the great crop of the year) was burned down to the ground for want of rain. The December harvest alone sufficed to place Bengal beyond the reach of scarcity. The two subsidiary harvests—namely, the rice-crop, which is reaped in September, and the pulse, pease, and miscellaneous seed-crop—may take the extreme edge off a famine, but are powerless to avert the most terrible suffering among the poorer classes. This year the rain set in late and ceased early, and the September rice-harvest was, on the whole, a light one. The districts chiefly affected are the high tracts of Behar and Western Bengal. Behar is amply furnished with means of communication. A railway and the great river Ganges run through its midst, roads diverge on either side, and the isolation which rendered the calamity so appalling in Orissa seven years ago is not to be feared here. The western districts—such as Hazaribagh—are more segregated. But they have a means of supply *via* the Grand Trunk road which Orissa did not possess. In Behar, moreover, the spring crops play a much more important function in the food-supply of the people than they do in Orissa. It was generally acknowledged that the English authorities were acting with the most praiseworthy energy. Sir George Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, gave formal notice to the Viceroy that his provinces lay under the approaching shadow of this calamity. Lord Northbrook immediately telegraphed full authority to the Lieutenant-Governor to commence public works with a view of preventing the able-bodied population from sinking into pauperism by the gradual decline of their physical strength. Two great enterprises—the Soane Canal, and the Northern Bengal Railway, connecting Calcutta with Darjeeling—were to be pushed on at once, with such lesser local works as the officers in charge of the threatened district might deem needful. Thus the Government avoided the error made in 1865-'66, when the public works

were delayed until the population was no longer able to give a fair return of labor, and the only alternative was to feed the people gratuitously or to let them die of hunger. Under the present constitution a Lieutenant-Governor can only communicate with other heads of provinces through the Government of India. The Viceroy, therefore, went to Calcutta, in order that, if the actual facts should warrant Sir George Campbell's making state importations from Burmah or the northwest, he might, with a day's delay, obtain the necessary sanction from the Governor-General in council.

INDIANA. The Legislature of Indiana was in session from January 15th to March 10th. Among the important acts of the session were, one abolishing the Courts of Common Pleas and dividing the State into 88 circuits for judicial purposes, one remodeling the divorce laws, one amending the school laws, and one regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. The causes of divorce under the new law are the following, and no other:

1. Adultery, except as hereinbefore provided.
2. Impotency existing at the time of the marriage.
3. Abandonment for two years.
4. Cruel and inhuman treatment of either party by the other.
5. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family.
6. The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family for a period of two years.
7. The conviction, subsequent to the marriage, in any country, of either party, of an infamous crime.

Divorces cannot be granted for adultery in any of the following cases:

1. When the offense has been committed with the connivance or consent of the party seeking the divorce.
2. When the party seeking the divorce has voluntarily cohabited with the other with the knowledge of the fact, or has failed to file his or her petition for two years after he or she had discovered the same.
3. When the party seeking the divorce has also been guilty of adultery under such circumstances as would have entitled the opposite party, if innocent, to a decree.

Divorces may be decreed by the Superior, Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts, on petition filed by any person who, at the time of the filing of such petition, is and shall have been a *bona-fide* resident of the State for the last two years previous to the filing of the same, and a *bona-fide* resident of the county at the time of and for at least six months immediately preceding the filing of such petition, which *bona-fide* residence shall be duly proved by such petitioner to the satisfaction of the court trying the same, by at least two witnesses who

are resident freeholders of the State. And the plaintiff shall, with his petition, file with the clerk of the court an affidavit, subscribed and sworn to by himself, in which he shall state the length of time he has been a resident of the State; and stating particularly the place, town, city or township in which he has resided for the last two years past; and stating his occupation, which shall be sworn to before the clerk of the court in which said complaint is filed.

The defendant must be summoned to appear and answer by a summons personally served upon him, if a resident of the State, and, if not a resident, shall be notified of the proceedings by publication for three consecutive weeks in a weekly newspaper in the county where the proceedings are instituted. No decree can be rendered on default without proof of a legal cause of divorce.

The new liquor law provides that it shall be unlawful, under penalty of from \$10 to \$50 fine, or from ten to thirty days' imprisonment, to sell, barter, or give away intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises, without a permit from the county commissioner. Any person wishing to procure such a permit must file in the office of the county auditor a petition praying for such permit, and designating the place where the liquor is to be sold, such petition to be signed by the applicant and the majority of the legal voters of the ward, town, or township, wherein the liquor is to be sold. Before the permit can be issued, the applicant must also file a bond in the sum of \$3,000, payable to the State, secured by at least two good freeholders, and conditioned for the payment of all fines and damages for which the applicant may be liable for violations of the law. It is made unlawful to sell, barter, or give intoxicating liquors to minors, or to persons intoxicated, or in the habit of becoming intoxicated; for every violation of this provision, the person so violating is to be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days. Becoming intoxicated is also made unlawful under a penalty of \$5 fine for each offense. Any person causing the intoxication, in whole or in part, of any other person, shall be liable to any third person who may take care of the intoxicated person for a reasonable compensation for each day the intoxicated person is so taken care of. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who may be injured in person, property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of intoxication, or, in the absence of these or their failure to claim their right, the township trustee, shall have a right of action against the person who, by selling, bartering, or giving away liquor, may have caused such intoxication, and the person owning the premises on which the liquor was sold is made jointly liable with the

seller of the liquor, but execution is to be levied on the property of the former only when that of the latter is insufficient to satisfy the judgment.

A case was very soon brought for violation of this law which was carried to the Supreme Court for the purpose of testing its validity. A decision was rendered in October, which sustained the validity of the act. The objections made to the law were that it gave legislative power to the people, that it vested administrative power in the people, and that it was local and not general in its application. These were all overruled by the court.

A Temperance Convention was held at Indianapolis on the 2d of April, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, An organized association has been formed in the State for the avowed purpose of resisting or evading the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; and—

Whereas, We, the men and women of Indiana, have for years past endured and peaceably submitted to the reign of drunkenness, even in communities where dram-shops were forced upon us, regardless of an overwhelming public sentiment opposed to them, we all the while hopefully waiting for and patiently laboring to the attainment of a better state of society: therefore—

Resolved, That we recognize the late enactment of our Legislature as the dawn of the better day, and we hail it as a grand advance in the right direction, and well adapted to the present emergency; and we hereby tender our thanks to the Senators and Representatives who, without regard to party affiliation, carried the measure triumphantly through the Legislature, and to his Excellency the Governor, who gave it his official sanction.

Resolved, That we do not recognize in that provision of the law which permits the keeping of a tippling-house where a majority demands it an acknowledgment of any natural right to maintain such a place of drunken resort, but rather a liberal concession to the spirit of our American institutions, which demand the popular support in order to the enforcement of the law.

Resolved, That we accept the challenge of the liquor dealers to make this dram-shop question an issue before the people at the next election; and we thank them for taking the initiative in this movement, and pledge them that, sinking all minor considerations, we will be glad to meet them at the polls on this issue alone.

Resolved, That, as the good effect of law depends on its faithful execution, we now, and here, pledge ourselves to aid the proper authorities by all lawful means in our power in the enforcement of this statute against all offenders, and we earnestly solicit the cooperation of all the temperance organizations in the State in a united effort to sustain the law.

Resolved, That we are greatly encouraged by the hearty support which this law has met throughout the State from all good men and women, without distinction of political parties or religious peculiarities.

Resolved, That we invoke the aid of all law-abiding citizens in our efforts to defeat the machination of a moneyed organization which seeks to sacrifice the public good to promote private interests.

Resolved, That we recommend a thorough organization of all the friends of law and order in each county in the State, and a general cooperation of these several organizations so as to secure unity and concert of action in the good work.

The receipts of the State Treasury, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, amounted to

\$4,800,653.02, including a surplus of \$755,024.87. The various items were as follows:

Balance on hand, November 1, 1873.	\$755,024 87
General revenue.....	438,191 14
Common-school revenue.....	1,372,993 30
College fund.....	16,128 06
Saline fund.....	2,085 85
Bank-tax fund.....	289 14
Surplus-revenue fund.....	726 50
Public institutions.....	190,608 59
Miscellaneous.....	1,524,545 22

Total receipts, including balance.. \$4,800,653 02

The disbursements of the year amounted to \$4,115,457.55, and there was a balance on hand, at the close, of \$185,175.47. The various items of the expenditures were the following:

Ordinary expenditures.....	\$289,934 77
Office expenses.....	13,619 02
Benevolent institutions.....	352,576 81
College fund.....	10,968 42
Saline fund.....	7,108 11
Bank-tax fund.....	1,737 43
Surplus-revenue fund (costs).....	6 00
Common-school fund.....	1,361,841 22
General revenue.....	120,153 69
Reformatory institutions.....	296,180 43
Educational institutions.....	57,410 38
Industrial interests.....	13,676 00
Public indebtedness.....	1,188,442 87
Military expenditures.....	1,626 60
Legislative expenditures.....	278,373 74
Miscellaneous.....	58,309 86

Total amount audited. \$4,115,457 55

Of the receipts, \$610,159.09 consisted of transfers from the sinking fund. There were three unusual sources of expenditure: first, the redemption of the unsundered bonds of 1836, in obedience to a decision of the courts; second, the reimbursement of over \$90,000 of illegal taxes; and third, the payment of a large portion of the expenses of the Legislature of 1871. There is a temporary loan of \$710,000.

There was a large number of railroad, manufacturing, mining, and other organizations formed during the year, the aggregate being as follows:

ORGANIZATIONS.	Number.	Capital.
Railroads.....	25	\$102,550,000
Manufacturing.....	57	5,889,000
Mining.....	14	2,704,500
Building.....	29	1,780,000
Banking.....	14	352,000
Benevolent.....	2	40,000
Miscellaneous.....	18	1,380,000
Grand total.....	153	\$114,677,500

The State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Indianapolis is in a flourishing condition. It can accommodate 280 pupils, and there were 278 in attendance on the 1st of November. The number received during the year was 381, of whom 192 were boys and 189 girls. The institution has been in operation thirteen years, and the total number admitted in that time is 943, of whom 538 have been males and 405 females. The number of families represented is 796; families with one deaf mute, 694; with two, 142; with three, 28; with four, 3; with five, 5; with six, 1. One pupil is the offspring of parents both of whom are deaf mutes, and five of parents one of whom in each case is deaf and dumb, while the other

can both hear and speak. Of the whole number of pupils, 421 were born deaf, 483 became deaf from disease or accident, and 49 are recorded as uncertain or unknown. The total receipts of the year were \$93,512.81, the payments \$67,960.83.

In the State Hospital for the Insane there were 474 inmates on the 1st of November, 820 having been admitted and 814 discharged during the year. The total amount of resources for the year was \$207,889.14, and the actual amount expended \$155,470.88.

In the State-prison there were, on the 15th of December, 368 convicts. The average number for the year was 354. The number discharged on account of the expiration of sentence was 108; pardoned by the Governor, 24; pardoned by the President, 1; transferred to the House of Refuge, 4; escaped, 2; died, 2; remanded for new trial, 6. The total receipts of the prison for the year were \$57,465.28, of which \$50,069.96 was for labor. The expenditures amounted to \$49,743.86, leaving a surplus of \$7,721.37. Of the whole number of convicts 265 could read and write, 62 could read only, and 81 could neither read nor write. The number of those who were of intemperate habits was 179. The total number born in the State was 75; born in the United States, 290; born in foreign countries, 78. The number of whites was 821; blacks, 47.

The House of Refuge contained 216 boys, the maximum age being sixteen; 41 were under twelve years. The institution, which has been in successful operation six years, has a farm, a chair-factory, and a shoe-shop. The receipts for the year amounted to \$56,598.96, of which \$34,900 was appropriated from the State Treasury. The expenditures reached the same amount.

The second annual meeting of the National Congress of Agriculture was held at Indianapolis on May 28th. About 200 delegates were present from twenty-five States. During the previous year a union had been formed between the Southern Agricultural Congress and the National Agricultural Association of Nashville, Tenn., which was consummated by a joint meeting in St. Louis and the formation of the National Agricultural Congress. The second Congress assembled as above stated. Its general objects were thus alluded to by Governor Hendricks in his address of welcome: "In your organization you represent all sections of the country, and all the varieties of agricultural productions. While you may not be able to consider the modes suggested to promote an increase of the productions of the several sections, yet your attention cannot overlook the policies suggested to promote agricultural values and profits, by the promotion of convenient and reliable markets, the exchange of commodities between the sections, and the establishment of reasonable and just rates of transportation, and the views you may express will be regarded as of the greatest in-

terest and importance." Committees were appointed on "Transportation," "Society Organization," "Meteorology and Crop Reports," "Horticulture and Entomology," "Agricultural Colleges," "Public Lands," "Railway System," etc.

The most important portion of the proceedings related to the subject of transportation, on which the committee made the following report:

1. The cheap transportation of persons and property is a national necessity. Our country is immense; and its climate, productions, and wants, are very varied and diverse in its different parts. The eminent thinker, Dr. Draper, in his "Civil Polity of America," has stated that he regards cheap transportation, even looking at it singly as a means of communicating, fraternizing, and unifying our population, as a natural necessity. Even more true, if possible, is the statement that the greatest good of the masses of the people is to be subserved by furnishing all articles, whose production is local, but whose consumption is general and necessary, at the lowest possible cost of transportation. Eight States in the Northwest produced 800,000,000 bushels of cereals in 1862—eighty bushels for every man, woman, or child of its population, and enough, properly distributed, to feed the whole forty millions of the nation; while the East had not grain enough to last her more than three months of the year; and the four Southeastern States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, required 50,000,000 bushels more grain than they grew. Pennsylvania has exhaustless mines of coal. Massachusetts, with her immense factories, has none. The Southern States have a soil eminently adapted to the production of cotton and sugar—articles sought and needed by all portions of the more Northern States. Missouri has immense mines of iron, which article is needed everywhere. The Pacific coast has her wines, her wheat, and her minerals, valuable to all. To fetch and carry these raw products, and the secondary products of their manufacture, from producer to consumer, at the lowest possible cost, is the worthy and most desirable object of the day. It will remove an oppressive burden that now rests like an incubus upon the producing interests of the country, and give cheap food, cheap fuel, and cheap clothing to the people everywhere.

2. In examining into this subject, we find that, in the first place, the present avenues for freight transportation are insufficient, or, at least, as now organized and operated, do not do their proper work. Our water-routes are obstructed by falls and rapids that are not overcome, by shoals and sand-bars that are not removed, and for months of the year are blockaded by ice or by low water. The railways, being used both for passenger and freight transportation, can carry only relatively small amounts of freight, and both water and railway routes are blockaded by an insufficiency of warehouses, elevators, and other means of transferring freight at our principal inland and seaboard cities.

3. We find, moreover, that rates charged by transportation companies are exorbitant as compared with the necessary cost, and are very prohibitory in their character at points remote from the great markets. While Mr. Josiah Quincy and Mr. E. R. Ferguson have demonstrated that it is possible to carry a bushel of grain from St. Louis or Chicago to the seaboard by rail for six cents, we believe ten cents per bushel is ample to do so. The statistics show that, during the last five years, the charge for such carriage has averaged over thirty-one cents from Chicago, and over thirty-seven cents from St. Louis, or from three to five times the necessary cost. The rates by water, while considerably lower, are still much above necessary cost, and in the northern part

of the country are inoperative during the winter season. The charges of elevators, and other warehouses, have at many points been also exorbitant and oppressive. Thus, in seasons of plenty, the producer finds the price of his products reduced below the cost of production, and in seasons of scarcity the consumer must pay unwarrantable and unbearable prices for the necessities of life. Not only this, but inasmuch as the seaboard prices, except in cases of local scarcity, fix the producer's prices at his own locality, the result is, that the high prices of freight are a cause of loss to the producer even upon what he sells at home. With an immense region of wheat and other grain-growing country opening up in the Northwest, these evils to our special farming interests threaten to be greatly aggravated and increased in the future.

4. We may add that the unjust discriminations of railway corporations have greatly aggravated and intensified this evil. Discriminations are unduly exciting and building up the prosperity of competing points, and depressing and destroying that of other points; real estate is depreciated; manufactures and agriculture languish, and the country even becomes depopulated by reason of unjust discriminations.

5. In view of these facts, your committee believe that due encouragement should be given to the opening of new routes, and the improvement of the old ones, so as to furnish transportation at cheap rates between all parts of the republic. Among these, we would call attention to the following, which, from a cursory examination, seem to have more or less merit: The Niagara Ship-Canal, the Caughnawaga and Champlain Canal route from the St. Lawrence to New York, the Fox River Canal of Wisconsin, the James River and Kanawha Through Water Line, the Illinois and Michigan Canal and Illinois River Improvement, the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, and the Mississippi and Appalachian Canal, along the Gulf coast.

6. The Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroads are already aided by grants of lands to aid in their construction, and, when completed, we believe they will be important means of relieving the pressure of trans-continental transportation. The scheme of the Eastern and Western Transportation Company also promises a valuable new through-route from the Northwest to the Atlantic.

7. We call attention to and ask an investigation of the merits of the narrow-gauge railways, as much cheaper in their construction and operation than the existing railways; of freight-tracks or railways adapted especially to cheap transportation; and of tram-railways laid upon the common highways of the country, which we believe can be done at a cost not exceeding that of macadamized roads.

8. We recommend that efforts be made and persevered in, until all railway corporations shall be subject to the regulation of the General and State Governments, so as to insure the absolute and perpetual prohibition and prevention of extortionate charges and unjust discriminations.

9. We recommend that all men who believe the rights of the people should be protected from the extortions and discriminations of transportation monopolies, should unite in reforming the executive, judicial, and legislative departments of our National and State Governments, by excluding therefrom the proprietors and servants of such monopolies.

10. We deprecate, finally, the practice of executive, judicial, and legislative officers, in accepting favors from transportation corporations whose interests are more or less in conflict with those of the people, whom such officers are elected to serve.

During the discussion on this report, which was finally adopted, Dr. Kyland T. Brown, of Indianapolis, who represented in the congress, by appointment, the Agricultural Department of Washington, thus spoke on the subject:

This is a very grave question—a question that at the present moment, perhaps, is exciting more interest than any pecuniary question in this country, especially the Northwest. The enormous crop last year taught our farmers in the West an important lesson. That lesson is the difficulty of getting large crops of grain into market. We cannot eat it; we have no means of consuming it; much of it would not bear transportation. Now we suppose in this report in the main the subject is very fairly stated, but I am not so certain that the remedy will reach the disease. I have no doubt but that the diagnosis is well taken, but I am not so certain that the prescription that follows will save. We have not more than ten per cent. of the prairies in the West in cultivation. When the other ninety per cent. comes into cultivation I want to ask the question, where are we going to get the means of transporting? The railroad and your canals will not carry it. Looking at the great prairies between here and the middle of Nebraska, where every acre shall produce for the market fifty bushels of corn or twenty-five bushels of wheat, it becomes an important question, how will we get this immense mountain of food over the mountains to the sea-coast? We must have a class of laborers consuming these products at home, and ship the finer products. We must divide our Western labor. We must consume a great portion of this crude product at home, and capital should be invested in manufactures. Whenever we invest our money in manufacturing establishments we will be masters of the situation. So long as we take our grain a thousand miles to feed the operatives of the workshops of the East, and bring back the manufactured products, transportation will always be in demand, and the law of supply and demand will always make the transportation lines masters of the situation. We cannot expect to learn this lesson in a day, but we will ultimately do it. We have brought from twenty to thirty million dollars into Indiana in the form of manufactured capital within the last ten or fifteen years. When we have enough operatives to eat our products, then we will be at home. We will find the railroads begging of us something to carry. Manufacturing is more profitable than farming, but it will not be when all go into it, as they have done into farming.

Atlanta, Ga., was selected as the place for the next annual meeting. General W. H. Jackson, of Nashville, Tenn., was elected president for the ensuing year, and the second Wednesday of May, 1874, fixed for the next meeting.

The following was also adopted as a supplemental report from the Committee on Transportation:

We, the farmers in National Congress, respectfully represent to the Senate and House of the Forty-third Congress that the great want of the whole country, and especially the West and Northwest, is increased facilities for transportation between the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard; that in consequence of the rapidly-increasing products of the West and the corresponding increase of its demand for the manufactures, merchandise, and other products of the East, the necessity to meet this want is daily becoming more imperative;

That to respond to this want the best interests of the country demand continuous water-ways between the East and West as public highways, made free for the use of all on the same terms, and subject to only such tolls as may be necessary to keep the same in repair;

That the central water-line through Virginia by the James River & Kanawha Canal, in connection with the proper improvement of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, is eminently of that character, and from its directness and central position across the very centre of our country from north to south, with every con-

nection with the entire system of navigation of the great central basin, free from climatic objections of frost in winter and heat in summer, and from interruption in time of war, with great capacity for freight, will furnish the cheapest, shortest, and most direct outlet from the Mississippi to the ocean;

That the character and feasibility of this improvement has been thoroughly investigated and indorsed by eminent engineers in the service of the State of Virginia through a long series of years; that a survey more recently made under the direction of the General Government fully confirms the entire feasibility and eminent value of this work to the whole country; and a bill is now before Congress by which it is asked that this work may be completed by the General Government, the States of Virginia and West Virginia surrendering all ownership, jurisdiction, and control, over the same; that in the completion of this work, by cheapening cost of transportation of heavy products between the East and West, by investing with value the products of the region through which it passes, there will be a saving and profit annually to be shared in by the whole country greater than the entire cost of the work.

This National Congress of the farmers of this entire country respectfully request that the next Congress of the United States take into favorable consideration the bill now pending for the completion of this great central water-route.

IOWA. The adjourned session of the Iowa Legislature, which occupied most of the months of January and February this year, was mainly taken up by the consideration and adoption of the revised code of laws. The only other subject of importance that came before it was the case of Major Samuel E. Rankin, ex-Treasurer of the State and of the Agricultural College and Farm. Rumors of the defalcation of the ex-treasurer having got abroad, he sent a communication to the Senate acknowledging that he had used the funds of the college for his private purposes, but denying that he intended to wrong that institution of a dollar of its money, and stating that he had assigned all his available property to secure the amount of his deficiency. His own statement of the way in which he came to use the college funds was as follows: "A few years ago, when times were good and money easy to obtain on loan, I invested my means in lands and other property, and in business, and borrowed money for the same purpose, and in some cases bought partly on time. Some of these investments did not prove profitable, and especially the business in which I had invested the largest amount, but, as money was comparatively easy and I had no difficulty in procuring extension of time on my notes as they became due, I held on to my property, believing that in a short time I could dispose of it at a profit; but within the last six months times changed, business became dull, and money scarce; those to whom I was indebted needed their money and required payment, and relying in part upon promises made to me of money to borrow, and in part upon the belief that I could obtain the money by sale of mortgage of my property before it would be needed by the college, I used of their funds."

On the receipt of Major Rankin's communication, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, In a recent settlement authorized by the Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm, with S. E. Rankin, its late Treasurer, it is shown that he is a defaulter to that institution; and—

Whereas, It appears that there was but a small amount of funds belonging to the Agricultural College in the hands of said Rankin at the time of his settlement as State Treasurer, with the Auditor of the State, on the 3d day of June, 1872; and—

It further appears that he has purchased but little if any real estate since that date; and—

It further appears that he had nearly all of his real estate free from incumbrances at that date; and—

It further appears that he counted to the Auditor of the State drafts on New York and Chicago for \$62,005.29 at that date in his settlement as State Treasurer, and it does not appear that said Rankin has invested in any property to any extent in any direction since that date; and—

It further appears that the said Rankin, in his capacity as College Treasurer, drew from the State Treasury on the 6th of July, 1872, the sum of \$38,300, and it further appears from settlement with said Rankin by the Trustees of the Agricultural College, that he is a defaulter for the sum of \$38,301.46, and from the foregoing it would seem that the said defalcation existed previously to July 6, 1872: Therefore, I ask at your hands, and on the part of said college, an investigation of all matters pertaining to his acts as Treasurer of the College and of the State. Therefore be it

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That a committee be appointed of three on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate, to inquire into all matters of S. E. Rankin, its late treasurer, in connection with that institution, and also to inquire into his acts as State Treasurer; and said committee are hereby required to report to this General Assembly at as early a day as possible upon all matters set forth in said preamble, and such other matters as seem to them best, and make such recommendations as they may deem proper, and they are hereby empowered to appoint a clerk, and send for persons and papers.

After a thorough investigation, in which Governor Carpenter, ex-Governor Merrill, the officers of the Agricultural College, the defaulting treasurer himself, and several other persons, were examined as witnesses, the committee submitted a unanimous report. From this it appeared that Major Rankin had been successively elected Treasurer of the Agricultural College for five years; but that in 1869, 1871, and 1872, no bond had been given by him as required by law. Early in 1869 he began to use the funds of the college unlawfully for his own purposes, first in small amounts, which were replaced, and afterward in larger amounts, which were retained. On the 25th of January, 1871, the college treasury had become empty, and the aggregate amount abstracted had reached \$36,000. He then resorted to the State Treasury to meet drafts from the college, and used \$36,000 in this way prior to July 6, 1872. On that date a requisition was made upon the State Treasury by the officers of the college for the sum of \$38,500, which had been appropriated for the use of that institution by the Legislature. A warrant to meet this requisition was paid, and the amount placed to the credit of the college. There was then a balance of \$7,000 in the Treasury due to the college, and this enabled the Treasurer to meet all demands until De-

cember 1, 1872, when a draft for \$3,000 was received and paid out of the State funds, this deficiency being afterward made up by Major Rankin. After that time there was no evidence of mismanagement or misappropriation of funds. When the defalcation became known to the college trustees, they appointed a committee to take steps to secure the institution, if possible, against loss. This committee settled with Rankin, and took his obligation for the amount of the deficit, and an assignment of all his real and personal property, except household furniture. This was done under the advice of the Governor and Attorney-General. The following is a copy of the obligation taken by them at this settlement:

\$38,301.45.

December 14, 1872.

Due on settlement to the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm the sum of \$38,301.45, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date until paid, the above amount being the balance in my possession as Treasurer of said institution at my settlement made with said trustees this day. Payable at Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMUEL E. RANKIN.

In commenting on this case, the legislative committee said: "From all the facts developed in this investigation, the committee feel compelled, however unpleasant the duty may be, to say that in their opinion, while Major Rankin has made himself, probably, criminally liable for an infraction of the law, yet the several Boards of Trustees who were intrusted by the people to execute the laws in regard to the college are in a great measure morally responsible for the losses sustained, and should be so regarded by the people. While each and every member of the Board of Trustees in office at the time, and every officer of the college, should be held to some extent liable at the bar of public opinion for the embarrassment caused and losses sustained by the defalcation of the late treasurer, yet we are constrained to say that some of them should be held to more rigid accountability than others. About midsummer, 1869, the then chief executive officer of the State, who was also *ex-officio* member of the Board of Trustees, had his suspicions aroused, and opened a correspondence with the president of the college, and secretary of the board, in regard to the official bonds of the officers. In this correspondence he received information which should have led him, as Governor of the State, and a member of the Board of Trustees, to act promptly and energetically; but he let the matter drop, and we hear no more of him in this connection until some time in December, 1872, when, at a meeting between a committee of the college Board and Major Rankin, he very innocently told them that the responsibility was theirs, and they must 'shoulder it.' The president of the college, although chief executive of the institution and its laws, seems to have paid but little or no attention to the warnings he had received from Governor Merrill."

The capital of the fourteen banks organized

under laws of the State, which made reports to the Auditor in July, amounted in the aggregate to \$774,150, the deposits to \$1,898,951.58. The report of the State Insurance Department, made on the 15th of May, covers the operations of 1872. During that year the amount of premiums received by home fire-insurance companies was \$362,026.15; the amount of losses paid, \$90,016.95. The aggregate amount of expenditures was, \$273,978.69; the aggregate income from all sources, \$425,943.74. Fifty companies, organized in other States, did more or less business in Iowa, receiving an aggregate of \$1,029,102.94 in premiums, and paying \$386,378.14 in losses. Only one life-insurance company has been organized in the State, and this issued 282 new policies in 1872, and received \$45,813.29 in premiums, covering insurances to the amount of \$425,021. Forty-one life-insurance companies of other States did business in Iowa, receiving \$1,037,622.84 in premiums, and paying \$231,531.09 in losses.

The latest reported school statistics are also for the year 1872. The principal items are as follows: members of ungraded schools, 8,163; graded schools, 400; youths between five and twenty-one years of age, 474,350; males, 243,522; females, 230,828; youths enrolled in the schools, 349,633; total average attendance, 218,181; average time schools are taught, six months and fourteen days; number of teachers, 15,193; males, 5,888; females, 9,305; average compensation of male teachers, \$36 per month; average compensation of female teachers, 29.32 per month; average cost of tuition per week for each pupil, \$0.42; number of school-houses, 8,235; total value of school-houses, \$7,460,881.19.

The political agitation of the year was based mainly on the question of cheaper transportation for the productions of the soil to the Eastern markets. Dissatisfaction had long prevailed among the farmers of the State on account of the great expense of shipping the results of their labors by railroads, and the consequent diminution of the prices obtained at home. This culminated in the organization of what were called "granges" of the "Order of the Patrons of Husbandry." These were first formed in Iowa, and subsequently spread throughout the Northwest, and to a smaller extent in some of the Eastern and Southern States. Their main purpose was to resist what they regarded as the extortion of railroads, and to oppose corrupt partial legislation and dishonesty in office. They disclaimed any intention of constituting a political party, but endeavored to secure the election of men to the Legislature who would promote their interests and place restrictions upon railroads which would secure cheap transportation. The indirect effect of this organization was to force the political parties to take up the question of transportation and endeavor to conciliate the farmers.

There was a State Convention of the Patrons

of Husbandry at Des Moines, in the latter part of January, continuing five days, at which the following constitution was adopted:

ARTICLE I. This Grange shall be known and distinguished as the Iowa State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

ART. II. The members of the State Grange shall be composed of Masters of subordinate Granges and their wives who are Matrons. Past Masters and their wives who are Matrons are honorary members, and shall be eligible to hold office, but not entitled to vote.

ART. III. The legislative and all other powers of the State Grange shall be vested in certain of its members, to be selected as follows: All members of the State Grange resident in each county shall meet on the first Tuesday in December, at such place as they may from time to time designate, and elect one of their members for the county at large, and one additional member for each eight Granges or fraction equal to five, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent Masters, Past Masters, and their wives who are Matrons, from attending the meetings of the State Grange and receiving the fifth degree.

ART. IV. This Grange shall hold regular annual meetings on the second Tuesday in December at such places as the Grange may from time to time determine. Special meetings may be called by the Master and Secretary by giving written notice to each subordinate Grange thirty days preceding, or by a vote of the Grange at a regular meeting.

ART. V. Sixty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day.

ART. VI. It shall be the duty of the Master to open and preside at all meetings of the Grange, and, in conjunction with the Secretary, call special meetings of the Grange.

ART. VII. The duties of the Lecturer shall be such as usually devolve upon that officer in a subordinate Grange.

ART. VIII. It shall be the duty of the Overseer to assist the Master in preserving order, and he shall preside over the Grange in the absence of the Master. In case of a vacancy of the office of Master, he shall fill the same until the next annual meeting.

ART. IX. It shall be the duty of the Steward to have charge of the inner gate.

ART. X. The Assistant Steward shall assist the Steward in the performance of his duties.

ART. XI. The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the Grange; make out all necessary returns to the National Grange; keep the account of the subordinate Granges with the State Grange, and pay over quarterly to the Treasurer all moneys coming into his hands, and take a receipt for the same. He shall also keep a complete register of the number and names of all the subordinate Granges, and the names of Master and Secretary.

ART. XII. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State Grange to receive all moneys, giving his receipt for the same; to keep an accurate account thereof and pay them out on the order of the Master of the State Grange, countersigned by the Secretary, with the consent of the Grange. He shall render a full account of his office at each annual meeting, and deliver to his successor in office all moneys, books, and papers, pertaining to his office, and he shall give bonds in a sufficient amount to secure the money that may be placed in his hands.

ART. XIII. It shall be the duty of the Gate-Keeper to see that the gates are properly guarded.

ART. XIV. All elections shall be by ballot, and a majority vote shall elect.

ART. XV. All committees, unless otherwise ordered, shall consist of three members, and shall be appointed as follows: two members by the Master, and one by the Overseer.

ART. XVI. At the regular annual meeting, a Com-

mittee on Finance shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to audit all accounts previous to their being paid. To them shall be referred the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer for examination.

ART. XVII. The Executive Committee shall consist of the Master, who shall be chairman, and six members elected by ballot, who shall hold their office for two years, three being elected each year. They shall have authority to act on all matters of interest to the Order when the State Grange is not in session; shall provide for the welfare of the Order in business matters, and shall report their acts in detail to the State Grange on the first day of the annual meeting.

ART. XVIII. The regular year of this and subordinate Granges shall commence on the first day of January and end on the last day of December, in each year, and the fiscal year shall commence on the first day of September and close on the last day of August.

ART. XIX. The Secretary shall see that the quarterly dues of subordinate Granges are promptly paid, and, in case the dues remain in arrears two quarters, the delinquent Grange shall be reported to the Master of the State Grange. On receiving such notice it shall be the duty of the Master to warn the delinquent Grange, and, if the dues are not forwarded in thirty days, it shall be the duty of the Master of the State Grange to advise the Master of the National Grange of such delinquency, and recommend the revocation of the charter of the delinquent Grange. A Grange whose charter has been thus revoked may petition the State Grange for reinstatement.

ART. XX. Any brother or sister who is in good standing, and clear on the books of his or her Grange, shall be entitled to a withdrawal card upon the payment of the sum of twenty-five cents. Persons bearing such cards may be admitted, without additional fees, to membership in another subordinate Grange, but shall be subject to the same forms of petition, investigation, and ballot, as those first applying for membership, except that a majority vote shall elect them.

ART. XXI. Persons making application for membership in this Order, shall apply to the subordinate Grange nearest to them, unless good and sufficient reasons exist for doing otherwise. In such cases the Grange shall judge of reasons, and, if thought best, shall consult the Grange nearest the applicant.

ART. XXII. There shall be appointed, by the Master of the State Grange, at least one Deputy in each county, where a proper person can be found who is a Master, or a Past Master, whose duty it shall be to organize new Granges, on application having been made to him by those desiring such organization; they shall install officers of Granges when the same have been elected; shall be vigilant that no disorder shall obtain in the Granges under their jurisdiction, and shall promptly report any such disorder to the Master. Deputies shall receive, for organizing new Granges, their necessary traveling expenses. The Deputies shall be appointed for one year, but shall be subject to removal, for cause, by the Master. No other Granges shall hereafter be organized except those organized by Deputies appointed as herein specified, excepting only those organized by the Master of the State Grange.

ART. XXIII. It shall be lawful for subordinate Granges to form themselves into associations to be called Councils, for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of business, of buying, selling, and shipping, and for such other purposes as may seem for the good of the Order. They shall be governed and the membership shall be decided by such laws as the Council may from time to time make, not conflicting with the constitution of National and State Granges. They may elect a Business Agent to act in concert with the Executive Committee, and it shall be their duty to inform the Master of the State Grange of any irregularities practised by Deputies within their jurisdiction.

ART. XXIV. This constitution may be amended or revised at any regular meeting of the Grange, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The Republican State Convention, which was held in Des Moines on the 25th of June, adopted the following resolutions:

The Republicans of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, make this declaration of principles: We hold the Republican party to be a political organization of those American citizens who are opposed to slavery in all its forms, who believe that all men are entitled to the same political and civil rights; who believe that all laws, State and national, should be made and administered so as to secure to all citizens, wherever born, or whatever their color, creed, condition, or occupation, the same rights before the law; who believe in free schools, free opinion, and universal education; who believe that American society and the American people should all be raised to the highest possible plane of liberty, honesty, purity, intelligence, and morality, and that all laws should be made and the government constantly administered with this aim in view, and that no party has a right to the support of the people which is not inspired with this purpose. Believing that the Republican party is still controlled by these principles, and that it is now, as it has been from its beginning, an organization of the best and purest political sentiment of the country, we as Republicans renew the expression of our devotion to it, and our belief that we can secure through it the political reform and the just and necessary measures of legislation, and of relief from monopolies and other abuses of power which the country so much needs: therefore—

Resolved, That, proud as we are of most of the past record of the Republican party, we yet insist that it shall not rely upon its past achievements; it must be a party of the present and of progress; and as it has preserved the Union, freed the slave, and protected him from the oppression of the slave-master, it will now be derelict to its spirit and its duty if it does not protect all our people from all forms of oppression, whether of monopolies, centralized capital, or whatsoever kind the oppression may be.

Resolved, That we insist upon the right and duty of the State to control every franchise of whatever kind it grants; and while we do not wish that any injustice shall be done to the individual or corporation who invests capital or industry in enterprises of this kind, we yet demand that no franchise shall be granted which is prejudicial to the public interests, or in which the rights and interests of the State and the people are not carefully and fully guarded.

Resolved, That the producing, commercial, and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible; and while actual capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, an abuse in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discrimination against localities, persons, or interests, should be corrected by law, and we demand congressional and legislative enactments that will control and regulate the railroads of the country, and give to the people fair rates of transportation, and protect them against existing abuses.

Resolved, That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress, in ferreting out and exposing corruption. We have seen, with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidence of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct, and the punishment of unfaithful public men, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours, and we denounce all *Crédit-Mobilier* transactions, and all official misconduct of whatever form.

Resolved, That we believe that whenever a person holding any position of trust, given him by the people, is guilty of fraud or embezzlement, he should be convicted and punished under the criminal laws of our land, in addition to the recovery, from him or his bondsmen, of the amount so embezzled.

Resolved, That the act of the majority of the members of the last Congress, in passing what is known as the back-pay steal, by which they voted into their pockets thousands of dollars which did not belong to them, as well as the act of those who voted against the same, and yet received the money, is most flagrantly improper and infamous, and should secure the political condemnation of all who were party to it; and we demand that the provisions of the said act, by which the salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Resolved, That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests, and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

Resolved, That we are desirous of political reform, and for honesty, economy, and purity, in all official administration; that to secure this is the duty of every citizen; that to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics, and, to make an end to bad men forcing their election by securing a party nomination, we declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad and incompetent candidate, whether he be a candidate upon our own or upon any other ticket.

The candidates to be named were for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Governor Cyrus C. Carpenter, Judge Joseph M. Beek, and Superintendent Alonzo Abernethy, were renominated, and Joseph Dy-sart was named for Lieutenant-Governor.

There was no action taken by the old Democratic party, but on the 18th of August the opponents of the Republicans met at Des Moines in what they called an "Anti-Monopoly" Convention. John G. Vale was nominated for Governor, Fred. O'Donnell for Lieutenant-Governor, Benton J. Hall for Judge of the Supreme Court, and D. W. Prindle for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Political parties are formed to meet public emergencies, and, when they have discharged the duties which called them into being, they may become the means of abuses as gross as those they were organized to reform.

Whereas, Both the political parties have discharged the obligations assumed at their organization, and are no longer potential instruments for the reform of the abuses which have grown up in them, we deem it inconsistent to attempt to accomplish a political reform by acting with and in such organizations: therefore—

Resolved, That we, in free convention, do declare, as a basis of our future action—

1. That all corporations are subject to legislative control; that those created by Congress should be restricted and controlled by Congress, and that those under State laws should be subject to the control respectively of the States creating them; that such legislative control be in express abrogation of the theory of the inalienable nature of chartered rights; and that it should be at all times so used to prevent moneyed corporations from becoming engines of oppression.

Resolved, That the property of all corporations should be assessed by the same officers, and be taxed at the same rate, as the property of individuals.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Iowa should fix a maximum rate of freight to be charged by the railroads of the State, leaving them free to compete below those rates.

Resolved, That we favor such modification of our banking system as will extend its benefits to the whole people, and thus destroy all monopoly now enjoyed by a favored few.

Resolved, That we demand such a revision of the present tariff laws as shall give free salt, iron, lumber, and cotton and woolen fabrics, and reduce the whole system to revenue basis only.

Resolved, That we will not knowingly nominate any bad man to office, or give place to persistent seekers thereof, but will freely seek for ourselves competent officers, as heretofore political leaders have sought office for themselves, and we will nominate only those known to be faithful, and in sympathy with these declarations, and will at the polls repudiate any candidate known to be unfit or incompetent.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the back-salary act and a return to the United States Treasury of all the money drawn by members of the last Congress, and members of the present Congress. We demand a repeal of the law increasing salaries, and the passing of a law fixing a lower and more reasonable compensation for public officers, believing, till the public debt is paid, and the public burden lightened, the salaries of our public servants should be more proportionate to the rewards of labor in private life.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all future grants of land to railroad or other corporations, and believe the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers, and we are in favor of a law by which each honorably discharged soldier may use his discharge in any Government land-office in payment of a one-fourth section of public land.

Resolved, That all public officers who betray their pledges of trust are unworthy of renewed confidence, and those who criminally trifle with public funds should be punished as criminals, regardless of their previous influence, or the political importance of their bondsmen.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a strict construction of our constitution by our Supreme and other courts, and are opposed to the exercise of all doubtful powers by judicial or other officers.

Resolved, That in the corrupt Tammany steal, Crédit-Mobilier fund, Congress salary swindle, and official embezzlements, and hundreds of other combinations—steals, frauds, and swindles, by which Democratic and republican legislators, Congressmen, and office-holders, have enriched themselves, defrauded the country, and impoverished the people—we find the necessity of independent action and the importance of united effort, and cordially invite all men, of whatever calling, trade, or vocation, regardless of political views, to join in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

A mass convention of the friends of woman-suffrage was held at Des Moines on the 4th of March, at which the following resolutions were adopted among others:

Resolved, That we deeply regret that the Fourteenth General Assembly refused to submit the question of woman-suffrage to a vote of the electors of the State; but that, undismayed by this unexpected refusal, we will still labor in the earnest and confident hope that our legislators will, at an early day, grant to all, without distinction of sex, an equal voice in the formation of laws and the election of rulers.

Resolved, That the action of the adjourned session of the Fourteenth General Assembly in striking from our code of laws all legal disabilities expressed therein to the rights of women, save that of suffrage, is a move in the right direction, and we feel it our

duty to express our high appreciation of their action in this respect.

Resolved, That, the impression having gone abroad that the Iowa Woman-Suffrage Society indorses that phase of immoral doctrine called free love, we distinctly disavow the holding of any sentiments of free love, and utterly repudiate any sympathy with such doctrines.

Resolved, That we believe that the ballot in woman's hands will be used in favor of virtue as against vice, in favor of purity and against corruption, in favor of peace against dissension, and, so believing, call upon friends in all parties to come forward.

Resolved, That we observe with special gratification the rapid improvement in public sentiment concerning this movement, and the attitude of the prominent and most influential newspapers of the State toward it, some of which are fearless advocates of the cause, and nearly all of which give it "respectful consideration."

The election occurred on the 14th of October, and resulted in the choice of the Republican candidates. The whole number of votes cast for Governor was 187,721, of which Carpenter received 105,143, and Vale 82,578, making the majority of the former 22,565. The majority of Beck over Hall, for Judge of the Supreme Court, was 24,721; the majority of Abernethy over Prindle, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was 28,718. The result of the election for members of the Legislature was, that, of the 100 members of the House, 51 were Republicans, and the remaining 49 were made up of Democrats, Liberals, independents, anti-monopolists, etc. The Senate has 33 Republicans, 4 independents, and 13 Democrats and anti-monopolists. This gives the Republicans a majority of 8 on joint ballot.

The last fiscal period of two years closed on the 15th of November. In November, 1871, there was a balance on hand of \$81,740.84; during the two years the receipts of the Treasury amounted to \$2,129,577.51, and the disbursements to \$2,180,100.69, leaving at the close a surplus of \$81,217.66. The estimated receipts for the next two years are placed at \$1,973,800, and the expenditures provided for by law amount to \$1,474,000, leaving \$499,800 to be applied for special purposes. The statement of taxation in the State for all purposes in 1871 was \$11,267,562.18, or about 3.23 per cent. of the valuation. In 1872 it was \$10,711,925.49, or 2.94 per cent. of the valuation. The amount of the permanent school fund is \$3,294,742.83, an increase of \$133,249.89 since 1871. There have been patented during the past two years 48,817.08 acres of school lands, 2,320 acres of university lands, and 11,643.43 acres of swamp-lands. The selections of swamp-lands made in the several counties under the act of Congress of 1872 amount to 865,770.46 acres. The additional tracts certified to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad make the aggregate of all grants for internal improvement 4,898,668.88 acres.

The twelfth State census of Iowa was taken in the spring, and shows a population of 1,251,383, an increase, since the State census of 1869,

of 210,514. It appears that immigration into the State, except to the newer counties, is nearly balanced by emigration out of it to Missouri. The total number of persons of school age in the State is 491,344, an increase of 29,862 in two years. The number of school districts has increased 932. The State University still holds 7,840 acres of its land-grant, valued at \$27,800. The income of the institution for the two years ending June 3d was \$122,041.29. The assets of the university are \$232,221.50, of which \$202,821.53 represent the working capital. The expenses from June 21, 1871, to October 1, 1873, were, \$103,415.93. The Dental Association of the State is making a movement for the establishment of a chair of Dentistry in the university.

The Agricultural College is in successful operation, and has already graduated two classes. It now holds 22,765 acres of unleased lands. The sum of \$38,500 appropriated for the purpose of various improvements in the college was used up by the defalcation of the treasurer. The College for the Blind is in a flourishing condition, and has 112 pupils. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has 119 students enrolled. A lawsuit against this institution is pending in the United States Circuit Court, brought by the contractor who put up the building, for alleged extra work. The Soldiers' Orphan Homes contain 508 children, of whom 256 are at Cedar Falls, 154 at Davenport, and 98 at Glenwood. The support of the homes for the year cost \$146,050. The State Reform School has been located at Eldora, where 440 acres were given to the State for the purpose by the citizens of the place. Several buildings have been erected, and there are already 145 boys in the school. The amount expended on the buildings is \$45,000, and the same sum is asked for the purpose of completing the institution. The girls' department remains on the farm originally leased near Salem in Lee County, and has eleven inmates. The number of convicts at the penitentiary is 276. An additional penitentiary has been established at Anamara, where there are 25 prisoners. The Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant contained, on the 1st of November, 495 patients. Its cost for two years was \$229,441.25. A new Insane Asylum has been established at Independence, which was opened on the 1st of May. At the close of the year, 178 patients had been admitted, of whom 26 were discharged, leaving 152. The buildings of this institution are not wholly completed.

Work on the new State Capitol at Des Moines is progressing moderately. Up to the end of this year \$374,825.88 had been expended on it. At the end of the year there were 3,800 miles of railroad completed in the State, being an addition of 469 miles in two years.

Great hardship and destitution have been endured by the settlers in the northwestern counties of the State, and the Governor in his message to the Legislature of 1874 recommended

the adoption of measures of relief. The raising of brook-trout and fresh-water salmon has been successfully tried in Winneshiek, Clayton, and Jackson Counties. On the 17th of November a company of militia was sent to Council Bluffs, by order of the Governor, to prevent a prize-fight. It arrived on the scene of action after the fight was over. There is no law in the State prohibiting prize-fighting, and the civil authorities had no power to take action in this case.

ITALY, a kingdom of Southern Europe. King, Victor Emmanuel II., born March 14, 1820; succeeded to the throne of Sardinia, on the abdication of his father, March 23, 1849; proclaimed King of Italy, by vote of an Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861; married, April 12, 1842, to the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria; widower January 20, 1855. Children of the King: 1. Heir-apparent, Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born March 14, 1844; married, April 23, 1868, to Princess Margareta of Genoa; offspring of the union is a son, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869. 2. Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; King of Spain from December 4, 1870, to February 11, 1873; married, May 30, 1867, to Princess Maria della Cisterna, born August 9, 1847; offspring of the union, three sons: Emmanuel, Duke of Apulia, born 1869; Victor, Duke of Turin, born 1870; Louis, born 1873. 3. Clotilde, born 1843, wife of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte. 4. Maria Pia, born 1847, wife of King Louis of Portugal.

The new ministry, appointed in 1873, was composed of the following members: 1. Marco Minghetti, President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance; born at Bologna, September 8, 1818; captain in the army of Sardinia, 1848-'54; deputy of Bologna to the Italian Parliament of 1860; Minister of the Interior, 1861-'62; Minister of Finance, 1862-'64; appointed Minister of Finance, and President of the Council of Ministers, July 10, 1873. 2. Antonio Scialoja, Minister of Public Instruction, born at Goduccio, Naples, October 1, 1817; Professor of Political Economy at Turin, 1845-'48; Minister of Finance, 1866-'68; appointed Minister of Public Instruction, July 10, 1873. 3. Commendatore Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, born 1828; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1866-'67; appointed again, December 14, 1869. 4. Giuseppe Spaventa, appointed, July 10, 1873. 5. Lieutenant-General Ricotti-Magnani, Minister of War, appointed September 8, 1870. 6. Rear-Admiral Pacoret di San-Bon, Minister of Marine, appointed September 26, 1873. 7. Giuseppe Finali, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, appointed September 28, 1873. 8. Count Gerolamo Cantelli, Minister of the Interior, appointed July 10, 1873. 9. Pietro Vigliani, Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, appointed July 10, 1873.

The Italian Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of

Deputies. The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal family who are of age, and an unlimited number of members who are appointed by the King for life. In the session of 1872 the number of senators was 270. The members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected by a majority of all citizens who are twenty-five years of age, and pay taxes to the amount of 40 lire (1 lire=19.3 cents). For this purpose, the kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges; the average number of inhabitants for every electoral college being 52,955. The aggregate number of electors enrolled on the poll-list in 1870 was 528,982, being 1.97 per cent. of the total population. The number of electors who took part in the election was 288,448, or 45.8 per cent. The successful candidates received an aggregate vote of 176,693 votes, being 348 votes for each successful candidate. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-third of the inscribed electors appear at the poll. President of the Italian Senate in 1873 was the Marchese Fardella di Torrearsa; Vice-Presidents, P. H. Vigliani, T. Count Mamiani, A. Scialoja, G. Count Cambray-Digny; President of the Chamber of Deputies, J. Biancheri; Vice-Presidents, A. Mordini, J. Pisanelli, N. Ferracciu, F. Restelli. The presiding officers of the Senate are appointed by the King; those of the Chamber of Deputies are elected by that Chamber.

The Council of States decides on conflicts between administrative authorities and courts, and on conflicts between the state and its creditors. President of the Council of State, L. des Ambrois de Revache, Minister of State, and senator; President of the Section of the Interior, T. Marchese Spinola; of the section of Justice and Worship, C. Mameli; of Finances, G. Baron Sappo.

According to the fundamental statute, the Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the state; the other creeds are tolerated. There is a general freedom in the public exercise of any form of religion; and the civil and political rights of the citizen do not require the profession of any religion. The dominions of the Pope having been incorporated with the kingdom of Italy, his prerogatives and the relation between church and state were regulated by the law of May 13, 1871. The person of the Pope is sacred and inviolable. The Italian Government renders to him the honors of a sovereign, and guarantees to him a yearly donation of 3,225,000 lire. Italy has 47 archbishoprics, 217 bishoprics, and 8 abbeys with episcopal jurisdiction. The number of Catholic clergymen exceeds 100,000. All the convents were suppressed by a royal decree of July 7, 1866; to the province of Rome this law was extended in 1873, an exception being only made with regard to the houses in which the generals of religious orders resided.

Elementary education is now made compulsory, but the attendance at the primary schools

is still far from being satisfactory. There were, in 1872, 34,213 public and 9,167 private elementary schools; total, 43,380; the number of pupils was 1,745,467. Secondary instruction was given, in 1870, in 852 gymnasia (104 royal), and 272 technical schools; and for more advanced pupils, in 142 lyceums, 89 industrial schools and technical special schools. The number of universities was 22, of which 17 were royal, 4 (Ferrara, Perugia, Camerino, and Urbino) provincial, and 1 (the Sapienza at Rome) papal. The number of professors and students at the 17 royal universities was, in 1873, as follows:

UNIVERSITIES.	Professors.	Students and Hearers.
Bologna.....	58	577
Naples.....	73	.....
Padua.....	65	1,121
Palermo.....	56	306
Pavia.....	45	718
Pisa.....	66	503
Rome.....	51	584
Turin.....	60	1,408
Cagliari.....	30	38
Catania.....	38	283
Genoa.....	46	460
Macerata.....	20	115
Messina.....	36	112
Modena.....	48	815
Parma.....	47	270
Sassari.....	31	74
Siena.....	32	118
Total.....	788	6,957

The theological faculty has been abolished at all these universities. Bologna, Catania, Genoa, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Turin, and Padua, have four faculties each (law, medicine and surgery, mathematics and natural science, philosophy and literature); Cagliari, Modena, and Parma, three; and the others two.

The results of the census as regards the religious professions of the inhabitants had not been published at the close of the year 1873. The number of Protestants was estimated at about 40,000, that of Israelites at 35,000, that of other creeds at 6,000.

The financial accounts for the years 1871 and 1872, and the budget estimates for the year 1873, were as follows (value in lire—1 lire = 19.3 cts.).

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Revenue.....	1,277,760,785	1,366,984,649	1,542,620,571
Receipts.....	1,393,548,035	1,290,798,880	1,509,601,372
Deficit.....	84,222,751	70,286,769	222,019,199

The actual disbursements have of late regularly exceeded the estimated deficits. In order to meet the alarming deficits, the Government in 1864 sold the state railways for a sum of 200,000,000 lire; in 1867 it levied the sum of 600,000,000 lire on ecclesiastical property; and in 1868 made over the state monopoly on tobacco to a French company, in consideration of 180,000,000 lire; the remainder was made up by loans.

The total debt of the kingdom amounted in

January, 1873, to a nominal capital of 10,060,000,000 lire, divided as follows:

1. Rentes, 5 per cent.....	6,685,876,520
2. Rentes, 3 per cent.....	213,602,800
3. Perpetual Rentes of the Papal See.....	71,000,000
4. Special debts, 5 per cent.....	1,060,000,000
" " 4 per cent.....	26,578,000
" " 3 per cent.....	207,000,000
5. Miscellaneous debts.....	600,000,000
Unpaid interest.....	6,137,000
6. Floating debt.....	
Bank notes in circulation, December 31, 1872.....	267,519,800
Conto correntes.....	23,000,000
Notes of National Bank which are legal tenders.....	790,000,000
Total.....	10,060,000,000

According to the new law, on the reorganization of the army, which was presented to the Chambers on December 20, 1872, the liability to military service is made universal, the exception formerly allowed being reduced to an insignificant number. The annual contingent will be 100,000 men, of whom from 75,000 to 80,000 will be taken for the first class, whose term of service is three years (for the cavalry five years). The remainder enter the second class, into which the former enter at the expiration of their active service. The time of service in the second class is nineteen years; in the second and first class together

twenty-two years. The actual strength of the army on March 31, 1873, was as follows:

ARMY.	Men under Arms (Peace-footing).	Men on Unlimited Furlough.	Total (War- footing).
Standing army.....	183,305	358,370	541,575
Provincial militia.....		202,081	202,081
Total.....	183,305	560,451	743,656

The navy consisted on January 1, 1872, of the following classes of vessels:

NAVY.	Number.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse- power.
Men-of-War:				
Iron-clads.....	22	201	75,884	11,980
Screw-steamers.....	18	838	41,296	6,370
Wheel-steamers.....	19	90	17,451	4,620
Total men-of-war.....	59	629	134,131	22,970
Transports:				
Screw-steamers.....	9	18	14,929	2,186
Wheel-steamers.....	8	6	3,730	1,090
Total transports.....	17	24	18,649	3,276
Total navy.....	76	653	152,780	25,646

The following table exhibits the area and population of each province, the old historical divisions of the country, and the number of circles, communes, and electoral colleges.

NAMES OF PROVINCES AND LARGE DIVISIONS.	Circles.	Communes.	Electoral Colleges.	Area.	Population in 1871.	Percentage of Increase of Population.
Alessandria.....	6	344	13	1,952	683,861	5.8
Cuneo.....	4	263	13	2,755	618,282	3.5
Novara.....	6	439	13	2,526	624,985	7.9
Turin.....	5	442	19	4,068	972,986	3.3
PIEDMONT.....	21	1,497	56	11,301	2,899,564	4.9
Genoa.....	5	210	13	1,589	716,739	10.2
Porto Maurizio.....	2	107	3	467	127,053	4.7
LIGURIA.....	7	317	16	2,056	843,812	9.4
Bergamo.....	3	306	7	1,088	308,132	6.0
Brescia.....	3	285	10	1,644	456,022	5.0
Como.....	3	513	9	1,050	477,642	4.4
Crawona.....	3	135	7	632	300,595	5.4
Mantua.....	11	67	3	962	268,949	9.9
Milan.....	5	313	13	1,155	1,009,794	6.5
Paria.....	4	263	8	1,292	448,435	6.8
Sondrio.....	1	73	2	1,363	111,241	4.9
LOMBARDY.....	35	1,965	64	9,085	3,460,824	6.1
Belluno.....	7	66	3	1,271	175,282	4.8
Padua.....	8	109	6	955	564,430	19.6
Rovigo.....	8	63	4	651	200,635	11.2
Treviso.....	8	96	6	941	352,532	14.3
Udine.....	17	180	9	2,515	481,596	9.3
Venice.....	7	51	6	850	387,523	14.6
Verona.....	11	113	6	1,061	367,497	16.1
Vicenza.....	10	123	7	1,016	363,161	10.8
VENETIA.....	76	795	47	9,060	2,642,807	12.9
Bologna.....	3	56	8	1,391	429,232	7.8
Ferrara.....	3	16	4	1,010	215,269	8.1
Forli.....	3	40	4	719	234,090	4.3
Modena.....	3	45	5	966	273,231	4.9
Parma.....	3	50	5	1,251	264,381	8.3
Piacenza.....	3	48	4	965	235,775	8.3
Ravenna.....	3	21	4	743	221,115	5.5
Reggio.....	3	45	5	877	240,635	4.6
EMILIA.....	22	323	39	7,921	2,113,823	5.4
Perugia.....	6	173	10	3,720	549,601	7.1
UMBRIA.....	6	173	10	3,720	549,601	7.1

NAMES OF PROVINCES, ETC.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF PROVINCES AND LARGE DIVISIONS.	Circles.	Communes.	Electoral Colleges.	Area.	Population in 1871.	Percentage of Increase of Population.
Ancona.....	1	51	5	786	262,349	2.9
Ascoli-Piceno.....	2	71	4	809	263,404	2.6
Macerata.....	2	54	5	1,057	246,934	2.3
Pesaro and Urbino.....	2	73	4	1,144	213,072	5.3
MARCHES.....	7	249	18	3,740	915,419	3.7
Arezzo.....	1	41	5	1,278	234,645	6.9
Florence.....	4	78	14	2,268	766,824	10.1
Grosseto.....	1	20	2	1,707	107,457	6.8
Leghorn.....	2	5	2	126	118,851	1.7
Lucca.....	1	22	5	576	280,399	9.5
Massa and Carrara.....	3	35	3	687	161,944	15.1
Pisa.....	2	40	5	1,180	265,959	9.4
Sienna.....	2	37	4	1,455	306,446	6.5
TUSCANY.....	16	278	40	9,287	2,142,525	8.9
Rome.....	5	227	15	4,601	686,704	11.5
LATIUM.....	5	227	15	4,601	686,704	11.5
Aquila.....	4	127	7	2,510	332,784	7.5
Campo Basso.....	3	134	8	1,778	364,208	5.3
Chieti.....	3	121	7	1,105	339,956	8.9
Teramo.....	2	74	5	1,284	246,004	6.9
ABRUZZES AND MOLISE.....	12	456	27	6,677	1,382,982	5.8
Avellino.....	3	128	8	1,409	375,691	5.5
Benevento.....	3	73	1	688	232,008	5.2
Caserta.....	5	185	16	2,307	697,403	6.9
Naples.....	4	69	18	412	907,752	4.6
Salerno.....	4	159	12	2,126	541,738	2.6
CAMPANIA.....	19	614	55	6,942	2,754,592	4.9
Bari.....	3	53	11	2,293	604,540	9.0
Foggia.....	3	53	7	2,953	322,758	2.2
Lecce.....	4	130	9	3,293	493,594	10.3
APULIA.....	10	236	27	8,539	1,420,892	8.0
Potenza.....	4	124	10	4,122	510,543	3.6
BASILICATA.....	4	124	10	4,122	510,543	3.6
Catanzaro.....	4	152	7	2,307	412,226	7.3
Cosenza.....	4	151	10	2,841	440,468	2.0
Reggio in Calabria.....	3	107	8	1,515	353,608	9.0
CALABRIA.....	11	410	25	6,663	1,206,302	5.8
Caltanissetta.....	3	28	4	1,455	230,066	3.1
Catania.....	4	64	9	1,970	495,415	10.0
Girgenti.....	3	41	5	1,491	289,018	9.5
Messina.....	4	99	8	1,768	420,649	6.6
Palermo.....	4	76	11	1,964	617,678	5.6
Syracuse.....	3	32	7	1,429	294,385	13.6
Trapani.....	3	20	4	1,214	236,388	10.0
SICILY.....	24	360	48	11,291	2,584,099	8.1
Cagliari.....	4	258	7	5,257	393,206	5.7
Sassari.....	5	110	4	4,143	243,453	12.7
SARDINIA.....	9	368	11	9,399	636,660	8.3
Total, ITALY.....	284	8,332	508	114,409	23,601,154	7.2

The commercial navy on January 1, 1873, was composed as follows :

		Vessels.	Tons.
1. Long navigation.....	10,951 sailing-vessels, of 993,666 tons.....	11,069	1,031,907
	118 steamers, " 37,810 ".....		
2. Port and coast service.....	23 tow-steamer.....	8,500	?
	260 pilot-boats.....		
3. Fishing-boats.....	8,277 barks.....	12,337	36,029
Total.....		31,966	?

The following table shows the commercial intercourse of Italy with those countries which are chiefly interested in its commerce during the years 1871 and 1872:

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.
France.....	201,200,000	227,000,000	402,300,000	447,300,000
England.....	282,800,000	294,200,000	142,600,000	184,500,000
Austria.....	175,500,000	218,200,000	198,300,000	220,500,000
Switzerland.....	52,000,000	49,200,000	156,900,000	176,400,000
Turkey.....	49,400,000	39,000,000	10,900,000	5,500,000
Netherlands.....	34,000,000	44,000,000	15,300,000	10,300,000
Russia.....	34,900,000	65,800,000	29,200,000	26,600,000
United States of America.....	50,700,000	44,800,000	31,800,000	28,600,000
South American Republics.....	22,800,000	27,100,000	43,800,000	56,600,000
Other countries.....	60,400,000		54,300,000	
Transit.....		197,100,000		181,800,000
Total.....	968,700,000	1,306,400,000	1,085,500,000	1,288,300,000

The aggregate length of railroads in operation, 1872, was 6,690 kilometres; the aggregate length of telegraph-lines is 19,889 kilometres; the average length of wires, 55,191.

On April 30th the ministry offered its resignation in consequence of a difference of opinion with the majority of the Chamber of Deputies on the erection of an arsenal for the seaport of Tarent. The Government demanded an appropriation of 6,500,000 lire, while the committee of the Chamber demanded that 23,000,000 should be expended for it. As Ratazzi, the leader of the opposition, refused to form a new ministry, the prime-minister, Lanza, was prevailed upon to remain.

One of the most interesting discussions in the Italian Parliament took place on the motion to extend the law passed in 1866, for the suppression of convents in Italy, to the province and city of Rome, where thus far they had been allowed to exist. The bill proposed by the ministry desired to save from the general suppression those houses which served as the residences of the generals and heads of monastic orders. The Left, public opinion in Rome, and also part of the Right, opposed this exception, while Minghetti, who is charged by his opponents with a wish to found a new Catholic Conservative party, rigorously supported the ministerial plan, which he insisted was in accordance with Cavour's principle of a free church in a free state. The Minister of Foreign Affairs referred to the fact that Italy, which had in its midst the grand institution of the Pontificate, had guaranteed to the Pope the exercise of his spiritual power, and that the offices of the generals of monastic orders were an important part of the hierarchical system. Prince Emmanuel Ruspoli, a deputy of Rome, demanded that all the vestiges of theocratic rule should be extinguished in Rome; he was proud of claiming the name of a popular tribune in opposition to the pretorians of the Government. The violent debates in the Chamber of Deputies were followed on May 11th by riots in Rome, where large crowds of people cheered Prince Ruspoli, insulted Minghetti, and brought on bloody conflicts with the police. The Chamber finally adopted an

amendment moved by Ricasoli, according to which 400,000 lire are annually to be paid to the Pope for the support of the generals of the orders. As long as the Papal See does not draw this sum, the Government shall place it at the disposal of the generals of the orders. On May 27th the Chamber of Deputies adopted the convent bill by 196 against 46 votes; and on June 17th the Senate adopted it almost without debate, by 60 against 20 votes. Although the superiors of the convents protested against the law as unconstitutional, its execution encountered no serious difficulties. The property was delivered into the hands of the Government, and the monks and nuns, in return, accepted their pensions. At the convent of the Roman College, the rector read to the delegates of the committee a protest, drawn up by the Society of Jesus, declaring that the college was a papal institution, possessing an international character. The rectors of the foreign colleges presented a collective protest. The delegates received these protests, and subsequently handed to each of the Jesuits a certificate for the income to be paid them. At the head convent of the Gesu, the rector also tendered a formal protest, asserting the rights of the society over the property. The delegates here also handed to the Jesuits certificates of income. At the head house of the Franciscan Fathers, the delegates were very courteously received. The General of the Franciscans simply protested in brief terms according to ecclesiastical laws. The American and Portuguese consuls presented to the delegates a protest against the seizure of certain portions of this convent which belong to their respective nations. The delegates received the protest, and delivered the certificates. In the other three convents protests were tendered by the rectors, and certificates of income were given by the delegates. The proceedings were carried out with scrupulous regularity.

A new ministerial crisis arose when the Minister of Finance, Sella, on June 14th, demanded that the Chamber should vote two bills on the increase of special taxes before disposing of the general budget. The Cham-

ber for a time hesitated, and on June 23d rejected a motion made by Depretis, the new leader of the Left, to adjourn the discussion of the ministerial bills. But, two days after, the minority was joined by the extreme Right under Minghetti, and the request of the minister rejected. The ministers again offered their resignation, which was accepted by the King. The leader of the Right, Minghetti, accepted the task of forming a new ministry. An effort to form, conjointly with Depretis of the Left, a coalition ministry, failed, whereupon several members of the late ministry were prevailed upon to retain their seats in the new one. On July 10th the new ministry was sworn in.

In the latter part of September, King Victor Emmanuel paid a visit to the courts of Vienna and Berlin, arriving in the former city on September 17th, and in the latter on September 21st. In both places he met with an enthusiastic reception. The visit to Berlin was looked upon as a political demonstration against France, which, by its open sympathy with the tendencies of the Catholic party in Italy and Germany, appeared to assume a threatening attitude. On his return, the King was received at all the railway-stations through which he passed with great enthusiasm. A great demonstration was made at Rome, in the Piazza Colonna. The German, Austrian, and Italian national hymns were played, and were received with loud cheers, and frequently redemanded.

The new session of the Italian Parliament was opened at Rome, on November 15th, by the King in person. The Princes Humbert and Amadeo and all the diplomatic body were present. In the speech from the throne, the King adverted to the fact that, when opening the Parliament at Rome last session, he especially urged the necessity of devoting attention to the internal organization of the state, and he now expressed a hope that this work would be continued in the present session. The King continued:

Italy has shown that Rome should become the capital of the kingdom without involving any diminution of the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff in the exercise of his spiritual functions, and in his relations to the Catholic world. But, while decided to respect both religious feelings and religious liberty, we shall not permit any violation of the laws and national institutions.

Referring to foreign affairs, the King said:

I rejoice to assure you that our relations with all the powers are upon an amicable footing. These good relations have been confirmed by the visit which I have paid to the Emperor of Austria and to the German Emperor. The proofs both of affection and sympathy which I received from these sovereigns and their people were addressed to Italy, which has known how to conquer her rightful place among the nations. Austria and Italy have been led to the battle-field, but, the cause of the long struggle being now dispelled, henceforth there remains but confidence in a common interest in the advantages resulting from an assured friendship. This friendship is more dear to me, since it harmonizes with family affections which a more elevated and imperious duty

had overpowered, but could not extinguish in my heart. Italy and Germany have both constituted themselves in the name of the principle of nationality; they have both been able to establish liberal constitutions based upon a monarchy associated for centuries with the national sorrows as well as the national glories. The relations between the two Governments are in conformity with the sympathies existing between the two peoples, and are a guarantee for the maintenance of peace. It is our desire to live in harmony with all nations. Nevertheless, I shall firmly guard the rights and dignity of the nation.

The King then recommended to the consideration of Parliament certain bills which would be laid before it. He dwelt specially upon the pressing necessity of providing for the finances of the country, and gave notice of a bill for regulating the paper currency. In conclusion he said:

In the peace, which I hope will be a lasting one, and in the order and union existing between the executive powers of the state, it will be possible to develop free institutions, together with civil progress and the welfare of the people. Thus only shall we be able to affirm that we have achieved our task, and with the aid of God insure to our children the fatherland in which, amid past trials, we have ever held unshaken faith. Now as then I have confidence in the nation; now as then the nation has confidence in its King.

In consequence of the absence of a large number of deputies, the Chamber for several days had no quorum. The indignation at this neglect of parliamentary duty caused a motion to be made to declare vacant the seat of any deputy who, without excuse, was absent for five consecutive days. The Chamber reelected Biancheri as President by 189 of 228 votes; as Vice-Presidents, Pisanelli, Restelli, and Pieroli, were elected. The foreign budget coming up for discussion, Signor Mancini,* in proposing that the House should proceed to the order of the day, said that he was favorable to the principle of international arbitration, and expatiated on the great patriotism evinced by England and America in inaugurating an era of peaceful solutions of national differences. He urged the Italian Government, when occasion might arise, to propose arbitration, and introduce in the stipulations of its treaties a clause referring to arbitrators any question which might occur in the interpretation or execution of the treaty. Signor Bosselli, the reporter of the committee, warmly supported the motion, which was also accepted by Signor Visconti-Venosta. The latter declared that Italy had always been ardently in favor of a peace policy. Signor Mancini's motion was unanimously adopted. Replying to a question, Signor Visconti-Venosta said the Italian Government entertained friendly sentiments toward Spain, and in the matter of recognition of the republic it would observe an attitude similar to that adopted by the other powers. On November 27th the prime-minister, Minghetti, explained the financial condition of the country. The actual deficit of the year 1878 was an-

* President of the newly-established Institute of International Law. (See BELGIUM.)

nounced to amount to 110,000,000 lire. On December 5th the prime-minister proposed a financial reform which produced a great sensation in financial circles. Hitherto only the bank-notes of the National Bank have been legal tenders in the whole kingdom, while those of several other principal banks, as the Neapolitan, the Sicilian, the Roman, were legal tenders in their own district; hereafter the six principal banks of the kingdom, the National, Neapolitan, Sicilian, Roman, Tuscan, National, and Tuscan Credit Bank, are to form an association and will issue paper money to the amount of one milliard lire (900,000,000 at once), which will have a forced circulation throughout Italy. Among the bills introduced by the Government is one for the enforcement of civil marriage. In 1866 the Italian Parliament made registration by the state officer essential to the validity of marriage; but those who were content with a marriage by the priest, were under no further obligation to have the process of registration observed and the marriage legalized. The clergy, in Italy, so generally hostile to the Government, were left at liberty to continue to act as sole persons authorized to celebrate marriage, and this course they adopted to such an extent, exhorting the people to be content with the religious marriage, and not to register their marriages before the civil officer, that already 120,400 unregistered, and therefore invalid, marriages are reported by the Government officers in various districts of Italy. The new bill proposes to remedy this state of things by requiring the civil marriage to take place first. A priest who celebrates the religious marriage before the civil marriage is liable to a fine varying from 200 lire to 500 lire for the first offense, and for the second to imprisonment for four or six months. The parties, too, who get married by the priest before going to the registrar incur a fine of 100 lire to 500 lire; and to complete the legislation it is enacted that marriages hitherto unregistered under the old law may be made legitimate by registration within four months of the present bill. There is no fee charged for the civil marriage.

In October a question of great importance was decided by the Municipal Council of Rome, namely, the plan of the city proposed by the

Syndic and the Giunta, which is to be carried into execution within twenty-five years. The plan was unanimously approved in its substance by the council. The sum required for the execution of such plan is 163,000,000 lire. It consists of a great many public works, streets to be opened, large lots of land to be built upon, and houses to be pulled down. The Syndic declared that he would resign should the plan, after the discussion, be rejected. Rome is to be restored to its ancient splendor within twenty-five years at a cost of \$25,000,000.

Brigandage is still far from being rooted out, but continues to infest many districts of Southern Italy. In October a band of thieves was broken up close under Vesuvius. They had long been the torment of the neighborhood of Viola, Ottajano, and Kassa, carrying off cattle and rendering property insecure.

IVERSON, ALFRED, a Georgian jurist and statesman, born in Burke County, Ga., December 8, 1798; died at Macon, Ga., March 4, 1873. Obtaining his early education in Georgia, he entered Princeton College at the age of eighteen, and graduated there in 1820; studied law, was admitted to the bar and practised his profession at Columbus, Ga. He soon took an interest in political matters, was three times a member of the House of Representatives of the State, and once a State Senator. He was twice elected Judge of the Superior Court of the Columbus Circuit, for terms of three and four years; was one of the electors at large in the presidential election of 1844; was elected to the Thirtieth Congress and served from 1847 to 1849; served his second term as Judge from 1851 to 1855; in 1855 was chosen U. S. Senator, and just before the close of his term in 1861, after advocating disunion on the floor of the Senate, withdrew and joined the Southern Confederacy. He raised a regiment for the Confederate army, of which he became colonel, and in November, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general. He enjoyed a high reputation in Georgia, as a man of ability and learning, and was one of the Southern candidates for the presidency in 1852. While in the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Claims, and a member of the Committee on Military Affairs and the Pacific Railroad.

J

JAPAN, an empire in Eastern Asia. The appellation by which the Emperor is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or the Venerable. Present Mikado, Mutsu *Hito*, born at Yeddo, September 22, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married, December 28, 1868, to Princess Haruko, born April 17, 1850, daughter of Prince Itchidgo. The first child of the Emperor was born in 1873, but died soon after. There is

no regular law of succession, and the throne generally devolves not on the son of the Mikado, but on the eldest or the most distinguished member of the house. It is only necessary that the new Mikado belong to one of the four royal families: Katura, Arisugawa, Fushimi, or Kannin. Of the house Katura, only one scion, Princess Sûmiko, born 1828, is still alive. To the house Arisugawa belong the Princes Takânito (born 1812), and

Tarubito (born 1835); to the house Fushimi, Prince Sadanaru (born 1858); and to the house Kannin, Prince Yasu (born 1865). The ministry consists of eight departments, namely: the Ministry of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finances and the Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the side of the ministry stand the "Sain" or Senate, composed of about thirty Daimios, and the Shoin, or Council of State, of an unlimited number of members, and consulted by the Mikado at his pleasure.—A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial governments, but it was soon dissolved, its deliberations taking no effect. The empire is divided into seventy-two Ken, or land districts, and three Fu, or residential districts, namely: Yeddo (now officially called Tokyo, "the Capital of the East"), Osaka, and Kioto. At the head of each of these seventy-five districts is a Prefect, whose powers and attributes are far more extensive than those of any similar functionary in Europe. There is, however, a limit to their judicial action, for they cannot carry into execution sentences involving banishment or death, until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice.

The empire consists of the Japanese islands, the island of Yesso, part of the island Saghalien, part of Kuriles, and the Lien Khien islands. The area and population of the several divisions are as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population.
Japanese islands.....	114,552	32,794,497
Yesso.....	34,005	78,780
Saghalien.....	3,700	234,369
Kuriles.....	.....	.....
Lien Khien.....	2,670	2,448
Total.....	155,527	33,110,503

Japan proper (or the Japanese Islands) is geographically divided into the three islands of Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiusiu, "the nine provinces," the South-western island; and Shikoku, "the four states," the Southern island. The capital, Yeddo, or Tokyo, had in 1872 a population of 780,321.

Japan has concluded treaties with the United States (1854); Great Britain (1854); Russia and the Netherlands (1855); France (1859); Portugal (1860); Prussia and the Zollverein (1861); Switzerland (1864); Italy (1866); and Denmark (1867). Besides these states, Belgium, Austria, Peru, Sweden, and Spain, are also represented in Japan by diplomatic agents. By the treaties with the foreign powers, the ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki, Niigata, Hiogo, Osaka, Hakodadi, and the city of Yeddo, were thrown open to foreign commerce. The number of foreigners in the treaty ports was, in 1871, 1,586, namely, 782 Englishmen, 229 Americans, 164 Germans, 158 Frenchmen, 87 Dutch, 166 of other nationalities.

The budget estimates for the year 1873 are contained in a report of the Commissary-General for the Administration of Finances to the President of the Council of State, dated June 9, 1873. The revenue for 1873 is estimated at 48,700,000 ryos (1 ryo = \$1.08), the expenditures at 46,500,000 ryos; surplus, 2,200,000 ryos. The principal sources of revenue are the land-tax (40,000,000 ryos), and the tax on brandy, oil, sugar, and similar articles (2,100,000). The principal items of public expenditures are the pensions and indemnification of the deposed Daimios (12,600,000), and the budget of the Minister of War (8,000,000). The public debt of Japan, in June, 1873, consisted of 140,700,000 ryos, embracing 26,700,000 home debt; old foreign debt, 5,500,000; new foreign loan, contracted in 1873, 10,700,000; paper money in circulation, 98,100,000.

The assets embrace a sum of 17,900,000 ryos in the public exchequer, and a loan made by the Government to the farmers, amounting to 21,000,000 ryos and 100,000 kokus of rice (1 koku = 300 lbs.).

According to a work prepared by the Japanese Government for the Exhibition of Vienna ("Notes sur l'Empire du Japon et sur sa Participation à l'Exposition universelle de Vienne, 1873," Yokohama, 1873), the imports and exports in 1871 were as follows (value expressed in Mexican dollars):

PORTS.	FOREIGN TRADE.				COASTING-TRADE.			
	GOODS.		PRECIOUS METALS.		GOODS.		PRECIOUS METALS.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Kanagawa.....	14,445,000	14,431,000	1,753,000	3,904,000	449,000	766,000	1,105,000	2,699,000
Hiogo-Osaka.....	1,739,000	2,082,000	1,06,000	1,271,000	1,770,000	848,000	1,667,000	968,000
Nagasaki.....	1,545,000	2,380,000	226,000	696,000	90,000	144,000	448,000	315,000
Hakodadi.....	16,000	292,000	.....	.....	167,000	204,000	131,000	6,000
Niigata.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17,745,000	19,185,000	2,125,000	5,871,000	2,476,000	1,962,000	3,351,000	3,984,000

The value of principal articles of imports (exclusive of the port of Niigata) were in 1870 and 1871 as follows (value expressed in dollars):

ARTICLES.	1870.	1871.
Cotton.....	7,200,000	8,000,000
Wool.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Rice and sugar.....	18,000,000	4,400,000
Metals.....	820,000	580,000

The principal articles of exports were as follows:

ARTICLES.	1870.	1871.
New silk.....	5,100,000	8,400,000
Cocoons.....	100,000	40,000
Silk-worm eggs.....	3,400,000	2,100,000
Ten.....	3,800,000	4,600,000
Copper.....	.....	400,000

An imperial edict of December 28, 1872, establishes general liability to military service. The time of service is three years. The standing army in time of peace is 35,564 men. The execution of the edict has already begun, but has met in several districts with considerable opposition.—The navy was composed of nineteen vessels (two iron-clads), of an aggregate of seventy guns, and 2,300 horse-power; it was manned by 1,200 men.

The first railroad of Japan, from Yeddo to Yokohama, was opened in November, 1872; it has a length of eighteen miles. It was at once used so much that early in 1873 a double track had to be laid. A second railroad, from Hiogo to Osaka, of about equal length, was to be opened in the course of the year 1874.

The electric telegraph connects (since the beginning of 1873) the towns of Nagasaki, Osaka, Hiogo, Kioto, Yokohama, and Yeddo, with each other, and with the continents of Asia and Europe. The natives have, however, as yet not sufficient skill in telegraphing, and European and American merchants prefer to send their dispatches by vessel to Nagasaki, whence they are forwarded by the Danish Company (Great Northern Telegraph).

A general post-office was established in February, 1873.

The division of the year into fifty-two weeks has also been adopted; the days are named days of light, moon, fire, water, wood, metal, and earth.

The Japanese Government has continued throughout the year to introduce reformatory measures in all the department of public administration. The numerous mountebanks of the country were notified in December, 1872, that they would be allowed only during three years more to exercise their trade; after that year they must engage in some useful occupation.—Native merchants were authorized to construct several new railroads and telegraphs.—On January 1, 1873, the New Year was for the first time begun on the same day as in the Christian era, with the only difference that the Japanese count their years from the accession to the throne of the first Mikado, the year 1873 being in the Japanese era 2523. Other reforms beginning in January, 1873, were the establishment of an official Government gazette, which has the name *Nishin Shiyishi*, and the publication of a Japanese Code; the officers were directed to dress in the European fashion. The Shoin, or Council of State, is to be enlarged into a hereditary Chamber of the former Daimios, corresponding to the English House of Lords. Great efforts were made, both by the Government and by the communes, to promote the cause of instruction. The former began the establishment of eight high-schools in different places. In Kioto a large hospital was opened under the direction of a German physician. On New-Year's day the Emperor, in a solemn audience,

received the addresses of the diplomatic corps, and on January 10th the Emperor and the Empress, surrounded by the ladies of the court, received the American and Russian ambassadors, who presented their wives.

Important improvements were begun in the port of Hiogo. The work will continue several years, and will require about \$10,000,000.

An order, comprising civil and military classes, was established to reward the Japanese who in any way may distinguish themselves. The medals bear the inscription "for merit," or "for bravery."

On March 12th an embassy was sent to China, to obtain the ratification of the treaty concluded with that country. It took place on April 30th at Tsientsin. The ambassador then went to Peking, where in common with the ambassadors of other foreign powers he was received in the first audience given by the young Emperor to the foreign ministers. (*See CHINA.*)

The relations of Japan to foreign countries were on the whole of an amicable character. On the island of Saghalien, the northern half of which is occupied by the Russians while the southern part is claimed by the Japanese, frequent conflicts occurred between Japanese settlers and Russian soldiers. The Russians opened diplomatic negotiations for obtaining possession of the entire island.

Difficulties with Corea, which refused to pay the usual sum, led in October to a ministerial crisis. Public opinion was clamorous for a declaration of war; but the ministers were decidedly opposed to it, and offered their resignation. After some hesitation, the Emperor concluded to retain the ministry, and give up the expedition.

Owing to the remonstrances of the foreign Governments, Japan, during the year 1873, put an end to the persecution of the native Christians. The edict against the Christians was officially suppressed throughout the empire. In January 84 native Christians of Nagasaki, who had been exiled to the province of Kanga, were pardoned and sent back to their homes. In April 1,938 other Christians returned from their exile in the remotest provinces of the empire to their homes in the neighborhood of Nagasaki. In several places the edict of toleration caused profound dissatisfaction, especially in the rural districts, in some of which the Government had to suppress insurrectionary attempts.

An edict, issued on January 22d, allowed the Buddhist priestesses and nuns to marry, and abolished the prohibition to eat meat. The same directions had been given in favor of the Buddhist priests several months ago. Both the Buddhist priests and those of the Shinto religion were deprived by imperial edicts of the salaries which they had formerly received from the state; they are henceforth to be supported by voluntary contributions. The Japanese newspapers were often ridiculing both creeds and religion in general.

The consular reports to the English Government call attention to the difficulties which beset the progress of commerce in Japan. Sir H. Parkes points out the potent and injurious influence exercised on foreign commerce by the Japanese guilds. These commercial corporations are allied with the Japanese Government, and extend over the whole country. Their proceedings are shrouded in secrecy, but the effects of their action are evident. The influence of these corporations is said to be increasing from day to day, constituting a power which the foreign houses must necessarily take into consideration. Strange to say, some of the foreign houses afford aid to these guilds in the shape of capital. The guilds also issue paper money without limit, being authorized to do so by the Government, and this paper money is accepted in payment for imports. It is true that the paper is soon cashed; but the guilds, nevertheless, have the benefit of a certain amount of floating capital through the existence of this currency. The capital possessed by the guilds is furnished to some extent by the Government, as also partly by the Japanese, supplemented—as already observed—by a few foreign merchants. These guilds, or corporations, have grown rapidly since commercial relations with foreigners became of importance, and, in consequence of this system, the trade of Yokohama has become a gigantic monopoly in the hands of the Japanese Government. This is altogether contrary to the letter and spirit of the treaties negotiated by foreign powers some time back. Each of the powers then negotiating with Japan provided in the treaty a special article, establishing the right of its own subjects, as also of the Japanese merchants, to enter into trading relations without any official interference. But by means of these guilds the Japanese have altogether evaded the effect of this article in the treaties. The vice of the old official system continues, and the completeness of the organization, together with its recognized power, enables it to control—or rather to coerce—the trade of the country. The central body at Yokohama operates through the corporation of the provinces, so as to “arrest, weaken, or strengthen” the demand for exports and imports. The institution at Yokohama “fixes the price at which its affiliated societies may sell their products, or buy those of the foreigners.” These societies know that all decrees of the directors are sanctioned by the Government, and that it is a matter of serious peril to resist them. Hence, under the present rule of the Mikado, as formerly under the *régime* of the Daimios, the sales of the products of the empire are in the hands of the sovereign or his delegates.

Toward the close of the year the Japanese Government was believed to prepare for obtaining redress for the inhumanity exhibited by the Formosans toward the crews of certain Japanese crafts which have at various

times been compelled to put into one of the ports on the Formosan coast. The Chinese Government having repudiated all responsibility upon this score, the Imperial Government has opened communication with the Formosan authorities, whose tone, however, hardly favors the idea of an amicable settlement.

In July a serious revolt occurred in the province of Fukuoka (in South Japan), owing to a misunderstanding between the Kensho or Government officers and the farmers. The farmers rose in a body to the number of from 15,000 to 20,000, according to other accounts 50,000, armed with long bamboos, which they pointed with iron, and used as spears. Some also had guns. They commenced destroying all the Government property they could lay their hands upon. They appear to have begun at Kokura, or north part of the province, cutting down all the telegraph-poles, and destroying the wires and insulators for the entire length of the province. On their road they pulled down or fired every Government officer's house, killing the officer if he did not make his escape. At Fukuoka they set fire to the town in two places, totally destroying the Yaski where the telegraph-office is situated, breaking every thing in the place, including windows and doors, the roof and flooring not escaping their vengeance. The rebels burned all the official papers and destroyed all the spare stores. After the officers had time to muster, they brought a 30-lb. gun into play on the rebels, and, after killing about 180 with a few rounds of grape, the remainder retreated for the time. They next paid their visit to every shop in the town of Fukuoka and the suburbs where European goods or stores were sold, breaking and destroying every thing in the place. This riot continued for about six days, when two regiments of foot (Satsuma men) arrived and gave the rebels a warm reception, killing about 200; the remainder then retreated into the surrounding mountains.

JUDD, G. P., M. D., an eminent statesman and councillor of the kingdom of Hawaii, born in Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., April 23, 1803; died in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, July 12, 1878. We have been unable to ascertain whether Dr. Judd was a graduate of any college, or where he obtained his medical education, but late in 1827 he received the appointment of missionary physician from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and arrived in Honolulu in company with Messrs. Clark, Andrews, Green, and Gulick, and their wives, in March, 1828. In 1840 he accompanied Commodore Wilkes in his exploring tour through the islands. In 1842 he resigned his connection with the mission, and, at the invitation of Kamehameha III., accepted the position of recorder and interpreter to the Government, an office somewhat similar to that of secretary to the King. When Lord George Paulet took possession of the islands in 1843, Dr. Judd was appointed one of the joint commission to rep-

resent the King, but soon resigned his office when he found the commission bent on abrogating the salutary laws restraining licentiousness and crime, which had lately been established. When Admiral Thomas restored the sovereignty to Kamehameha III., July 31, 1843, Dr. Judd was invited by the King to organize a ministry, which he did by selecting R. O. Wyllie to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, himself Minister of the Interior, and John Ricord Attorney-General. This was the first cabinet the Hawaiian Government ever had. In the following year, 1844 or 1845, the cabinet was increased to four ministers, and he took the portfolio of the Finance Department, which he held till 1853. In 1849 he accompanied the then Princes Liholiho and Lot Kamehameha to Europe to make new treaties, and to endeavor to settle the difficulty which occurred with France in that year. The ten years during which he held office were probably the stormiest decade in the modern political history of Hawaii, and it required a man of the firmness of Dr. Judd to steer the frail ship of state, which

had been launched on a stormy sea. To his tact and wisdom, aided by his associates, Wyllie, Richards, Lee, Ricord, and Andrews, were the Hawaiian people indebted for the admirable system of constitutional government then established, and which has secured peace and quiet to them for over thirty years. When he entered the service of the King and organized for him a government, he found him encumbered with a load of debt, paying exorbitant interest. By a system of prudent economy and rigid circumspection he paid off these debts, and established for the Hawaiian Government an enviable financial reputation, which it has preserved to this day. To him, more than to any other man, living or dead, belongs whatever honor is due for its present national credit, as well as for many of the substantial improvements in the city of Honolulu. But it was as a citizen and a warm friend of the Hawaiians that his influence for good was most deeply felt. Among the older natives, who knew him best, he was looked up to as a faithful counselor, and loved as a father.

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KALBFLEISCH, MARTIN, a manufacturer and political leader in Brooklyn, N. Y., three times mayor of the city; member of Congress from Second District, New York, 1863 to 1865; born in Flushing, Holland, February 8, 1804; died in Brooklyn, February 12, 1878. When very young he was sent to one of the excellent schools of his native city, and prosecuted his studies till he had received a very thorough education. At the age of eighteen, finding few opportunities for business in Flushing, he determined to seek his fortune elsewhere, and, with that end in view, took passage in the American vessel *Ellen Douglass*, for Padang, on the coast of Sumatra. He arrived safely at his destination, but found cholera raging fearfully, and, as the captain of his vessel thought it unsafe to remain, Kalbfleisch decided not to run any risk himself. He went, accordingly, with the American captain to Antwerp, and then, at the request of the latter, proceeded to France, where they engaged in commercial operations for four years. At Havre the young man married, and soon after determined to emigrate to America. In 1826 he sailed for the United States, and settled in Harlem. For several years he was obliged to work under great disadvantages, having only a few acquaintances, but he finally accumulated enough to enable him to engage in the selling of paints in a small way. He started an extensive color establishment at Harlem in 1835, but high prices made it for his interest to remove his factory to Norwalk, Conn. Unfortunately, on the eve of ultimate success, his establishment was burned to the ground. Disgusted by the turn affairs had taken, Mr. Kalbfleisch returned

to New York, and settled at Greenpoint, L. I., in 1842. His family was large, and, there being no school in the vicinity where his children could be educated, he immediately applied himself to the task of supplying the want. He procured the use of a dilapidated school-house near Bushwick Church, and the services of a teacher; and, afterward, through his efforts, a new house was built by the authorities, and a school district permanently established. Meanwhile, the chemical manufactory which he had established needed enlargement on account of increased business, and he removed it to a more desirable site in Brooklyn. Although Mr. Kalbfleisch had always been interested in politics, it was not until 1851 that he became a candidate for office, being elected supervisor of the old town of Bushwick, and holding the position until the consolidation of the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn. He was appointed one of the commissioners to draw up a charter for the consolidation of the two cities in 1853, acting as president of the board. In the following year he was a candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, and was defeated by George Hall. In 1855 he was elected alderman of the Eighteenth Ward of that city, and served in that capacity until May, 1861, when he was again placed at the head of the city ticket, and this time elected. While mayor, he was chosen, in 1862, as representative in Congress from his district. He was reelected to the office of chief magistrate of Brooklyn in 1867, and, by virtue of his office, was a member of various commissions and trustee of several institutions, besides being a director in two banks, and president of the

Prospect Park Fair Ground Association. In 1869 he was again elected mayor of the city, and, two years afterward, when deserted by his party, he headed an independent ticket, but the late mayor, S. S. Powell, defeated both him and the Republican candidate. Mr. Kalbfleisch retired from business in 1868, leaving three of his sons to carry on the establishment under the name of Martin Kalbfleisch's Sons. After the expiration of his term of office, he had lived in ease and retirement at his private residence, one of the finest in Brooklyn. Mr. Kalbfleisch was a man of culture and scholarly taste, and an excellent linguist, speaking four languages fluently.

KANSAS. While the people of Kansas were still aroused in consequence of the recent exposure of the corruption that had been practiced in the senatorial elections of 1867 and 1871 (see *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1872), and while a committee of Congress was investigating these charges in Washington, a more outrageous case of bribery in the senatorial election of 1873 was alleged to have been committed and exposed, producing not only great excitement in Kansas, but a sensation throughout the United States.

On the 29th of January the Legislature was in joint convention to elect a United States Senator to succeed S. O. Pomeroy, whose term of office was about to expire. The most prominent rival candidates were Mr. Pomeroy and John J. Ingalls. As the time for the election approached, the public interest manifested in the matter became all-absorbing, owing, in a large measure, to the exposures in relation to the previous elections. Consequently, when the two branches of the Legislature were assembled in joint convention, the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. After the candidates had been nominated and the balloting was about to begin, Colonel A. M. York, the Senator from Montgomery County, arose and made a most startling disclosure, to the effect that he had had several interviews with Mr. Pomeroy, in which that gentleman had bargained to purchase his vote for \$8,000, and had actually paid \$7,000 of that amount. The remarkable sensation caused by this announcement was made still more impressive when Colonel York passed to the presiding officer the \$7,000 in greenbacks which he had received from Mr. Pomeroy. The facts relating to this transaction are given in the speech there made by Senator York:

Before I place in nomination the name of any man, I have a short explanation to make, and as it concerns all here present, and is of great importance to the State of Kansas, present and future, I desire the close attention of the members of the convention to what I have to say. Two weeks ago yesterday, I came to Topeka, an avowed and earnest anti-Pomeroy man. I thought that in his defeat lay the regeneration of the State and party, and cheerfully and enthusiastically I allied myself with the anti-Pomeroy element in the Legislature. Grave charges had been made against Senator Pomeroy in connection with a certain well-known letter to W. W. Ross. These charges had assumed a serious form in a meet-

ing of the anti-Pomeroy caucus a few evenings ago, when a man by the name of Clark exhibited \$3,000, in twenty one-hundred-dollar bills, declaring that he had received the same from Mr. Pomeroy for signing a confession to the effect that he had forged the letter and the signature thereto. I had no evidence as to the truth of these charges, but Mr. Pomeroy's name having been associated with so many rumors of a similar nature, that made me give those reports credence, though I had no desire to condemn Mr. Pomeroy without a hearing. When I came here I had been waited upon at various times by friends of Mr. Pomeroy, who plied me with arguments in favor of his preëminent fitness for the position, and attestations of his innocence of the charges brought against him. I was asked several times to have an interview with Mr. Pomeroy, and finally consented, if this interview could take place in the presence of a third party. Mr. Pomeroy assented to the presence of one or any number of my friends. Accordingly, on Friday last, I waited on Mr. Pomeroy, and there, in the presence of Captain Peck and two others, we had a brief conversation. After a general talk about his prospects and other matters relating to the campaign, I put to him the question direct: "Did you or did you not write the letter signed with your name and directed to W. W. Ross, and having reference to certain profits in Indian goods?" In reply he handed to me the affidavit of J. B. Stewart, and one signed by several citizens of Lawrence, and asked me to read them and say whether I thought he was the author of the letter. I replied: "Mr. Pomeroy, you have not said whether or not you did write that Ross letter," and he answered, "I did not write the letter." I then said to him: "Mr. Pomeroy, you are the most infamous scoundrel that ever walked the earth, or the worst-defamed man that ever stepped on Kansas soil." The interview ended, and, as I supposed, all relations between Mr. Pomeroy and myself. But a day or two afterward I was importuned to accord to Mr. Pomeroy a private interview. At this time it became apparent to several of the anti-Pomeroy members that illicit and criminal means were being employed to secure Mr. Pomeroy's reelection, and it became us, as far as it lay in our power, to circumvent the employment of them. I consulted with the tried and true friends of this movement, Messrs. Simpson, Wilson, Jackson, and others, as to the course I should pursue, and upon their advice I acted. I visited Mr. Pomeroy's rooms, in the dark and secret recesses of the Teft House, upon Monday night, and at that interview my vote was bargained for a consideration of \$8,000, \$3,000 of which was to be paid to me upon that evening, \$5,000 the next afternoon, and a promise of the additional \$1,000 when my vote had been cast in his favor. I now in the presence of this honorable body hand over the amount of \$7,000 just as I received it, and ask that it be counted by the secretary. [The speaker advanced and placed upon the chief clerk's desk two parcels of money—one open, and amounting to \$2,000, and a brown paper parcel, tied with twine, which, upon examination, was found to contain \$5,000 in greenbacks of large denominations.]

I know that there are many here who may feel disposed to impugn my motives in this matter, who may deery the manner of my unearthing the deep and damning rascality which has eaten like a plague-spot into the fair fame of this glorious young State. I am conscious that, standing here as I do, a self-convicted bribe-taker, I take upon myself vicariously the odium that has made the name of Kansas and of Kansas politics a hiss and a by-word throughout the land. I do not undertake the defense of my act any further than it may convey with it its own justification. From every part of the State comes a demand, thunder-toned and unanimous, from the honest masses, whose will has been so long disregarded and overslaughed by the corrupt use of money, by individuals and corporations, that we make a final and irrevocable end of corruptionists. In this mat-

ter, I have had the unpleasant and unenviable sensation of handling the pitch that defileth, but my feelings were secondary to the common weal. In fact, they were not taken into the account. In a solemn exigency and forlorn hope of this character, I consider it any man's highest honor, in however questionable a guise his service comes, to man the breach, and, if such a cause needed its atoning victim, I would gladly offer myself as a sacrifice.

I promised, in consideration of \$8,000 in hand paid, to vote for Samuel C. Pomeroy, and I here and now redeem that pledge, by voting for him for a term in the penitentiary, not exceeding twenty years.

In concluding his remarks, Senator York said:

I demand, Mr. President and gentlemen, that the actions of Samuel C. Pomeroy in this contest be thoroughly examined, and that the corruption money that lies upon the table be the instrument of retribution in prosecuting that investigation. I further demand that this body give to-day such an expression of their sentiment in this matter that the regency of our glorious young commonwealth may be proclaimed throughout the land, and that Kansas may stand erect and free among the States of the Union, pure among the purest, and honored throughout the world. The statements I have made, gentlemen, are but partial and incomplete. The hour or two that I passed in the den of infamy in the Telft House let in upon my mind such a flood of enlightenment as to the detestable practices of the Kansas politician that I have no words in which to express the knowledge that I gained of the depth of degradation that a pure republican government has reached. The disclosures there made implicate some of the most prominent and respectable men in Kansas. I learned from Mr. Pomeroy's lips that his spies and emissaries were working in our caucuses to sell us out. These disclosures I will not now make. They are sufficient to satisfy me that the most conscienceless and infamous betrayer of a solemn trust reposed in him by the will of the people is Samuel C. Pomeroy. I have been actuated by no motive personal or vindictive in my action here to-day. I have not made the fight on Mr. Pomeroy in Mr. Ingalls's interest, or in Mr. Lowe's or Mr. Harvey's interest, but in behalf of the outraged and long-suffering people of this commonwealth, and in the furtherance of the solemn oath I took when I entered these halls as a representative of the people. As to the truth of what I have stated, I stand in the presence of this august and honorable body of representatives of the sovereignty of the people, and before the Almighty Ruler of the universe, and solemnly declare and affirm that every word I have spoken is God's truth, and nothing but the truth.

The delivery of this speech was followed by a scene rarely witnessed in a legislative hall. A ballot was at once taken, which resulted in the election of Mr. Ingalls, not a single vote being cast for Mr. Pomeroy. During the same day Senator Pomeroy was arrested on a charge of bribery, and gave \$5,000 bonds for his future appearance for examination. He was subsequently placed under \$20,000 bonds. The action against him was pending at the close of the year. Colonel York was also arrested, at the instance of one of Mr. Pomeroy's friends, for receiving a bribe, but the charge was soon abandoned. On the same evening an immense meeting was held in Topeka, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By this meeting that the hearty thanks of the people of Kansas are due to Colonel A. M.

York, the distinguished Senator from Montgomery County, for his courageous and self-sacrificing course in exposing to the Legislature the nefarious system of corruption which has so long disgraced our State. We regard his action as patriotic in the highest degree, as requiring the rarest order of moral courage, and as not only justified but imperiously demanded by the exigencies of the case. His cause is ours, and we will stand by him and protect him to the end.

On the second day after this remarkable occurrence, Mr. Pomeroy addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Atchison Champion*:

TOPEKA, January 31, 1873.

DEAR SIR: When you left Topeka, I told you I would employ my first leisure in detailing to you, for the public, the precise nature of the malicious conspiracy organized for my defeat, but since the parties to this conspiracy have summoned me before the court, to answer to their charges, this is to say that, before the judicial tribunal, I, too, am desirous and anxious to appear and have a full investigation and a verdict rendered. I only ask a suspension of public judgment until a fair hearing can be had in the courts. That verdict will decide who has committed crime, and the measure of the guilt.

Very truly yours, S. C. POMEROY.

The extraordinary letter referred to in the speech above given was as follows:

[Strictly confidential.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22d.

W. W. ROSS—MR. DEAR SIR: Have you yet recommended any one to sell goods to the Pottawatomies? If not, I have a plan. Mr. J. R. Tappan, of New York, will take hold and furnish a splendid lot of goods, provided he gets the license to sell exclusively on the reserve at St. Mary's Mission.

You can give the Indians an order for goods on this store, and these orders are accepted when the annuities are paid. This proceeding is recognized here at the Department and is all right.

I send inclosed the form of a letter for you to send back to me to give Mr. Dole, but I don't deliver it until Mr. Tappan and Edward Clark, of Lawrence—now figuring here in Indian matters, and who have an agreement with each other about goods—I say, I don't deliver your recommendation until I have executed to me a contract to have one-fourth of all the profits paid to *W. E. Gaylord*, as my share, and one-fourth of all profits paid to Mr. — (name him to me), for your share. You and I, through our two friends, are to have one-half the profits, and Tappan and Clark the other half, and Tappan to do all the business, and we to have nothing to do, only to take our share of profits at each payment.

Now, if you will fix it up at that end of the line, I will see the writings are all executed right to this end, and we will be all right. Name the man to represent you, with Mr. Gaylord, who represents me.

You will see from this letter what kind of a recommendation to give Mr. Tappan. But don't fail to send it to me, as they must come to terms before they get the license. Tappan is a grand fellow. It's all right. Let me hear from you at once.

Truly, S. C. POMEROY.

P. S.—I find upon reflection that you must send these papers through Colonel Branch, at St. Joe. So I will make the contract for myself and you at once, and you return the application and recommendation to Dole through Colonel Branch.

Truly, S. C. P.

On the 4th of February, resolutions were passed by the Legislature providing for an investigation of charges of bribery in the late senatorial election, memorializing the U. S. Senate to investigate the case of Senator Pom-

eroy, and requesting that gentleman to resign his office. Investigating committees were appointed both in Topeka and Washington, and at once entered upon their duties. Before the committee appointed by the Legislature, evidence was adduced to show that attempts at bribery had been made in other instances than that of Senator York.

The Legislature adjourned on the 6th of March, the House having previously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that Senator S. C. Pomeroy used corrupt means in the endeavor to secure his reelection, and that he is unworthy the confidence and respect of the people of Kansas.

On the 19th of February, Senator Pomeroy appeared in his seat in the Senate, and in offering a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five, to investigate the charges made against him, said:

Senators as individuals, as well as the country, have had their attention called, through the press, to the late senatorial election in Kansas, and have had some information of the conspiracy there planned, plotted, and executed, for the purpose of accomplishing my defeat. Upon the subject-matter of that act of villainy, unparalleled in wickedness, my lips have heretofore been silent for want of a proper place and opportunity to speak; I now propose to break this silence in your presence. Sir, in presence of my fellow-Senators, and before the country, I publicly deny the truth of each and every charge of bribery and corruption made by the chief instigator of this conspiracy, or by whomsoever made. I deny each and every statement imputing to me any act inconsistent with moral rectitude or correct conduct, and declare all such statements to be totally false. And I further specifically deny that I ever entered into any contract or agreement, directly or indirectly, with any man, member of the Kansas Legislature or not, for a vote in my favor, or that I ever, directly or indirectly, paid any individual one dollar, or any other sum, for his vote for me in the State senatorial election.

The committee, having been promptly appointed, proceeded at once to examine the principal witnesses in the matter. Mr. Pomeroy submitted a statement, denying that he ever made any attempt, or commissioned any one to do so in his behalf, to influence improperly the vote of any member of the Legislature. He explained the remarkable interview with York as follows:

And now, as to the charge of this Mr. York and his associate conspirators, I will say, the true facts have already been stated by witnesses and the transaction already stated to be purely a business one, having no relation to his vote, which, on several occasions, I had learned of his pledging to me. About the last of the week before the Tuesday set for the first ballot, T. B. Eldridge, M. W. Reynolds, Mr. De Long, and others, all from his county, assured me, with more or less positiveness, of York's support; but some days before I learned that I had, after much deliberation, agreed to aid Mr. B. Page and his associates to start a national bank at Independence. Mr. Page had a private bank, and, having satisfied myself of his ability, capacity, and fitness for the management of such an institution, I agreed to furnish him with money sufficient, when met with his own \$25,000, to make a sum sufficient to purchase thirty United States bonds of the de-

nomination of \$1,000 each. Page urged, and was anxious to procure the money before he left Topeka, but I told him it was inconvenient for me to furnish over \$2,000 then, but I would give it soon, and he might depend upon it, and make his arrangements accordingly. At this time I met at the Teft House W. H. Borland, of the Second National Bank of Leavenworth, who inquired of me if I should not want some currency before leaving Topeka, as he thought from appearances that my hotel-bills would be large. At first I told him no. Next day I met him, and said I should like to get \$5,000 at forty or sixty days, as I had agreed to help a friend to organize a national bank, and he would refund it as soon as he got his currency from the Government. He then brought me a package said to contain \$5,000, which I never opened or counted, and gave a note or receipt for it at the time, and I put the same in my valise. On Monday night, the 27th, Mr. York came to my room to see me, having sent word several times that he would do so, and at once began to report what had been going on at the anti-Pomeroy caucus, and I heard him through. Before leaving, he spoke of the favor I had granted his friend, and said Page had requested him to get the money and forward it to him at Independence, and that he (York) would leave it soon after election for him. I told him I was not prepared at that time to furnish it, although I had promised it to Page before I left the city. I assured him of my confidence, and told him I could furnish \$2,000 at that time, and thought I should be able to furnish \$5,000 more the next day. The amount necessary, I had calculated, would be from five to eight thousand dollars to pay for the bonds and their premium, in addition to the \$25,000 Page and his associates could furnish. I then paid him the first installment of \$2,000, and the next day I paid him a package of \$5,000, just as I had received the sum from Borland, and neither gave my note to Borland nor took a note from him; but, during that day, I had seen Mr. King, at one time in company with him, and asked him to see Page before he left the city, and inform him of the transaction; but both these gentlemen returned, saying they were unable to find Page, and I rested in the belief that the transaction was all right, until I heard the misstatements of the facts by York on the floor of the joint convention. I then denounced it as a conspiracy and plot, and told my counsel here, Judge Horton, the whole story, and within a few days left Kansas for Washington.

On the 8d of March, the last day of Pomeroy's senatorial term, a majority of the committee reported that neither the charges in relation to bribing Senator Simpson, of the Kansas Legislature, nor those preferred by Colonel York, were sustained by evidence. Senator Thurman, however, was of opinion that in both instances the charges were conclusively proved.

While this investigation into the charges preferred against Mr. Pomeroy was proceeding, another committee of the Senate was investigating similar charges of bribery against the other Kansas Senator, Alexander Caldwell (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872); but, during the pendency of these proceedings, that gentleman resigned his seat in the Senate. The committee of the Senate subsequently reported that Mr. Caldwell was not entitled to a seat in that body.

On the 26th of March a State Convention of farmers was held in Topeka, and was attended by about two hundred delegates, representing all sections of the State. The convention con-

tinned in session two days, and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Agriculture in its various departments is the basis of all material prosperity; and whereas, the burdens and impositions under which it lies have become intolerable, therefore the farmers of Kansas, in convention assembled, do put forth this declaration of their desires and purposes, and state—

1. Farmers desire to unite in the form of clubs, unions, or stock associations, for the purpose of showing that they can come together and cooperate like other folks, for a common good, and for the moral effect it will have upon themselves and the rest of mankind.

2. They desire association for the purpose of controlling the prices of their products through their own boards of trade, or their own appointed agents, so that nothing need be thrown upon the market for less than the cost of production and a reasonable profit.

3. They desire to unite for the purpose of getting their supplies at cost, with a reasonable per cent. added, to pay for collecting and distributing, and the use of capital.

4. They desire to cooperate for the purpose of securing a reduction in freights, and breaking the blockade between different parts of the country, by arguments, by legislative enactments, and by means of the courts.

5. They desire tax reform, the abolition of sinecure offices, the reduction of salaries, rigid economy in public expenditures, and the repeal of our present iniquitous tax penalties.

6. They desire home manufactures; so that money paid for implements may be kept in the State, and our populations increased by industrious operatives, engaged in creating wealth, rather than in speculation.

7. They desire that the balance of our public domain should be kept forever sacred to actual settlement, and in no contingency be allowed to fall into the hands of railroad monopolies and land-sharks.

Resolved, That organization is the great want of the producing classes at the present time, and we recommend every farmer in the State to become a member of some farmers' club, grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, or other local organization.

Resolved, That the taxes assessed and charged upon the people, both by national, State, and local governments, are oppressive, unjust, and large sums of money are collected, far beyond the needs of an economical administration of government.

Resolved, That we respectfully request our Senators and members of Congress to vote for and secure an amendment to the tariff laws of the United States, so that salt and lumber shall be placed on the free list, and that there should be made a material reduction in the duty on iron, and that such articles as do not pay the cost of collection be also placed on the free list.

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Legislature of our State at its next session to enact a law regulating freights and fares on our railroads, upon a basis of justice, and that we further request our members of Congress to urge the favorable action of that body, where the full power exists beyond all doubt, to the same end, and, if need be, to construct national highways at the expense of the Government.

Resolved, That the act passed by the last Legislature, exempting bonds, notes, mortgages, and judgments from taxation, is unjust, oppressive, and a palpable violation of our State constitution, and we call upon all assessors and the county boards to see that said securities are taxed at their fair value.

Resolved, That the practice of voting municipal bonds is pernicious in its effect, and will inevitably bring bankruptcy and ruin upon the people, and we therefore are opposed to all laws allowing the issuance of such bonds.

Resolved, That giving banks a monopoly of the nation's currency, thereby compelling the people to pay them such interest therefor as they may choose to impose, seven-tenths of which interest we believe is collected from the farmers, is but little less than legalized robbery of the agricultural classes.

Resolved, That, for the thorough and speedy accomplishment of all this, we pledge each other to ignore all political preferences and prejudices that have swayed us hitherto, to our hurt, and support only such men for office as are known to be true to our interests, and in whose integrity and honesty we have the most implicit confidence.

The permanent State organization was established by the convention, to be known as the "Farmers' Coöperative Association of the State of Kansas," and having a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and board of directors.

The object of the Association was declared to be the collection of statistics relative to the products of the State, their amount, cost, and value; to assist the farmers in securing just compensation for their labor; to cooperate with similar organizations in other States in procuring cheap transportation, and remunerative prices for surplus products, and to act generally in the interest of the producing class.

The State Grange assembled in Lawrence, July 31st. Among the resolutions adopted was one demanding either that farming property be taxed as railroad property is, upon the basis of its income, or that railroad property be taxed upon the basis of value, independent of income.

The following amendment to the constitution of Kansas, having been submitted to a popular vote in accordance with the action of the Legislature at its last session, was ratified by a majority of 3,051 votes, 32,240 votes being cast for, and 29,189 against the amendment:

That section two, article two, of the constitution of the State of Kansas be amended as follows: The number of representatives and senators shall be regulated by law, but shall never exceed one hundred and twenty-five representatives and forty senators. From and after the adoption of the amendment the House of Representatives shall admit one member from each county in which at least two hundred and fifty legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election; and each organized county in which less than two hundred legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election shall be attached to and constitute a part of the representative district of the county lying next adjacent to it on the east.

The new Normal School building at Emporia was formally opened in the latter part of March.

On the 26th of November, Robert Crozier was appointed by Governor Osborn to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate made by the resignation, on the 24th of March, of Senator Caldwell. Mr. Crozier established the *Leavenworth Times* in 1857, and was a member of the Free State Territorial Council in that year. Upon the resignation of Chief-Justice Ewing in 1862 he was appointed by Governor Robinson to fill the vacancy. Since then he has mingled but little in politics.

According to the Auditor's Report, the total

debt of Kansas is \$18,879,778, viz.: State, \$701,745; municipal, \$10,749,445; school, \$1,928,585. The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1873 for the general revenue fund were \$744,857, and the expenses of the government \$446,376. There has also been paid out in the redemption of warrants outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year upward of \$200,000, leaving a balance in the Treasury belonging to this fund of \$86,001. "For the first time since the organization of the State," says Governor Osborn, "the year has closed with no warrants outstanding, and a balance in the Treasury."

A very small proportion of the tax which the people are annually called upon to pay is for State purposes. The levy to supply the general revenue bond in 1873 was four mills on the dollar.

The following statement given in the Auditor's Report shows the length of each railroad in the State and the value per mile as fixed by the Railroad Assessors:

NAME OF ROAD.	Number of Miles operated.	Assessed Value per Mile.	Total Assessed Valuation.
Kansas Pacific.....	476,630	\$7,900	\$3,764,745
Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston.....	187,100	5,300	991,630
Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf.....	156,886	7,228	1,147,474
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	496,160	5,000	2,480,800
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	252,980	4,700	1,199,006
Kansas Central.....	55,370	3,000	166,110
Junction City & Fort Kearney.....	33,000	3,000	99,000
Central Branch.....	100,000	4,000	400,000
Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern.....	21,153	7,200	152,373
St. Joseph & Denver.....	187,690	4,700	881,143
Missouri River.....	22,344	8,000	178,752
St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver, Cardonale Branch.....	80,600	3,500	282,100
St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver.....	32,950	4,000	131,800
Doniphan & Wathena.....	18,500	3,000	55,500
Atchison & Nebraska.....	33,313	4,775	159,019
Total.....	3,062,598		\$11,704,184

The Auditor says that the total assessed value above given is too large, some of the roads running through unorganized counties where no tax is levied or collected. He states the correct assessment at \$9,676,819.

During 1873 five new counties were organized, viz.: Ford, Barbour, Harper, Ness, and Comanche.

The various public institutions of the State are reported to be in a satisfactory condition under the law passed by the last Legislature providing for the reorganization of the various public institutions, with the exception of the penitentiary, new Boards of Regents and Trustees were appointed in April.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction reports 4,004 school districts, an increase during the year of 585; 121,690 persons enrolled in the public schools, an increase of 13,027; 3,133 school-houses, an increase of 696; value

of school-houses, \$3,408,956, an increase of \$563,693. The interest-bearing securities belonging to the permanent school fund now amount to \$1,003,688; \$244,586 of this amount has been added to this fund during the past year.

The total assessment of real and personal property in 1873 was returned at \$125,684,162. "This sum," says the Auditor, "is not very much in excess of the value of the railroads in Kansas, as fixed by railroad authority. It probably gives about one-third of the actual value of the property of the State. Our laws require the assessment of real and personal property 'at its true value in money,' but these laws are evaded. Some counties that are growing in wealth and population return each year a smaller assessment-roll. This injustice to other counties and to the State at large has become so glaring that vital changes in our assessment and taxation laws are imperatively demanded."

In his message to the Legislature in January, 1874, Governor Osborn recommends the calling of a Constitutional Convention, and the providing for a geological and topographical survey of the State; he also favors biennial sessions of the Legislature, and the election of United States Senators by the people.

KEELER, RALPH, an American author and man of letters, born in Western Ohio, in August, 1840; lost, and probably murdered, by being thrown overboard, from a steamer plying between Santiago de Cuba and Batabano, Cuba, on the night of December 16, 1878. His life, though brief, had been singularly eventful. His father was an Ohio farmer, and both his parents died before he was eight years old. He was sent to Buffalo, to the care of an uncle, to be educated, but was treated so badly that after two or three years he ran away and became cabin-boy on board a lake steamer, and, after five or six trips on different boats, became a train-boy on the Michigan Southern Railroad, and, when tired of this, joined one strolling band of minstrels after another, finally becoming connected with what was called the "Floating Palace," a large steamboat fitted up for show and theatrical purposes, on which he traversed most of the Southern and Western rivers. In this sort of life he continued from the age of twelve to fourteen or fifteen. Passing Cape Girardeau one day, in the "Floating Palace," he saw the boys of St. Vincent's College, at that old French town, out on the lawn at play, and at once determined to become a student there. He was obliged to go to Galveston first to fulfill an engagement, but as soon as possible returned, with but \$85 in his pocket, to Cape Girardeau, where he was kindly received, and remained for sixteen months, acquiring a perfect mastery of French, and considerable classical education. Leaving there he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he was for a time a clerk in the post-office. He then entered an advanced class in Kenyon College, Gambier,

Ohio, and remained there nearly two years, supporting himself most frugally. He then obtained some employment by which he saved \$181, and determined to go to Europe. He went to New York as a cattle-drover, took a steerage passage to London, viewed the World's Fair of 1862, then in progress, went to Paris and saw Parisian life, until he had but about \$80 left, when he took the railway train for Heidelberg, became a student in the Karl Rupert University, made pedestrian tours as a German student through Italy, Tyrol, Switzerland, Belgium, and France, eking out his scanty resources by correspondence with New York, London, and Edinburgh periodicals. He remained at Heidelberg till he had received his diploma, then started down the Rhine, passing through Belgium and Holland, and finally, taking an obscure garret in the Quartier Latin, in Paris, where meeting George Alfred Townsend, he was advised to write for some English magazine, and, his article being accepted and paid for, he went to Florence and lived on the proceeds all winter. He had sent another article to the London magazine, which was rejected, but he had forwarded it to an Edinburgh magazine, from which he had heard nothing for some months. His resources being exhausted he went to Leghorn and persuaded an American captain to take him to Boston on credit, his passage-money being \$50. On his arrival he found a letter forwarded to him containing a draft on London for the article sent to Edinburgh, which enabled him to pay for his passage and go on to Toledo, from which place he had been absent about twenty-eight months, and at an expense of a little more than \$300. He next went to California, where he spent two or three years teaching foreigners English, and writing for the California journals; then returned to New York as correspondent for the *Alta California*. While in this position he began to write for the *Atlantic Monthly*, to which he contributed his "Three Years a Negro Minstrel," and a "Tour of Europe for \$181." He was also engaged in lecturing to some extent for this and subsequent years. In 1869 he wrote reviews, and revised proof-sheets on that magazine, and in January, 1870, he became with Mr. Waud artist-editor of *Every Saturday*. This work continued until that paper ceased to be an illustrated journal, and the descriptive articles were admirable in their character. His engagement having closed, he went again to Europe, reported the proceedings of the High Court of Arbitration, and devoted some months to travel. On his return, Mr. Keeler, besides preparing a work for the press, engaged in general literary work, writing for the *Atlantic*, and being a special correspondent for several papers. The *Tribune* had engaged him as correspondent at Kelley's Island in the summer of 1873, and special correspondent in Cuba, in November, 1873, and it was while engaged in this duty that he came to his untimely end.

Aside from his magazine articles, Mr. Keeler had published three volumes, "Gloverson and his Silent Partner," published in 1868, and written in California; "Vagabond Adventures," a sort of autobiography, 1872; and a translation of George Sand's "Marquis de Villemer," 1873. He was at work before his death on a biography of John Brown—Ossawatimie Brown.

KEENE, LAURA, a well-known actress and theatrical manager, born in England in 1830; died in Montclair, N. J., November 6, 1873. She was of humble parentage, and compelled through her childhood to earn her own living. Her eighteenth year found her a bar-maid in a public-house contiguous to a theatre, where she subsequently obtained employment as a *ballet-girl*, and from step to step made her way upward in her profession. Through the advice of a friend, she began a course of study and improved so rapidly that she was employed by Madame Vestris, afterward Mrs. Charles Matthews, who was then managing a London theatre. She was there in 1852 when Mr. Wallack engaged her to come to this country as leading actress in his new theatre near the corner of Broome Street and Broadway, where she acted *Albina Mandeville*, in the play of "The Will." Her success was immediate and decided. She subsequently went on a starring tour through the States, also visiting California and Australia. Returning to New York in 1855, Miss Keene opened the Metropolitan Theatre, afterward called the *Winter Garden*, styling it "*The Varieties*." The following season it was purchased by William E. Burton, when she secured the Olympic, and opened it in 1856 as Laura Keene's Theatre, with the play "As you Like it." This house she continued to direct for four or five years with variable success, and it was during this period that "Our American Cousin" was produced, and Mr. Sothern's fortunate hit of "Lord Dundreary" was made. Another great success was "The Seven Sisters," which ran 169 nights. This play was the first of the great runs in this city, and the precursor of the "Black Crook." She continued to manage the theatre until the season of 1863-'64, when, the theatre property being in litigation, it by some means came into the possession of Mr. John Duff, who assumed, with Mrs. John Wood, the management of it. It then became known as the Olympic Theatre. Miss Keene then, after a brief visit to Europe, began a starring tour. She organized a company and appeared principally in the Southern States. In April, 1865, she appeared at Washington, and it was while witnessing her performance of *Florence Trenchard*, in the comedy of "Our American Cousin," that President Lincoln was assassinated. While managing her last New York theatre she married Mr. John Lutz, her business manager, and from that time her popularity began to wane. After his death she announced her retirement from the stage.

Establishing herself in New York, she began the publication of a *Fine-Art Journal*, which, however, did not meet with distinguished success. She conducted it, nevertheless, for some time. Though she had announced her retirement from the stage, the fascinations of the foot-lights were too strong for her, and she returned to her art, but it was for a brief period. Consumption, which had seized upon her a long time before, had made such inroads upon her constitution, that her strength was not equal to the work. As an actress Miss Keene excelled in comedy; she was sympathetic in her expression, and in the parts she assumed rarely failed to enlist the sympathies of her audience.

KENNEDY, JOHN A., a prominent official of New York City, collector of assessments, and, for ten years, Superintendent of Police, born in Baltimore, Md., August 9, 1803; died in New York City, June 20, 1873. His father was from the north of Ireland, and had been for many years a teacher in Baltimore. He received a good education, and came to New York while still a young man. In that city he established with his brother a store for the sale of painters' supplies, and, though not very successful in mercantile pursuits, he entered with great zeal into politics, and was an active member of the Tammany Society. In 1849 he was appointed a Commissioner of Emigration, and, immediately upon assuming his official duties, he made war upon the hordes of swindlers who had long preyed upon the immigrants, who, in those days, made the transatlantic voyage almost exclusively in sailing-vessels. In 1854 he was elected a member of the Common Council on the Free-Soil ticket, having become identified with that party after the division between the "Barnburners" and the "Hunkers." Subsequently, he was appointed superintendent of Castle Garden, when the city acquired that historic place for the reception of immigrants. He served in this capacity during several years, and meanwhile continued energetically his efforts for the protection of immigrants against swindlers. In 1858 he was one of twelve supervisors elected on a general ticket under the charter of 1857. Serving in this position during 1858 and 1859, he resigned in 1860 to become Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, in place of Amos Pillsbury, and he was the third and last superintendent of that body, which was superseded by the present Municipal Police. Assuming the duties of his new and important position, on June 1, 1860, he became very conspicuous by reason of his combativeness and strong self-will. During the draft riots he was severely beaten by a mob, while he was protecting the office of the provost-marshal, at Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, on the morning of July 14, 1863. He had marched to the office of the provost-marshal at the head of a body of officers, and, while stationing his men, he became separated

from them, and found himself suddenly surrounded by infuriated rioters, who dragged him into a vacant lot and beat and kicked him most brutally. Before he could be rescued by his officers, he had been so badly injured that he was utterly incapacitated for active duty for several months, during which Thomas O. Acton, then president of the Board of Police Commissioners, assumed the duties of acting superintendent. During his maltreatment by the mob, Superintendent Kennedy received a severe lacerated wound of the leg, which crippled him permanently, and, never healing, was a constant source of pain and discomfort. Upon returning to duty he was appointed Provost-Marshal of New York City, as well as superintendent of police, and he continued to serve in this double capacity during the civil war. Among the liquor-dealers he acquired many bitter enemies through his zealous efforts to enforce the Metropolitan Excise Law in its most restrictive provisions. While thus engaged, he was served with a remarkably large number of injunctions restraining him from interference with liquor-dealers who had failed to comply with the law as construed by himself and the commissioners of excise. In 1867, however, the Court of Appeals having declared the excise law constitutional, he continued its enforcement with renewed rigor, and, it is said, could seldom be prevailed upon to listen to complaints of any kind made by liquor-dealers against officers of the Metropolitan Police. He was, however, a strict disciplinarian, though he was always ready to sustain his officers with all his power against injustices. His strong self-will and persistency in interpreting criminal laws according to his own ideas involved him in many disputes with judges and police justices, but, with the powerful influence wielded by him, he almost invariably succeeded in overcoming all obstacles to his plans. Upon the repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law, he resigned his position on April 11, 1870, after having served for ten years, and was succeeded, on the 16th of the same month, by John Jourdan, deceased, who was the first superintendent of the present Municipal Police. Upon his retirement from the Police Department, ex-Superintendent Kennedy was chosen president of the Avenue C Railroad Company, and remained in that position for about two years, when he was appointed collector of assessments, in which capacity he served till his death. His death—from heart-disease—was believed to have been indirectly the result of the terrible injuries he received from the mob ten years before.

KENTUCKY. The session of the Legislature of Kentucky which began in December, 1872, continued, after a recess for the Christmas holidays, until the 22d of April. It was greatly prolonged by the consideration of the code of revised statutes which had been submitted by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. It was ultimately adopted.

The question of removing the State capital to Louisville was agitated, and majority and minority reports were made on the subject by members of a special committee to which it was referred, but no action was taken.

On the 22d of January, Willis B. Macher was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Garrett Davis, by a vote of 104 to 18 for R. T. Baker, on a joint ballot of the two Houses.

The election of Representatives to Congress in 1875, and thereafter, was fixed to be held on the first Monday in August.

A movement looking to the calling of a convention for the revision of the constitution was inaugurated, but met with little encouragement, and was abandoned. A resolution was also offered, but never acted upon, directing an inquiry into the expediency of the State assuming the business of fire, marine, and life insurance for her citizens.

The question of providing greater accommodations for the insane occupied considerable attention and resulted in the passage of an act providing for a third and fourth lunatic asylum. The third asylum is to be a new institution, the location of which is to be determined by commissioners. Buildings already in existence at the capital were designated for the use of the fourth, and orders were given in September by the Governor for the transfer to these of such insane paupers as were confined in the jails of the State.

An act was passed during the session providing for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. It required the Governor to appoint a State geologist with two assistants "to commence and carry on, with as much expedition and dispatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, a thorough geological, mineralogical, and chemical survey of this State, with a view to determine the order and comparative magnitude of the several strata or geological formations of this State, and to discover and examine all beds or deposits of ore, coal, flora, and such other mineral substances as may be useful or valuable, and to analyze the same, and to perform such other duties as may be necessary to make a full and complete geological, mineralogical, and chemical survey of this State." The geologist and his assistants are required to make thorough exploration in each county of the State beginning with the mineral regions, and on the 1st of December of each year to make a report of the progress of said survey, accompanied with such maps, drawings, and specimens, as may be necessary and proper to exemplify and elucidate the same, to the Governor, who shall lay such report before the General Assembly."

The following resolutions received the approval of the Senate by a vote of 21 to 9:

Whereas, The recent Congress of the United States passed an act increasing the salary of the President of the United States to the sum of fifty thousand

dollars per annum, and that of the members of Congress to seven thousand five hundred dollars; and said act, being retrospective in its operations, provides for the payment of said increased salary to members of Congress for the whole term then about to expire, thereby taking out of the Treasury of the United States, and appropriating to their own use, in violation of good faith, and contrary to the principles of justice and equity, five thousand dollars each: therefore,—

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the action of the Congress of the United States, in enacting said law, is a flagrant violation of the will of the people, as repeatedly expressed by them in conventions and through the public press, the people being unalterably in favor of retrenchment and reform, and against such reckless and needless expenditure of the public money.

Resolved, That the conduct of the members of Congress who voted for and sanctioned the passage of said act is reprehensible in the highest degree, and meets with the unqualified disapproval and condemnation of this General Assembly, and should be rebuked by every patriot in the land, irrespective of party.

Resolved, That we commend the course of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives who refused to vote for or sanction such iniquitous legislation.

Resolved, That we condemn, in unmeasured terms extravagance and reckless legislation, whether it occurs in the State or national Government, and recommend that those who participate therein should be held to strict accountability.

The following "act to amend the revenue laws," which was passed, sets forth pretty clearly the financial condition of the State, and its virtual freedom from indebtedness:

Whereas, The Auditor's report shows that the total redeemable bonded indebtedness of the State, on the 10th day of October, 1873, was only \$966,394, of which sum \$689,394 is either due, or is falling due, during the year 1873, including the \$200,000 of 8 per cent. bonds, which are redeemable on the 13th day of February, 1873, at the pleasure of the State; and whereas, the same report shows that, at the same date, there was in the Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and loaned to banks on short time the sum of \$1,691,991.80, with which to pay said bonded indebtedness of \$966,000,394; and whereas, it appears from the report of the Auditor that the present resources of the revenue proper are not adequate to pay the necessary current expenses of the State; now, for the purpose of increasing said resources, and at the same time providing amply and securely for the payment of the entire redeemable bonded indebtedness of the State set forth above—

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and directed to invest so much of the means at their command, and under their control, in five-twenty gold-bearing interest bonds of the United States, as may be amply and fully sufficient to redeem the whole amount of the redeemable bonded indebtedness of the State, with the interest thereon, not exceeding \$1,000,000 in amount, and not less than \$350,000; which said bonds, when purchased, shall be held by said commissioners solely and exclusively for the purpose for which they are directed to be purchased; and they shall not be sold or otherwise used or disposed of than herein provided. The said commissioners may, however, in their discretion, for purposes of safety and convenience, deposit said bonds in any one of the chartered banks of this State, or in the Bank of America in the city of New York.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, when they have fully complied with and executed the first section of this act, to notify the Auditor of Public Accounts of that fact, and direct him to transfer to the Revenue Department all the remaining resources of the Sinking Fund, except so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the interest on the school-debt for that year, if there be any such interest due or becoming due; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor, upon receiving said notice, to make the required transfer, and he shall, during each succeeding year thereafter, continue to pay all of the present resources of the Sinking Fund which may be collected, from time to time, into the Revenue Department, except the five cents on each \$100 of the taxable property of the State now collected by law for Sinking-Fund purposes. This last amount shall continue to be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund as now required by law, and shall be kept as a sacred fund to pay the accruing interest on the school-debt.

An act was passed providing that "if any person or persons shall, by means of violence to person, family, or property, prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, or shall by such means attempt to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage to whom such right is secured by law, or shall on account of any vote that a voter may give at any election in this Commonwealth, use any violence to such voter's person, family, or property, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined not less than \$100, or imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than one year, or both so fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the jury."

Perhaps the most important act of the session was one for the suppression of lawlessness. The Governor had urged upon the Legislature the necessity of taking some action in this matter, and public meetings had been held in Franklin County and elsewhere, demanding that something be done. At one of these meetings the following resolutions were adopted, showing the condition of things in and about Franklin County, and the spirit displayed by the better portion of the citizens:

Whereas, A spirit of outlawry has been rife in this and several adjoining counties for many months, manifesting itself in numerous and bloody deeds of violence, which have created a sense of general insecurity among peaceable and law-abiding citizens, brought the administration of law into contempt, entailed heavy losses upon almost every material interest of the county, and cast great reproach upon the community and State; therefore, we, a large portion of the law-respecting and determined to be law-supporting citizens, of Franklin County, in public meeting assembled, do hereby express our utter detestation of all such brutal acts, and their cowardly perpetrations; and—

1. *Resolved*, That these and all similar outrages upon law, individuals, and society, must and shall at once cease in this county, at least, and to that end we hereby pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, both in our means, and, if necessary, in our persons, for their suppression.

2. We call upon all officers of the law, city, county, and State, for the exercise of increased vigilance for the discovery and arrest of such offenders, and greater determination in the execution of the laws against outlawry and crime of every character,

promising them the active cooperation of all good citizens in their efforts to maintain law and order in every part of the county.

3. That the Legislature now in session is respectfully, but earnestly, requested to promptly enact into law the bill for the suppression of organized crime in the Commonwealth, lately reported to the House of Representatives by the Judiciary Committee of that body, and again referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes, with an additional section, investing the Governor with increased discretionary powers for enforcing the provisions of said act, as also all other penal and criminal laws of the State, whenever in his judgment the exercise of such powers becomes necessary.

The act passed provides for the punishment by severe penalties of any person who shall "send, circulate, exhibit, or put up any threatening notice or letter, signed with such person's own or another's name, or anonymously;" also any two or more persons who shall "confederate, or band themselves together, for the purpose of intimidating, alarming, or disturbing any person or persons, or to do any unlawful act;" or any two or more persons who shall "unlawfully confederate, or band together, and go forth armed and disguised." Special punishment is provided where any injury shall result to person or property by reason of any of these unlawful acts. The Governor is empowered to offer rewards from \$100 to \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of offenders.

Governor Leslie, in his message to the Legislature in December, declared that lawlessness still prevailed in certain quarters, and recommended that "the law shall provide that if in any county or district where this character of disorders shall prevail it shall be found that the people, either from complicity or sympathy with the wrong-doers, or from culpable indifference and disregard of their duty as citizens, shall make no earnest effort to detect and bring the perpetrators of crime in their midst to just punishment, then shall the Executive be empowered, without waiting for an application from the local authorities, to appoint a commissioner of inquiry, who, after being duly commissioned, and having taken an oath for the faithful performance of his duties, shall proceed to the county, district or neighborhood, where the disorder prevails, and hold an examining court, for the purposes of inquiring into the alleged offenses and securing the arrest of the guilty parties. And, that he may be fully protected while engaged in the discharge of his duties, as well as to secure the execution of his orders, he should be furnished with a sufficient guard of select men, vested with constabulary power, to be appointed and placed under his control by the Governor, with authority to increase the number should he deem it necessary. He should be invested, to the extent of his commission, with the same power and jurisdiction possessed by any other court of inquiry in the State, and also with the inquisitorial powers of a grand-jury. He should be empowered to direct and cause to

be arrested and brought before him all persons suspected of offenses to which his jurisdiction extends, hear the evidence in the case, and if, in his judgment, the proof establishes the guilt of any of the parties charged, or is sufficiently strong that a trial should be had in the Circuit Court, he shall commit to jail or hold to bail such guilty parties for trial in the Circuit Court of the county."

There was a convention of the Democratic party at Frankfort, on the 1st of May, the main purpose of which seems to have been to effect a reorganization of the party machinery, and to set forth the principles on which it acts. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Union was formed by and is composed of equal sovereign States, and its Government possesses none but delegated powers, all other powers not prohibited to the States being reserved by the several States respectively, and all attempts to exercise any power in violation of these fundamental principles are subversive of the Constitution, in direct conflict with the rights of the State, and destructive of the interests of the people.

Resolved, That while we earnestly maintain that the Federal Government should be sedulously sustained in the proper exercise of every power delegated to it in the Constitution, carefully and strictly construed, as the established means of securing justice and harmony among the several States, the chosen medium of communication between them and other nations, and to perfect means of defense against foreign aggression, we hold it to be essential to the preservation of the liberties of the citizen that the several States shall be maintained in all their rights, dignity, and equality, as the most competent and reliable administrators of their own domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

Resolved, That every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to exercise a power not delegated to it in the Constitution, or to exercise a delegated power in a manner not therein prescribed, is an act of usurpation demanding the instant and unqualified condemnation of a people jealous of their liberties, and especially that every unconstitutional interference by the General Government with the local affairs of any State to any extent or under any pretense whatever should be at once repudiated and condemned by all classes in every section of the Union, as all such acts tend directly to the destruction of our Federal system and the consolidation of all power in a centralized despotism; and as a most alarming instance in point, we denounce, as we feel that all good men should everywhere, the atrocious conduct of the present Administration toward the sovereign State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the only power delegated to Congress to impose laws upon the people consists in the right to collect revenue, for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the Government, and for the payment of the Federal debt; and all other duties imposed for the purpose of protecting one class of labor at the expense of another, are in violation of the Federal compact, and subversive of the rights of the people.

Resolved, That justice to the people as well as the dictates of common honesty demands the most rigid economy in the administration of both the State and the Federal Government, the speedy and the impartial arrangement of all abuses of public trust of whatever character or description, both before the established tribunal of justice and the great bar of popular judgment; that a zealous care of the elective franchise recognized by the founders of our Government as the exclusive property of the several States, and the palladium of their independence, is

essential to the perpetuity of our republican institutions in the preservation of civil liberty itself requires at all times and under all circumstances the absolute subordination of the military to the civil authority.

Resolved, Referring to the spirit of generosity and sympathy which the Democracy has uniformly exhibited to our citizens of foreign birth as a guarantee of our sincerity, we will in the future, as we have always done in the past, extend a cordial and hospitable welcome to the honest, industrious, intelligent immigrant, not only to the rich fields of enterprise present in our State, but to a just participation in our rights as freemen.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Kentucky, forgetting all past political differences, and looking to the best interests of the whole country, cordially invite all who are opposed to corruption and consolidation to cooperate with them.

There were no important elections in the State this year. The Legislature reassembled on the 2d of December, but no measures of importance had received its sanction before the close of the year.

KHIVA, one of the khanates of Independent Toorkistan, attracted in 1873 the attention of the civilized world by the war between its ruler and Russia. It was bounded, before the war with Russia, north by the Sea of Aral and Russia, east by Russia and Bokhara, south by the territory of the Toorkomans, many tribes of which are nominally tributary to the Khan. Its frontier in the south and the west is entirely undefined, and the estimates of the area therefore widely differ, according to the greater or smaller extent of the Toorkoman territory which is included in the dominions of the Khan. While formerly as many as 150,000 square miles were set down for Khiva, recent geographers give it no more than 54,000. The population was estimated by Balbi at 800,000, by Fraser at 1,500,000, by Abbott at 2,600,000, while Vambéry gives no estimate. According to Russian accounts, the lists of population found in the archives of the khanate, showed the settled population to live in 60,000 homes, and to amount to about 300,000 persons. The nomad population lived in about 12,000 *kibitkas* (tents of Khirgeez), and 20,000 tents of Karapalkacs; in all, about 120,000 persons, giving an aggregate population of the khanate of about 460,000. Deducting the population of the territory ceded to Russia, the aggregate population of the khanate after the war is believed not to exceed 280,000 persons. The chief portion of the country is an oasis, on both sides of the Amu Darya, having a length of about 280 miles, and an area of only about 2,100 square miles. It is made fertile and inhabitable by a number of canals proceeding from the Amn. As far as the country is irrigated by canals, it produces corn, rice, silk, cotton, fruit, wine, and melons. The nomads in the steppe breed cattle, excellent horses, and many camels. The bulk of the native population consists of Tadjiks, here called Sarts, who constitute the laboring class, while the Usbeks are the dominant race. In the towns many Jews are found; in the steppes, Toorkomans, Khirgeez, and Karakalpac. With the excep-

tion of the Jews, they are all Soonnite Mohammedans, and therefore enemies of the Shiite Persians, of whom as many as 40,000 were held as slaves, the city of Khiva being the great slave-mart of Independent Tartary. Shawls and other fabrics for export are woven by the women. Caravans annually convey agricultural produce, silk, cotton, etc., to Orenburg, Astrakhan, and Cabool, to be exchanged for Russian and Western goods. The Khan is despotic; his title is Taksir-Khan; he receives two tomans of tax annually from each family, thereby a revenue of over \$1,250,000 per annum, in addition to the profits of traffic in slaves, and imports on caravans. His standing army numbers from 15,000 to 30,000 horsemen. The capital, Khiva, is situated on a canal connected with the Amu, on a cultivated plain, and has some mosques and several Mohammedan schools, one founded in 1843 by Mehemmed Emir Khan, with accommodations for 260 students. It is surrounded by walls, and has a citadel, in which the Khan resides. Its population is from 13,000 to 20,000. The most important of the other places are, New Urgentsh, 23 miles northeast of Khiva, with about 20,000 inhabitants, the chief seat of the industry; and Hasarasp, 46 miles east of Khiva, celebrated for its cloths. Old Urgentah, the former capital of the khanate, is now a village, with but few remains of its former splendor. The present Khan of Khiva, Seid Mehemmed Rakhim, is only twenty-six years old, and is the tenth of his dynasty.

As the negotiations between the Khan and the Russian Government* led to no definite result, the preparations for a decisive campaign were, in the first months of the year 1873, completed as rapidly as possible. The expedition consisted of about 15,000 men, and was placed under the supreme command of General Kaufmann, the Governor-General of Russian Toorkistan. It advanced against Khiva in three different directions: an Orenburg corps from the north, a Caucasian corps from the Caspian Sea in the west, and a Toorkistan corps from the east, each corps numbering about 5,000 men.

The Orenburg corps, which was commanded by General Werewkin, left Orenburg, Orsk, and Uralsk, in the middle of February, and in the beginning of April concentrated at Embinsk, the military post at the upper Emba, a river falling into the northern part of the Caspian Sea. Marching southward from Fort Embinsk, it arrived on April 18th (new style 30th) at Isen Tehagyl, a place situated at the southern extremity of the Great Barszuki Desert, on the Tchernicher Bay (northwestern bank of the Sea of Aral. Here it halted for several days. It was supplied with provisions for eighty days.

The Caucasian corps consisted of a division starting from Krasnowodsk, under Colonel

Markosov, who in 1872 had explored the country between the Caspian Sea and Khiva; and a second one, under Colonel Lamakin, which started from the peninsula of Mangyshlak. Colonel Markosov had several encounters with the Teke-Toorkomanni, whose territory he had to cross, and advanced through the ancient, dried-up channel of the Amu Darya (Oxus) over Baurudgi as far as Igdy, from where he was to march over Dudur to Ismyshyr, which is only sixty versts (one verst=0.66 mile) distant from Khiva. In Igdy he found that the terrible heat and the waterless, sandy deserts would place insurmountable obstacles in his way, and he therefore returned to the Caspian Sea. The division of Colonel Lamakin was more successful. It left Kinderli Bay on April 14th (26th), reached on April 10th (May 1st) Bish-akty, where a redoubt was erected and a garrison of two companies of infantry stationed, and on May 1st (13th) arrived at Ilto-idalshe. From there it was to have marched to Aibugir, at the southern extremity of the bay of the same name (a southern, dried-up elongation of the Sea of Aral), but orders were received by General Werewkin to form a junction with him at Urgu, at the northern extremity of the Bay of Aibugir. Before they reached Urgu, they learned that General Werewkin had advanced from that place along the canal of Djana-Djap upon Khungrad in Khiva, where a part of the Khivan army was stationed. Colonel Lamakin therefore followed in forced marches the route taken by General Werewkin. The latter occupied Khungrad on May 20th, routed the Khivans, and advanced upon Khodjeili and New Urgentah. At a small distance from the Amu Darya a dense forest extends from Khungrad to Khodjeili. Here the Khivans on the 24th, and again on the 26th, made several attacks upon detached portions of the Orenburg division; but every time they were speedily routed. On May 26th the connection between the troops of Colonel Lamakin and General Werewkin was completely established. On May 27th Khodjeili was occupied without any further resistance on the part of the Khivan troops, who fell back to Khiva. After resting two days, the Russians advanced against the towns of Mangyt and Kintjak. The advance upon Mangyt was desperately disputed by the Khivan cavalry, but without result. The town was occupied, and, as the inhabitants showed a hostile disposition, partly destroyed. The winter quarters of the Toorkoman Gomuts near Mangyt were burned down by order of General Werewkin. During the march to Kitai, which was made on the next day, the troops had again to repulse several attacks of the Khivan cavalry, which numbered about 10,000 men, but the inhabitants of Kitai, langi-laba, Gurlen, and Khatan, sent deputations to declare their submission. The failure of the Khivans to gain the least advantage over the Russians made a profound impression upon the Toorkomanian

* *See AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1873, article RUSSIA.*

Jomuts, part of whom began to disperse. During the following days the Russians marched through Kjatan and Kosh-Kupyra upon the capital, Khiva. The Khivans, and the Toorkomanni who had remained with them, attempted on June 8th another bold surprise; but it failed like the preceding ones. On June 9th the Russians arrived at the capital, where the greatest lawlessness and disorder prevailed, as the Khan had fled. General Werewkin ordered the city to be bombarded, when soon after he learned that the commander-in-chief, General Kaufmann, had likewise reached Khiva. He was directed by the latter to stop the bombardment as soon as the guns on the walls of the city would cease firing.

The Toorkistan corps, consisting of about 5,000 men, and commanded by Major-General Golovatshov, had started in the beginning of March in two columns. The one had been concentrated at Kasalinsk, on the Sir Darja; it marched under the command of Colonel Golor, and accompanied by the Grand-duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, up the Sir Darja to Perovski, and from there in a southwesterly direction, along the banks of the Djang Darja to Irkibai. Here they erected a fort and then advanced in a southeasterly direction to effect a junction with the other Toorkistan division. The latter marched from Tashkend, Khodjend, and Ura-Tube to Djisak on the river Kly, where the whole of the division was assembled on March 25th. From there it marched through the desert of Kisiikum, to the well Arystan-bel-Kuduk, when the commander-in-chief, General Kaufmann commanded to halt for a few days, in order to await the arrival of the column of Kasalinsk. In the latter place an ambassador of the Khan of Khiva had, in the mean while, arrived with the Russian captives. He was requested by General Kaufmann to come to his headquarters. When the Tashkend column arrived at Temir Kobuk, at the entrance of the desert of Kisiil Kum, 127 versts of Djisak, ambassadors of the Khan of Bokhara appeared, in order to assure the Russians that their ruler would assist them as much as was in his power. Special envoys of the Khans of Bokhara and Khokand joined the headquarters of General Kaufmann and accompanied him during the whole expedition. In consequence of the information received in Arystan-bel-Kuduk, the route of the march was changed, and the army advanced to Khala-ata. The new route was found to be not only more convenient, but also much shorter. On April 24th (May 6th) the union of the two armies took place at Khala-ata. On May 6th they started for Us-atshag, on the right bank of the Amu Darya, where they arrived on May 23d, after having routed on the day before a Khivan army on the Lake Sardaba-Kul. They then marched down the Amu as far as Theik-aryk, where the Khivan troops, who had been dispersed at the Lake Sardaba-Kul, had occupied a fortified position and fired upon

the Russians. Their fire was soon silenced, and on May 30th the Amu was crossed by the Russians. On June 4th they occupied Hasar-asp. Here an envoy of the Khan of Khiva appeared, to offer peace, and ask the Russians to arrest their advance. This was declined by General Kaufmann, who, without delay, advanced upon Khiva, which he reached on the 9th, simultaneously with the united Orenburg and Caucasian corps under General Werewkin.

On June 10th the Khivans began to reopen their fire upon the Orenburg and Caucasian troops. General Werewkin who on the day before had been wounded, therefore, gave orders to commence hostilities, and soon after captured the walls and the gates. At the same time the Toorkistan troops advanced against the eastern part of the town, when the highest dignitaries of the town appeared before General Kaufmann and offered unconditional submission. At two o'clock in the afternoon, parts of the Toorkistan, Orenburg, and Caucasian troops, with flying banners, entered the city, and, on the open place before the palace of the Khan, General Kaufmann congratulated the troops upon their heroic conduct, and the grand success of the expedition. In a few days, quiet and order were completely restored, and the people returned to their customary avocations. To the Khan Seid Mehemed Rakhim, who, with the heads of the war-party, had fled to the Jomuts, General Kaufmann addressed a letter, asking him to return. On the following evening, the young prince appeared in the headquarters of the Governor of Toorkistan, who received him with all the honors due to his rank.

The Toorkoman tribes who had aided the Khan, and had in all about 30,000 men in arms, were ordered to pay a part of the war indemnification, and, when they refused to comply, an expedition was undertaken against them in July, which was entirely successful. The native population of Khiva, which had often suffered from the rapacity of the Toorkomans, appeared to be well satisfied with the result of the expedition. The Orenburg and Caucasian troops were then ordered to return.

On July 25th the Khan of Khiva published a manifesto, setting at liberty all slaves in the khanate, and abolishing slavery forever.

In August a treaty of peace was concluded between the Khan and General von Kaufmann. The treaty sets out the frontier between the Russian and Khivese territories as follows: From Kukertli to the point where the most westerly branch of the Amu Darya leaves the main stream, that river is to form the frontier. Farther down the frontier runs along the most westerly branch of the river to the shore of Sea of Aral, then proceeds along the shore to the Promontory of Urgu, and from the latter point follows the slope of the Ust-Urt plateau along the so-called ancient bed of the Amu. All the land on the right bank of the Amu, with all inhabitants, both sedentary and no-

made, are ceded by the Khan to Russia. In the event of the Emperor of Russia surrendering a portion of this territory on the right bank of the Amu to the Khan of Bokhara, the Khan of Khiva will acknowledge the latter sovereign as the legitimate proprietor of the districts thus ceded. Russian vessels are to have the exclusive right of free navigation on the Amu. The Russians are, besides, to have the right to construct any harbors, piers, factories, and storehouses, on the left bank of the Amu, where they may also establish farms and carry on agriculture. The manifesto published on July 25th by Seid Mehmed Rakhim Bahadur Khan, setting at liberty all slaves in the khanate, and abolishing forever slavery and the traffic in human beings, remains in full force, the Khan's government expressly engaging with all its might to compel the strict and conscientious fulfillment of the provisions here detailed. A fine of 2,200,000 rubles is imposed upon the Khivan government to cover the expenses of the Russian exchequer in the last war. Considering, however, the scarcity of ready money in the khanate, and more especially in the coffers of the government—considering also the difficulty the government would have in paying the fine within a brief period—the government is allowed the option to pay the sum exact in installments, with 5 per cent. interest upon the remainder. In the first two years the Khivan government is to pay 100,000 rubles annually; in the second two years, 125,000 rubles annually; in the third two years, 175,000 rubles annually; in the year 1881—that is nine years hence—200,000 rubles; and every succeeding year, till the final liquidation of the debt, 200,000 rubles at the very least. To facilitate the payment of the first installment, the Khan will be allowed to levy this year's taxes on the inhabitants of the right bank of the Amu. After the payment of 200,000 rubles on November 18, 1882, there will still be a remainder of 70,054 rubles to be settled by the payment of 78,557 rubles on November 13, 1883. Should the Khan's government wish to shorten the term of payment, it will enjoy the right of making the annual installments greater than fixed.

The Russian Government subsequently gave the ceded territory to the Khan of Bokhara.

The Toorkoman tribes, in the latter months of the year, continued to harass both the Khan of Khiva and the Russians. On September 24th 800 Cossacks were dispatched from Fort Petro Alexandrovitch against the Tekinsens, and on the 26th, after a forced march of 200 versts, they overtook the Tekinsens and completely annihilated them, only eight of the tribe succeeding in recrossing the Amu Darya.

KNIGHT, CHARLES, a celebrated English author and publisher, born at Windsor, Eng., 1791; died at Addlestone, Surrey, March 9, 1873. His father was a bookseller, and the son early went into partnership with him,

establishing in 1811 the *Windsor and Eton Express*, which he continued to edit until 1827, at the same time publishing *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, which had a corps of brilliant contributors, then in the beginning of their literary career. Among these were Macaulay, Mackintosh, Sydney Smith, and Sir Henry Holland. In connection with Mr. Locker, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, he edited the *Plain Englishman*, in 1820, and in 1822 removed to Pall Mall, East London, where he published several important works, among which were Milton's "Christian Doctrine," in Latin and English, edited by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, and Horace Walpole's "Letters to Lord Hertford." In 1827 he became the editor and publisher of several of the works of the Useful Knowledge Society, the "British Almanac," "Companion to the Almanac," and the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge." In 1832 he commenced the editorship and publication of the *Penny Magazine*, which he continued for eleven years; and in 1835 that of the "Penny Cyclopædia," a work in the course of which £40,000 were expended by him for original contributions. Having to struggle against the heavy drawback of the paper duty, this work, though largely circulated, involved severe pecuniary loss. This led to his publication of two pamphlets, "The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation," and "The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper Duty." From 1838 to 1841 he issued a "Pictorial History of England," "Pictorial Bible," and a "Pictorial Shakespeare." The public are greatly indebted to Mr. Knight for his assistance in obtaining the removal of the oppressive duty on paper. Another of his books, "Once upon a Time," published in 1853, consists of a collection of papers, many of which were contributions to various periodicals; and "Knowledge is Power," published in 1855, is a reissue, with large additions, of two small volumes—"Results of Machinery," and "Rights of Industry," which had a large circulation at a time when a spirit hostile to scientific progress and to the proper union of capital and labor, was too common among the producing classes. This indefatigable author also edited the "English Cyclopædia," and was for seven years engaged on his "Popular History of England," completed in 1862. Repeated editions of both have since been issued. His "Passages of a Working Life during Half a Century," 3 vols., published respectively in 1863, 1864, and 1865, is a charming autobiography, referring mostly to literary and political characters who had been associated with him, more or less, through life. Mr. Knight also compiled "Half Hours with the Best Authors," 1847-'48, "Half Hours of English History," 1858, and, in 1866, "Half Hours with the Best Letter-Writers." His services to popular literature were recognized in his declining years by an annual pension of \$1,000 from the civil list.

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LA BORDE, MAXIMILIAN, M. D., LL. D., an eminent physician and scholar of South Carolina, born at Edgefield, S. C., in 1804; died in Columbia, S. C., November 6, 1873. He was of French extraction, his father having been a native of Bordeaux. He received his early training at Edgefield, and graduated from South Carolina College, Columbia, in 1820. He gave his attention at first to the study of law, but, after being admitted to the bar, commenced the study of medicine, and graduated M. D. from the South Carolina Medical College in 1826. He practised his profession in his native parish for thirteen years, being several times during that period a representative of Edgefield District in the State Legislature, and in 1836-'38 editor of the *Edgefield Advertiser*. In 1838 he was elected Secretary of State. In 1842 he was chosen Professor of Logic and Belles-Lettres in South Carolina College, and in 1845 transferred to the chair of Metaphysics. His lectures and teachings on this subject were so able as to attract great attention. In 1855 Prof. La Borde published a work on physiology, which is used as a text-book in Southern colleges and literary institutions, and is much esteemed. In 1859 he published a "History of the College of South Carolina, with Sketches of its Presidents and Professors," a work on which he had been long engaged. He was also a frequent contributor to the *Southern Quarterly Review*, and other literary and scientific periodicals. He retained his professorship till his death.

LANDSEER, Sir EDWIN, R. A., an eminent English painter, born in London, in 1802; died in that city, October 1, 1873. He was the youngest son of the late John Landseer, A. R. A., one of the most eminent engravers of his time. When Edwin was a child, his father was in the habit of taking him out to Hampstead Heath, to accustom him to sketch animals from life. He became a student of the Academy in 1816, and, the same year, exhibited some drawings and sketches, which attracted attention, and gave great promise of future excellence. In 1819, his "Dogs Fighting" was exhibited, and brought him very favorably before the public. His "Dogs of St. Gothard," painted the same year, was very popular. For more than forty years, every London exhibition witnessed his success. His greatest triumphs were won in the painting of dogs, deer, and lions, though his horses and cattle were in some respects equal to those of any animal-painter of modern times. He was never successful in painting the human face, though his great power in his pictures of animals lay in the humanity that he infused into their every look and act. Critics have indeed complained that he made his brutes too human—that they

were really only men and women in animal guise—caricatures of beasts, which had the human nature but slightly veiled in the animal shape and form. Be this as it may, his animals, which in form and posture, in excellent drawing, good color, and admirably-rendered texture of hide, or wool, or plumage, equal to those of any other animal-painter of modern times, differ from all others in the higher character of their expression. As one critic puts it, "his animals think, reason, and talk; those of others only act instinctively." In his later years, Sir Edwin attempted large drawings in chalk, which were very popular; he also essayed his hand in sculpture, the "Stag at Bay," and the four lions in bronze, for the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square, being modeled by him. It is generally admitted, however, that these attempts in the sculptor's art were failures. In the latter years of his life, he had done little to maintain his great reputation; the hand before so skillful seemed to have lost its cunning, and he will be remembered rather by the wonderful pictures of his prime than by those of his old age. We have not room to mention all even of his most celebrated pictures; but the Sheepshanks collection in the South Kensington Crystal Palace has "A Highland Breakfast;" "The Drover's Departure;" "The Dog and the Shadow;" "A Fireside Party;" "There's no Place like Home;" "The Two Dogs;" "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner" (a picture to which Ruskin has paid a most eloquent tribute of admiration); "A Jack in Office;" "Tethered Rams;" "Sancho Panza and Dapple;" "The Angler's Guard;" "Suspense;" "Comical Dogs;" "Young Roebuck and Rough Hounds;" "The Eagle's Nest;" "War;" and "Peace." Among those not in this collection, "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time;" "Titania;" "Laying down the Law;" "The Return from Deer-Stalking;" "The Illicit Whiskey-Still;" "Highland Music;" "The Stag at Bay;" "The Random Shot;" "Night;" "Morning;" "The Children of the Mist;" "Saved;" "Highland Nurses;" "Deer-Stalking;" and "Flood in the Highlands," are the most famous. The last two were chalk-drawings, and were very popular, as were also "Doubtful Crumbs;" "A Kind Steer;" "Windsor Park;" "Squirrels cracking Nuts;" and "Man proposes, but God disposes." Sir Edwin was elected Royal Academician in 1827, and knighted in 1850. He was elected president of the Royal Academy in 1866, but refused to accept the honor. Nearly all his pictures have been engraved, some of them by his father, and others by his brother Thomas. He himself produced many etchings which rank among the best of their kind.

LEAVITT, Rev. JOSHUA, D. D., an American journalist and author, born in Heath, Franklin County, Mass., September, 1784; died in New York City, January 16, 1873. He received his early education in Franklin County, and graduated from Yale College in 1814. He then taught awhile, after which he studied law in Northampton, Mass., and opened an office in Putney, Vt. Soon afterward he went to New Haven and entered the Theological Seminary. Finishing his course, he settled in Stratford, Conn., where he remained in a very successful ministry for four years. In 1819, while a student of law in Heath, Mr. Leavitt organized one of the first Sabbath-schools in Western Massachusetts, embracing not only the children, but the entire congregation, all of whom were arranged in classes for religious study. An earnest revival resulted, and the school grew into one of the strongest churches in the region. He early became interested in the improvement of the public schools. Before he entered the Theological Seminary, he prepared a new reading-book, called "Easy Lessons in Reading," which met with an extensive sale. To this, he subsequently added other books, to furnish a complete course of readers; but these, though possessing much merit, encountered more competition than the "Easy Lessons," and were not as popular. Mr. Leavitt, through his writings in the press and in other ways, aided materially to elevate the character of the schools of the town and State. He was among the first to perceive the evils of intemperance, and exerted all his influence against it, and when the American Temperance Society was formed he became its first secretary, and was one of its traveling agents, spent several months in lecturing in New Haven, Northampton, in many places delivering the first temperance lecture the people there had ever heard. In 1828 he came to New York City as secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society and editor of the *Sailor's Magazine*, and had ever since been engaged in editorial work. The society, under his management, became popular and useful. He established chapels in Canton, the Sandwich Islands, Havre, New Orleans, and other domestic and foreign ports. At this time, too, he aided in starting the first city temperance society, and became its first secretary. Perceiving early the advantage of having a combined hymn and tune book for use in revival and social meetings, nothing of the kind then existing, he, in company with an excellent young musician, prepared one, which was published under the name of "The Christian Lyre." This has always been considered one of the best of its kind. He became, in 1831, editor and proprietor of the *Evangelist*, which had been started a year before, during which time he had frequently assisted in its editorial work. Under his energetic management his paper soon became one of the most powerful in the land; it was the organ of the more lib-

eral religious movements, and was outspoken on the subjects of temperance and slavery. It early became noted for doctrinal discussions, in which Mr. Leavitt was completely at home, possessing a keen argumentative mind, and a perfect mastery of the contested points in theology. Mr. Leavitt bore a conspicuous part in the early antislavery conflict, his services going back to his Stratford pastorate, when he wrote ably on the subject in the *Christian Spectator*, and other periodicals. His denunciation of slavery during the time of the excitement attending the formation of the first abolition societies and the robbery of the mails at Charleston cost his paper its circulation in the South and a large portion in the North, and wellnigh compelled its suspension. To bring up its circulation again he undertook the difficult feat of reporting in full Finney's revival lectures, which, though not a short-hand reporter, he accomplished so successfully that his subscribers came back by hundreds, till his list reached 12,000. These reports were afterward published in book-form, and sold largely here, and to the extent of 100,000 copies in Great Britain. The financial crash of 1837 compelled him, while erecting a new building, to sell out the *Evangelist*. In 1833 he aided in organizing the New York Antislavery Society, and in 1837 he devoted his whole time to the cause, as editor of the *New York Emancipator*, which John O. Calhoun said was more dangerous to Southern interests than any thing else in the country. At this time troubles arose in the society, and, the old committee and officers having been turned out, the *Emancipator* was transferred to the Young Men's Antislavery Society, by which it was conducted for a year, then transferred again to Mr. Leavitt, who moved it to Boston. Mr. Leavitt early argued that the antislavery movement must become a political power, though in this he was strongly opposed by many leading abolitionists. In the convention which met at Albany in 1840, and organized the Liberal party, Mr. Leavitt took a prominent part, and afterward earnestly supported its measures in the *Emancipator*. He was also chairman of the National Committee from 1844 to 1847. In the latter year, perceiving the necessity of nominating a strong man for the presidency, he secured the adhesion of John P. Hale to the party, and aided in placing him at the head of the ticket. In 1848 Mr. Leavitt became office-editor of the *Independent*, which had just been started by three Congregational merchants, and was connected editorially with it until his death. On reaching the age of seventy, however, he relinquished the active duties of managing editor, and took a post of less labor, and during the last few years his waning health had prevented his performing much work. Dr. Leavitt had also been engaged for some time in preparing a history of the antislavery conflict, for which he was peculiarly fitted. This work his death leaves in a very

unfinished state, and it is doubtful if any one else can complete it. Mr. Leavitt was also a most earnest and powerful speaker, and to his speeches in the antislavery cause, of which he made many, are attributed largely the growth of the movement. In 1855 Wabash College conferred on him the honorary degree of D. D. Dr. Leavitt's correspondence with Cobden, and his "Memoir on Wheat," setting forth the unlimited capacity of our Western territory for the growth and exportation of wheat, were very instrumental in procuring the repeal of the English corn laws. During his visit to Europe he also became much interested in Sir Rowland Hill's system of cheap postage, which he advocated for adoption in this country, both through the newspapers and before the Congress committee. In 1847 he founded the Cheap Postage Society of Boston, and in 1848-'49 he labored in Washington in its behalf, for the establishment of a two-cent system. During several years past, Dr. Leavitt had devoted much time to the study of the subject of free trade, of which he was an earnest advocate. In 1869 he received a gold medal from the Cobden Society of England for an essay on our commercial relations with Great Britain, in which he took an advanced position in favor of free trade. Tall and commanding in figure, and striking in countenance, Dr. Leavitt's appearance was most imposing. In manner he was kind and gentle, and in thought and expression most pure and chaste.

LEROY DE SAINT-ARNAUD, LOUIS ADOLPHE, a French senator, jurist, and cabinet officer, brother of the late Marshal de Saint-Arnaud, born at Paris, in 1802; died in that city, June 21, 1878. He was educated in one of the lycées of Paris, studied law and was admitted to the bar of the Court Royal in 1825. He had attained, in twenty-six years of active practice, a high reputation as an advocate, when the connection of his brother, afterward Marshal de Saint-Arnaud, with the *coup d'état* in 1851, brought him into unexpected prominence. He was appointed, the same year, Mayor of the Twelfth Arrondissement of Paris, and in January, 1852, called by a decree of the Prince-President into the Council of State, in the Section of Finance. On the 26th of December, 1857, he was created a Senator of France, and subsequently elected a member of the Council-General of the Gironde. He had been an officer of the Legion of Honor since 1852, and commander in that order since 1859. In 1855 he collected and published, in two volumes 8vo, the private correspondence of his brother, under the title of "Letters of Marshal de Saint-Arnaud."

LIEBIG, BARON JUSTUS VON, Ph. D., an eminent chemist and scientist, born in Darmstadt, Germany, May 12, 1803; died in Munich, April 18, 1873. His early education was obtained in the gymnasium of his native town. After spending ten months in an apothecary's establishment at Heppenheim, he entered, in 1819, the

University of Bonn, and subsequently received a medical diploma at Erlangen. When in his nineteenth year he was enabled, by the assistance of the Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, to visit Paris, where he devoted two years to the study of chemistry. In 1824 he read before the French Institute a paper on the chemical composition of fulminates (or, to be more exact, on fulminic acid), which attracted the attention of Humboldt, and by his influence Liebig was appointed Adjunct Professor of Chemistry at Giessen. In 1826 he was made professor in the university, and soon established a laboratory for teaching practical chemistry, the first of the kind in Germany. Drs. Hofman, Will, and Fresenius, were his assistants in this laboratory, which became a resort for students from all parts of the world. In 1832 Liebig with his colleague Wöhler established the *Annalen der Pharmacie*, to which he continued for many years to contribute valuable papers. In 1838 he visited England, where he read a paper at a meeting of the British Association, and was requested by that body to draw up two reports—one on isomeric bodies, the other on organic chemistry. The response was made in 1840, in a work entitled "Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology," wherein he developed the fundamental principles of chemistry and the laws of organic chemistry in particular in their application to agriculture and physiology; to the causes of fermentation, decay, and putrefaction; to the vinous and acetic fermentations, and to nitrification. He treated also of the conversion of woody fibre into coal; the nature of poisons, contagions and miasms, and the causes of their action on the living organism. To this work soon succeeded a volume of "Familiar Letters on Chemistry in its relation to Commerce, Physiology, and Agriculture," wherein the same investigations were continued. The effects of these letters in Germany, as stated by Liebig in his preface to the English edition of 1848, was "to lead to the establishment of new professorships in the Universities of Göttingen and Würzburg, for the express purpose of facilitating the application of chemical truths to the practical arts of life, and of following up the new line of investigation and research—the bearing of chemistry upon physiology, medicine, and agriculture—which may be said to be only just begun." In June, 1842, Liebig presented to the British Association a second report in response to their request in 1838. This was entitled "Animal Chemistry, or Chemistry in its Application to Physiology and Pathology," a work which, among other good results, led to a better appreciation of the nature and proper application of medicines and food. This particular subject continued to occupy his attention, and the results of his further investigations were embodied in two works, "The Motions of the Juices in the Animal Body," and "Researches on the Chemistry of Food." These works, which

proved of great practical utility, were followed by other important contributions to chemical knowledge, including a "Dictionary of Chemistry," 5 vols., which he compiled with the assistance of Wöhler, 1837-'51, and a supplement to the same, 1850-'52; "Manual of Pharmacy," 1839; "Manual for the Analysis of Organic Substances," 1838; "A Critical Examination of the processes and results of the Analysis of Organized Bodies," 1838; "Treatise on Organic Chemistry," 3 vols., 1841-'44; Introduction to the Study of Chemistry, 1843; "Letters on Modern Agriculture," published in 1859; "New Letters on Chemistry," 1852; and *The Natural Laws of Agriculture*, 1864. Of late years his name had been widely used, though possibly without his full sanction, in connection with different forms of "Beef Extract or Essence of Meat." He had given great attention to the question of utilizing sewage, and had written considerably on the subject. Many honors were conferred upon Liebig by learned societies, public institutions, and individuals. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, a Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Science, a Corresponding Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Chemical Society, etc. He was created a baron in 1845, and professorships were offered him in several great cities; and he was appointed successor to Gmelin at Heidelberg in 1850, but he declined, and remained at Giessen until 1852, when he accepted the professorship of Chemistry at Munich and the presidency of the chemical laboratory. In 1860 he was appointed President of the Academy of Sciences of Munich as successor of Thiersch. He will justly rank as one of the great benefactors of the age, both for the practical knowledge he diffused as well as for the impulse he gave to scientific research.

LITERATURE AND LITERARY PROGRESS, 1873. Commercially considered, the year was not a prosperous season for literature. A diminished demand might be expected to limit the supply. Newspapers are almost a necessary of life, and magazines are among the inexpensive luxuries; but books—Bibles, books of devotion, and school-books, excepted—are among the things most easily dispensed with, when expenses must be cut down. During the earlier months the trade was comparatively dull, with intervals of hopeful activity; and the year ended under the cloud of financial revulsion, under which the circulation of subscription-books was almost suspended, the trade languished, and some intended publications were postponed to a more convenient season; and yet, according to the report of the Librarian of Congress, the number of publications, entered for copyright was 15,352, an increase of about ten per cent. on the entries of the preceding year. This includes not only books and pamphlets, but maps, prints, articles in periodicals, etc., and the aggregate gives no clew to the proportions of each—still less are we able from these reports to

distinguish between "books that are books" and "things in books' clothing." Nor shall we attempt in this review a rigid classification. While rendering due honor to the more noticeable works in higher departments of literature, it is of some interest to exhibit with considerable, though not exhaustive detail, the product of the craft of book-making—attempts as well as successes—books that exist for their uses, as well as works that are their own excuse for being.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.—The public interest in science, both in its principles and in its applications, is seen in the fact that every reputable periodical, designed for general circulation, devotes more or less space to this class of subjects; and as the contents of magazines are to an increasing extent republished in book-form, every year sees the issue of a number of such works as "The Year-Book of Nature and Science," by Dr. J. O. Draper; "Annual Record of Science and Industry," by Spencer F. Baird; "The Science Record," by A. E. Beech; and others that may have escaped our notice. Some of these are very complete and well-digested summaries of the scientific progress of the preceding year. The like indication is made by such popular serial publications as "The International Scientific Series," and "Half-Hours with Modern Scientists," more particularly referred to in another place, as well as by the issue of a magazine, "The Popular Science Monthly," in which science is popularized, but not by means of a superficial treatment. A book like "Elements of Physical Manipulation," by E. C. Pickering, designed to help the amateur investigator in the use of apparatus and the making of experiments, supposes the existence in considerable numbers of the class of persons for whom it was written. Of contributions to science special mention is deserved by Prof. Josiah P. Cooke's "Chemical Physics," and "Prehistoric Races of the United States," by J. W. Foster. The philologist and the classical scholar unite in lamenting the loss of such a man as the late Prof. James Hadley, LL. D., of Yale, whose "Essays, Philological and Critical," are valuable both for their intrinsic worth and for what they reveal of the character of the author. "The Story of the Earth and Man," by J. W. Dawson, LL. D., is a popular exposition of the geological history of the earth, and argues against applying to the origin of man the doctrine of evolution. An elaborate and earnest, almost passionate, argument against that doctrine is contained in the second volume of the Rev. Dr. E. F. Burr's "Pater Mundi." A more dispassionate discussion, and more satisfactory to the lover of science and religion, is found in the volume entitled "Religion and Science: a Series of Sunday Lectures on * * * the Truths revealed in Nature and Scripture," by Joseph Le Conte, Professor of Geology in the University of California.

In Philosophy, Metaphysical and Moral, some important works have been published. Prof. Charles P. Krauth's edition of Berkeley's "Principles of Human Knowledge" is a remarkably good piece of editorial work, furnishing the student of the ideal theory a helpful introduction to it and a guide to an intelligent investigation. The second volume of Prof. Morris's Translation of Ueberweg's "History of Philosophy," with the supplement on "English and American Philosophy," by President Porter, of Yale College, and on "Italian Philosophy," by Prof. Vincenzo Botta, completes a work of great value, which was much needed. A book of very modest pretensions, but of marked originality and suggestiveness, is "An Outline Study of Man," by Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D. The "Outlines" are never obscure. The style, though condensed, is lucid and precise. The method of exposition is novel; the lectures, of which the book is a revised report, were successfully illustrated by the use of the black-board, an expedient for elucidating abstract topics which is made to some extent available in their printed form. The system of philosophy presented is original in its structure, comprising a view of man in his relations to the physical universe and to the animal creation, and in his own complex being. "Moral Philosophy," by A. P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., is intended for an elementary text-book, but is so superior to most books of the kind that the more extended treatise which the author partly promises will be expected with pleasure. "Christian Ethics," by Dr. Adolf Wuttke, translated from the German by John P. Lacroix, with an Introduction by W. F. Warren, D. D., professor in Boston University, is at a far remove from light reading, and cannot be pronounced a model translation; but is worthy of examination. The titles which follow represent different departments of research and speculation, nearly or more remotely connected with the general subject under notice:

Key to the Birds of North America. By Elliot Cowes, M. D., U. S. A.

Foundations of Mathematical Science. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

The Nature and Utility of Mathematics. By the same.

A Contribution to the History of the Fresh-Water Algae of North America. By Horatio C. Wood, Jr., M. D.

New Theory of the Origin of Species. By B. G. Ferris.

Reptiles and Birds: a Popular Account of their Various Orders, with a Description of the Habits and Economy of the most interesting. From the French. Revised by Parker Gillmore, and illustrated.

The Birds of Florida: containing Original Descriptions of upward of Two Hundred and Fifty Species, with Notes upon their Habits, etc. By C. J. Maynard. With Five Plates drawn and colored from Nature. By Helen S. Farley.

Elements of Philosophy, comprising Ontology or General Metaphysics. By Rev. W. H. Hill, S. J. Modern Magic. By Prof. Schele de Vere.

Human Science. By Prof. O. S. Fowler.

The Unity of Natural Phenomena. A Popular

Introduction to the Study of the Forces of Nature. From the French of M. Emile Sargoy. With an Introduction and Notes by Thomas Freeman Moses, A. M., M. D.

Comets and Meteors. Their Phenomena in all Ages, their Mutual Relations, and the Theory of their Origin. By Daniel Kirkwood, LL. D.

The Spiritual Delusion; its Methods, Teachings, and Effects. The Philosophy and Phenomena critically examined. By Dyer D. Lum.

Inductive Inquiries in Philosophy, Ethics, and Ethnology. By A. H. Dana.

Prehistoric Man—Darwinism and Deity—The Mound-Builders. Three Essays read before the Cincinnati Literary Club. By Hon. Manning F. Force.

Present Status of Social Science. A Review, Historical and Critical, of the Progress of Thought in Social Philosophy. By Robert S. Hamilton.

An Introduction to the Study of Practical Histology. For Beginners in Microscopy. By James Tyson, M. D.

Phædo; or, The Immortality of the Soul, by Plato. Translated by C. S. Stanford.

Our Common Insects. A Popular Account of the more Common Insects of our Country, embracing chapters on Bees and their Parasites, Moths, Flies, Mosquitoes, Beetles, etc. Profusely illustrated. By A. S. Packard, Jr.

Notes of a Metallurgical Journey in Europe. With Twenty-two Illustrations. By John A. Church, Engineer of Mines.

The Birds of North America. Drawn and described by Theodore Jasper, M. D. In 86 monthly Parts. Parts I.-V.

Recent Exemplifications of False Philosophy. By Fitz Edward Hall, M. A.

POETRY.—The author who is probably recognized as our most representative poet, Mr. Longfellow, by the publication of his "Aftermath" reminds us that he feels himself to be nearing the end of a career that has been an honor to his country, and a blessing to the world. The consciousness imparts a character to some of these poems which makes them appeal to the reader's profound sympathies. Mr. William D. Howells, whose reputation as a writer of graceful prose has risen rapidly, has given us a volume of poems in which the grace of expression is in keeping with the subtle suggestiveness of his thought. In Will Carleton's "Farm Ballads," homely sense and pathos have quaint expression. Joachim Miller's "Songs from Sun-Lands" have the merits and defects of the "Songs from the Sierras," with which he first claimed the attention of the public—his exuberant fancy, his delight in all forms of natural beauty, and a rich, wild melody, having the power to charm us into momentary oblivion of his alternate negligences and perversities. There is not the proof of growth that was hoped for by his admirers. "Songs from the Southern Seas, and other Poems," by John Boyle O'Reilly, a new candidate for poetic honors, shows a strong vein of original power in certain directions, but with obvious limitations. Realistic, weird, strongly assailing the sensibility, there is a deficiency of the artistic in style and of the humorous in feeling. "The Last Poems of Alice and Phæbe Cary," edited by Mary Olemmer Ames, is a too close gleaning of a not very

abundant harvest. The best poems of the sisters Cary are well worthy of preservation, but they are not of sufficient excellence to bear being loaded down with many specimens of their inferior workmanship. "Lars, a Pastoral of Norway," by Bayard Taylor, is a poem marked by felicity of invention, fidelity of local coloring, and a tone of genuine and deep feeling. Of republications and collected works, "The Poems of Edmund O. Stedman" is a title which startles us with the unthought-of maturity of poetic standing which is implied in the issue of his "works." It is to be hoped that this publication is not a hint of a completing of his tasks as a poet. "Poems, by Charles Fenno Hoffman," have pleasant associations for those who remember his early popularity, but they will have little charm, it is to be feared, for a later generation. A considerable number of new aspirants for poetic honors have appeared:

Poems of Henry Timrod. With Memoirs. Edited by Paul H. Hayne.

The Electra of Sophocles. Translated by J. G. Brinklé.

The Stabat Mater, and other Hymns. Translated by John D. Van Buren.

Clarence. A Drama. By Denton J. Snyder.

The Temple Rebuilt. A Poem of Christian Faith. By Frederic R. Abbe.

The Year. A Collection of Poems. By D. C. Colesworthy.

Poems. By Clara Augusta.

Queen Loo, and Other Poems. By Gay Naramore.

Leisure Moments. Poems. By H. Helen Nunes.

The Mouth of Gold: Dramatic Scenes from the Life of Chrysostom. By Edwin Johnson.

Poems. By William J. Allinson.

Carmina Princetonia. Martin Dennis, F. B. Colton, J. H. Dulles, Students' Committee.

Carmina Yulensia. By J. O. Heald and S. T. Dutton.

The Knightly Heart, and Other Poems. By James Freeman Coleman.

Out of Sweet Solitude. Poems. By Eleanor C. Donnelly.

Faire-Mount. A Poem. By Henry Peterson.

Honey and Gall. Poems. By Francis S. Saltus.

Violet Lee, and Other Poems. By Mrs. S. L. Oberholtner.

Sounds from Secret Chambers. By Laura C. Redden (Howard Glyndon).

A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem. By W. W. Story.

The Morning Star; or, Wayside Musings, and Other Poems. By Rev. William Newton.

Bianca Capello. A Tragedy in Five Acts. By Elizabeth C. Kinney.

Religious Poems. By the author of "Stepping Heavenward."

The Irish on the Prairies, and Other Poems. By Thomas Ambrose Butler.

Old-Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme. By Benj. F. Taylor.

Asleep in the Sanctum, and Other Poems. By Alphonse A. Hopkins.

Home Scenes. Divine Songs, and Other Poems. By the Rev. C. E. Furman, A. M.

New Songs for Little People. By Mrs. Mary E. Anderson.

The Harvest-Moon, and Other Poems. By G. Nelson Brigham.

Rosemary Leaves. Poems. By Mrs. D. M. Jordan.

The Christmas-Tree, and other Poems. By F. M. Ray.

The Infant Harper, and Other Poems. By Mary J. Wines.

The Young Magdalen, and Other Poems. By Francis S. Smith.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM.—Mr. Bryant's "Orations and Addresses" have the charm of an engaging style, a fortunate selection of subjects, and the interest which the author's personality communicates to all his utterances, whether in prose or in verse. We are at any time glad to hear what he has to say, and when he speaks of men who were his contemporaries in the culture of letters and of art, of Cooper, Halleck, Cole the painter, Gulian C. Verplanck, and of matters that concern the higher interests of society, the author and the subjects are appropriate to each other. Colonel T. W. Higginson, who so happily illustrates the "culture" for which he pleads, in his volume of essays entitled "Oldport Days," has proved himself a master in different styles of composition—the essay, the tale, and (by his translations from Petrarch) "the accomplishment of verse"—verse steeped in poetic sensibility, if not instinct with poetic genius. "The Rising Faith," by the Rev. O. A. Bartol, D. D., exhibits an Emersonian brilliancy of style, an unexpectedness of thought, the courage to say startling things without qualifying or excusing them, that keep the reader alert. His opinions are what are called "advanced," and his uncompromising utterance would not seem, at first view, the best method of commending them to favor. But boldness is sometimes the best policy. "Among the Isles of Shoals," by Celia Thaxter, is a volume that makes the reader not only see, but almost to feel the scenes described. It is a production that only a long familiarity with the islands could have inspired. The lady who writes under the pseudonym of "Gail Hamilton," wields a trenchant pen. "Twelve Miles from a Lemon," Sydney Smith's humorous description of the remoteness of his Yorkshire parsonage, is adopted by her as the title to a collection of essays on "country living," woman's rights and duties, and various other matters and things, on all of which she discourses with a degree of wit, shrewdness, sound common-sense, knowledge of and sympathy with human nature, not often so richly combined. She is sometimes amusingly and unwarrantably dogmatic, too often irreverent, but never dull. "South-Sea Idyls," by Charles Warren Stoddard, are too volatile, aimless, purposeless, to serve "for profit or delight." The author has attractive qualities, but his book disappoints. "Woman in American Society," by Abby Gould Woolson, treats a hackneyed subject with much freshness of thought and excellent sense. Under the title "The Liberal Education of Women; the Demand and the Method," Prof. James Orton, of Vassar College, has collected a series of papers by English and American writers, discussing the subject from different and opposite points of view. Some of these discussions are of marked abil-

ity, and all are valuable as contributions to the investigation of a subject on which the public attention is turned with increasing solicitude. The same subject, viewed from the stand-point of physiology, is ably treated in Dr. Edward H. Clarke's "Sex in Education." Mr. H. H. Furness's new Variorum Shakespeare, a work which puts him at the head of contemporary students of the great dramatist, is continued by the publication of "Macbeth." The Rev. Henry N. Hudson has published a third series of the plays for schools and families, with such selections and revisions as adapt them to free use. The process of selection and expurgation is conducted by him with great delicacy and tact, under the influence of a profound reverence for the poet. "I go a Fishing," by William O. Prime, like Walton's "Complete Angler," has an interest quite apart from its piscatory attributes. From a richly-cultured and widely-discursive mind, and a varied experience of life, the author converses with the reader—or, what is to the same purpose, with interlocutors who appear for the reader's help—on literary and religious, classic and romantic, home and foreign themes, always fresh and always interesting. Some of the following deserve notice, but must be passed with a bare mention:

- Essays and Sketches. By George B. Wood.
 Outlines of Men, Women, and Things. By Mary Clemmer Ames.
 About Men and Things; or, Papers from my Study Table-Drawer. By C. S. Henry, D. D.
 Hap-Hazard. By Kate Field.
 Play and Profit in my Garden. By Rev. E. P. Roe.
 The Ways of Women in their Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Relations. By a Medical Man.
 Womanhood: its Sanctities and Fidelities. By Isabella Beecher Hooker.
 Reviews and Essays on Art, Literature, and Science. By Almira Lincoln Phelps.
 Thoughts on Life and Character. By S. P. Herron.

HISTORY.—In this department of literature less has been produced of special note than usual. The historical works of William H. Prescott, which have, since his decease, apparently retired from the conspicuous place they had held unchallenged in the public attention, are coming forward for a renewed recognition of their great merits. Under the competent editorial supervision of Mr. John Foster Kirk, a new edition, with the author's last corrections, is in course of publication. The "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella," and "The History of the Conquest of Mexico," have appeared. "The Reformation," by George P. Fisher, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Yale College, is a work which clothes, in an eminently readable style, the results of extensive research pursued under the guidance of a singularly impartial judgment. "The Treaty of Washington; its Negotiation, Execution, and the Discussions relating thereto," by Caleb Cushing, preserves important materials for history, with aids to a correct appreciation of them; but Mr.

Cushing was an advocate at Geneva, not an arbitrator, and his book has more of the forensic than of the judicial quality. The "Memorial Address on the Life and Character and Public Services of William H. Seward," by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, is also a valuable contribution to the materials of history; and it has been the means, through the controversies occasioned by some passages in it, of calling out still other important disclosures of facts connected with the administration of the Government during the period of Mr. Seward's most important services to the nation. A new edition has been issued of "The Napoleon Dynasty, by the Berkeley Men," with an avowal of the authorship by C. Edwards Lester, and evidence that the work had the cordially expressed approbation of the late Emperor Napoleon III. How much of its former popularity arose from the mystery of the authorship, how much from the sympathy with the Napoleonic superstition that has been more or less widely diffused in this country, and how much from the real merits of the book, it might not be easy to determine. The subject is of less interest to the public at this time. Mr. John S. C. Abbott has added to his other works on the Bonaparte family, a "History of Napoleon III." A "History of Amherst College during the First Half-Century," by W. S. Tyler, has value not only to the graduates and patrons of the college, but to all who are not indifferent to the interests of higher education.

Antislavery Opinions before the Year 1800. Read before the Cincinnati Literary Club, by William Frederick Poole. To which is appended a Facsimile Reprint of Dr. George Buchanan's Oration on the Moral and Political Evil of Slavery, delivered at a Public Meeting of the Maryland Society for the Abolition of Slavery, Baltimore, July 4, 1791.

The Bonaparte-Patterson Marriage in 1803, and the Secret Correspondence on the Subject, never before made public. By W. T. R. Saffell.

Antiquities of the Southern Indians. By Charles C. Jones, Jr.

Memorials of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Being a History of the Society from its Institution in 1783, by the Officers of the Army of the Revolution. Containing Proceedings and Biographies of its Members. Collected and edited by Francis S. Drake.

A History of Georgia, from its First Discovery by Europeans, to the Adoption of the Present Constitution in MDCCCXVIII. By Rev. William Bacon Stevens, M. D.

The Great Riots of New York—1712-1873. By J. T. Headley.

Old New-England Traits. By George Lunt.

A Brief History of Texas. By D. W. C. Baker.

History of Virginia. By Mary Tucker Magill.

An Historical Account of the Expedition against Sandusky, under Colonel William Crawford, in 1782; with Biographical Sketches, Personal Reminiscences, and Descriptions of Interesting Localities, etc. By C. W. Butterfield.

Narrative of the Mission to Russia, in 1866, of the Hon. Gustavus Vasa Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. From the Journals and Notes of J. F. Loubat. Edited by John D. Champlin. With Illustrations.

The Isle of Shoals. An Historical Sketch. By John Scribner Jenness.

Memoirs of a Maryland Volunteer. War with Mexico, in the Years 1846-48. By John R. Kealey. Jerusalem, Ancient and Modern. By Rev. Israel P. Warren.

Our Naval School and Naval Officers: A Glance at the Condition of the French Navy prior to the late Franco-German War. Translated from the French of M. de Cricenoy, by Commander R. W. Meade, U. S. N.

Norwich Memorial. The Annals of Norwich, New London County, Connecticut, in the Great Rebellion of 1861-'66. By Malcom M. G. Dana.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. A History of this Church, from 1847-1873. With Portraits, Illustrations, and Plans.

The Early and Later History of Petroleum, with Authentic Facts in regard to its Development in Western Pennsylvania, the Oil-Fields of Europe and America, etc. By J. F. Henry.

BIOGRAPHY.—Of works under this head few can be named of a high order of merit. The "Life of Samuel J. May" is the record of a life memorable for goodness, so executed as truly to commemorate it. "Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist," by William Ellery Channing, is nearly as eccentric in style as its subject was in his style of character and life. Each may have a small circle of admirers. "Threading my Way," is the appropriate title given by Robert Dale Owen to the first installment of an autobiography which will prove, if completed after this manner, exceedingly pleasant and instructive, not only in respect of the many points of interest of his own life, but of the many persons worth hearing about, of whom he has a store of entertaining anecdote. "Biographical Sketches of Graduates of the Academical Department of Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass.," by John Langdon Sibley, A. M., Librarian, of which one volume is issued, is a needed work, executed with care and good judgment. The "Life and Correspondence of Samuel Johnson, D. D., Missionary of the Church of England in Connecticut, and First President of King's College, New York," by E. Edwards Beardsley, D. D., throws light on colonial history from another point of view than that from which most histories of New England have been written. "The Life of John Warren, M. D., Surgeon-General during the War of the Revolution, first Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Harvard College," etc., by Edward Warren, M. D., is a biography having an historical as well as personal interest. The following have also appeared:

Life of Horace Greeley. By L. D. Ingersoll.

Memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Colver, D. D. With Lectures, Plans of Sermons, etc. By Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D.

Thorvaldsen. His Life and Works. By Eugene Plén. Translated by Mrs. Luyster.

The Life of Emma Willard. By John Lord, LL. D.

Fanny Fern. A Memorial Volume. By James Parton.

Life and Works of Lessing. From the German of Adolf Stahr. By E. P. Evans.

Mementoes of Edward Payson, D. D. Embracing a Sketch of his Life and Character, and Selections from his Works. By Rev. Edwin L. James. With an Introduction, by W. B. Sprague, D. D., LL. D.

The Life of the Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore. By J. L. Spalding, S. T. L.

A Voice from the Deep; or, Twenty Years' Life on the Ocean. By Captain P. Strickland.

The Life of Sergeant Ambler. In the Coal-Mines of England, in the British Army, and in the Late Great Rebellion.

Life of St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. By P. E. Moriarty, D. D.

An Orphan of the Old Dominion; Her Trials and Travels, embracing a History of her Life, taken principally from her Journal and Letters. By Lumina Silverdale.

Life of Demetrius Augustine Gallitzen, Prince and Priest. By Sarah M. Brownson. With an Introduction by O. A. Brownson.

The Life of Franz Schubert. By George Lowell Austin.

The Leaders of France; or, The Men of the Third Republic. A Series of Twenty-six Biographical, Historical, and Character Sketches of Leading Frenchmen of the Present Day.

Anecdotes of Public Men. By J. W. Forney.

Life of Alfred Cookman, including a Memoir of his Father, Rev. George G. Cookman. By H. B. Ridgeway, D. D.

Lives and Portraits of the Presidents of the United States. By Evert A. Duyckink.

Journal and Letters of Colonel John May, of Boston, relative to Two Journeys to the Ohio Country in 1788 and '89. With Biographical Sketch by Rev. Richard S. Edes, of Bolton, Mass., and Illustrative Notes by William M. Darlington, of Pittsburg, Pa. (Publication of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.)

Memoir of Joseph White, showing his Connection with the Introduction and Use of Anthracite Coal, and Iron, and the Construction of some of the Canals and Railroads of Pennsylvania. By Richard Richardson.

GEOGRAPHY, TRAVEL, AND ADVENTURE.—Mr. Nicholas Pike, United States consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, has given us one admirable book on that island, and promises another. The present work is entitled "Sub-Tropical Rambles in the Land of the Aphanapteryx," and as the fruit of those rambles presents us with descriptions and drawings of a large number of specimens in natural history. Mr. Pike is a genuine lover of Nature, which he views with an instructed eye. He knows what questions to ask, and thus interrogates Nature to good purpose. Our consular service has not many men, it is to be feared, who are able to reflect like honor upon the nation. Bayard Taylor has traveled afar, but in "The Lake Region of Central Africa;" his work is that of a compiler, and that work he has very well done. "The Atlantic to the Pacific: what to see and how to see it," by John Erastus Lester, with nearly the brevity of a guide-book, has the agreeableness of a well-written book of travels. "Palmetto Leaves: Sketches of Southern Scenery, Life, and Character," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, written from her winter home in Florida, are rather slight in texture, but have the unmistakable impress of her genius. "Paradise in the Pacific: a Book of Travel, Adventure, and Facts, in the Sandwich Islands," by William R. Bliss, is pleasantly written, and tells much on the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Kingdom,

their character and modes of living, their civil institutions, their resources and prospects. But while the author makes an agreeable impression of himself, he cannot be said to take a rose-colored view of the Sandwich Islands. Mention should be made of "The Egyptian Sketch-Book," from the practised pen of Charles Godfrey Leland; and of "Under the Mizzen-mast," an enlarged edition of his very readable "Voyage round the World, by Dr. Nehemiah Adams"—and these following:

New Life in New Lands. Notes of Travel. By Grace Greenwood.

Life in San Domingo. By an Actual Settler. With an Introduction, by E. B. Kimball.

Benedict's Wanderings in Ireland, Scotland, Italy, and Sicily. By Edward W. Dawson.

Siam. By Rev. George B. Bacon. With Map and numerous Illustrations.

Florida and South Carolina as Health Resorts. By W. W. Morland, M. D.

Coal Regions of North America. By James Macfarlane.

Appletons' European Guide-Book. Illustrated. All over Oregon and Washington. By Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor.

Zell's Descriptive Hand-Atlas of the World. By Bartholemew and Von Steinwehr.

Catskill Mountains. By Charles Rockwell.

American Sea-side Resorts. By C. L. Morton.

New England: a Hand-book for Travellers, with the Western and Northern Borders, from New York to Quebec.

The Arctic Regions, by Sea and Land. By Epes Sargent.

Lake George. A Book of To-Day. By S. R. Stoddard. Ticonderoga, Past and Present. "Mixed." By the same.

The undeveloped West; or, Five Years in the Territories. By J. H. Beadle.

Antiquities of the Orient unveiled; containing a Concise Description of the Ruins of King Solomon's Cities, together with those of Forty of the most Ancient and Renowned Cities of the East, including Babylon, Nineveh, Damascus, and Shushan. Illustrated. By M. Wolcott Redding.

The Alhambra and the Kremlin. The North and the South of Europe. By Samuel Irenæus Prime, D. D. 60 Illustrations.

Pen Pictures of Europe. Where and how we went, and what we saw during a Seventeen Months' Tour. By Elizabeth Peake.

Europe, viewed through American Spectacles. By C. C. Fulton, Editor of the *Baltimore American*.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.—The aggregate number of works in this department of writing was not proportionally less than in preceding years. It exceeds any other, partly because more persons suppose themselves able to treat religious topics and questions successfully than venture on any other, and partly because there are more persons set apart, and to some extent trained, to be teachers of religion, than there are of any other professional calling; and from teaching in the pulpit to teaching through the press, the transition, in this land and age, is natural and easy. But the past year saw fewer works of marked value than usual come from the press, in the department of theological science or of practical religion. Some works, heretofore noted as in progress, have been continued. The fifth volume of McClintock & Strong's "Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiasti-

cal Cyclopædia" has appeared. Lange's "Biblical Commentary," translated and annotated under the editorial supervision of Dr. Schaff, is approaching completion, and when completed will be evidence of the success with which biblical scholarship is cultivated in the United States. A second series of Mr. Beecher's "Lectures on Preaching" met with more general favor than the first. It is not likely that he will be able to communicate the secret of his power, but what he does express is very stimulating and suggestive. The commentaries of Dr. Henry Cowles on several books of the Old Testament have met with very general approbation, for giving the solid results without the parade of learning, and for the modesty, good sense, and candor, shown in his treatment of controverted points. He has now published a work on the Pentateuch, not in the form of a detailed exposition, but of a series of essays on the most important topics suggested by the books under consideration. "Absolute Religion," by the late Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., LL. D., appeared under the disadvantages of posthumous publication. It is an attempt to show that Christianity is the absolute religion—that its most important truths coincide with the necessary truths testified to by our religious nature. "Thoughts on the Decalogue," by Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the University of New York, is a small book packed with thought. "The Argument of the Book of Job unfolded," by the Rev. William Henry Green, D. D., professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, gives in moderate compass the results of much fruitful study. "The Women of the Arabs," by H. H. Jessup, seventeen years a missionary in Syria, is an effective account of the degradation of women in the East, and of the means successfully employed for their elevation. It is a singularly interesting book. "The Way, the Truth, and the Life: Lectures to Educated Hindoos, delivered on his Late Visit to India," by the Rev. Julius H. Seelye, Professor in Amherst College, is a remarkable production of a remarkable occasion. The following is a pretty full, but not an exhaustive statement of the religious publications of the year:

Sisterhoods and Deaconesses at Home and Abroad. By the Rev. H. C. Potter.

Alone with Jesus. By J. C. Lanphier.

A Complete Harmony of Daniel and the Apocalypse. By Rev. J. Litch.

Things to Think of. By Rev. H. A. Sawtelle.

The Land of Shadowing Wings; or, The Empire of the Sea.

The New Life Dawning, and Other Discourses. By Bernard H. Nadai, D. D. Edited by Rev. H. A. Bully, M. A.

Steps to a Living Faith. Being Letters to an Indifferent Believer. A Tract for Parish Use. By the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D.

Lectures on Theological Encyclopædia and Methodology. By John McClintock, D. D., LL. D. Edited by John T. Short, B. D.

The Parting Words of Adolphe Monod to his Friends and the Church. Translated from the fifth Paris edition.

- Sacramental Sabbath.** By the author of "The High Mountain Apart."
One Thousand Gems. Striking Passages, Incidents, and Illustrations, from T. De Witt Talmage, D. D. Edited by W. H. Larrabee.
Sermons. By Henry Ward Beecher. Seventh and Eighth Series.
The Historic Origin of the Bible. By Edwin Cone Bissell, A. M. With an Introduction by Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D.
The Communion Table. The Approach, the Service, the Retrospect. By Rev. James R. Boyd, D. D.
The Cup and the Cross; or, The Baptism of Calvary "One Baptism." The Ground and the Key to all other Bible Baptisms. By James W. Dale, D. D.
Tides and Tendencies of Religious Thought. By J. L. Dudley.
Methodism Forty Years Ago and Now. By Rev. Newell Culver.
The Ministry We Need. By Seth Sweetser, D. D.
Questions of the Day. By John Hall, D. D.
Who shall Publish the Glad Tidings? By Mrs. W. E. Boardman.
Through the Eye to the Heart; or Eye-Teaching in the Sunday-School. By Rev. W. F. Crafts.
The Ter-centenary Book, commemorative of the Completion of the Life and Works of John Knox, of the Huguenot Martyrs of France, and the Establishment of Presbytery in England, etc.
The Voice of God. Being a Complete History of the Holy Bible, including the Occurrences of Four Hundred Years, from the Last of the Prophets to the Birth of Christ, with a Life of our Saviour and His Apostles. Compiled from various Sources. By Alfred Nevins.
A Suggestive Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. With Critical and Homiletic Notes. By Thomas Robinson, D. D.
The Prophet of the Highest; or, The Mission of John the Baptist. By Nahum Gale, D. D.
Responsive Worship. By W. I. Budington, D. D.
Winning Souls. Sketches and Incidents during Forty Years of Pastoral Work. By Rev. S. B. Halliday.
The Sabbath made for Man. By Dr. William N. Cornell.
Gone Before: Being a Manual for the Bereaved. By Henry Southgate.
The Gospel Plan of Salvation. By Dr. T. W. Brents.
A Household Liturgy; or Order of Daily Prayer. By Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D.
The Life of Trust: being a Narrative of the Lord's Dealings with George Muller, written by Himself. Abridged by Rev. H. L. Wayland. With an Introduction by Francis Wayland. New edition, with the History continued to the Present Time.
Sacred Eloquence; or, The Theory and Practice of Preaching. By Rev. Thomas J. Colter.
Word for the Day. Being Coincidences culled from the Calendar. By J. A. Upjohn.
The Memorial Pulpit. Sermons. By C. S. Robinson, D. D.
Nature's Testimony to Nature's God. Four Sermons preached in the Church of the Nativity, Philadelphia, by the Rev. William Newton.
The Bow in the Cloud; or, Covenant Mercy for the Afflicted. Edited by Rev. W. B. Stevens.
Catholicity, Protestantism, and Infidelity. By Rev. F. X. Weninger.
Manual of Instruction in the Catholic Religion. By the same.
Apostolical and Infallible Authority of the Pope. By the same.
Struggles and Triumphs of Virginia Baptists. A Memorial Discourse. By J. L. M. Curry, LL. D.
The Broad Church. By Jacob Edson.
Supposed Emendations of the Authorized Version of the Old Testament. By Elias Riggs, Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at Constantinople.
Ecclesia. The Church: its Polity and Fellowship. Short Sermons on Consecration and Kindred Subjects. By A. C. George, D. D.
Outlines of Christian Theology. By L. T. Townsend, D. D.
The Risen Life in Christ Jesus; sometimes called "The Higher Christian Life." By Edmund K. Alden.
The Young Communicant's Manual of Devotion. By Rev. E. Greenwald, D. D.
Mind and Heart in Religion; or Judaism and Christianity. A Heart's Experience and a Popular Research into the True Religion of the Bible. By Abraham Jaeger.
Review Exercises for Sunday-School. Their Value and Methods. By Rev. H. Clay Trumbull.
The Reformed Mennonite Church. By Daniel Musser.
Apollos; or, The Way of God. By the Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Bishop of Western New York.
Leaves from the Tree of Life. By Richard Newton, D. D.
Bible Marvel-Workers. By Allen Putnam, A. M.
Christian Rhetoric. For the Use of Preachers and other Speakers. By George Winifred Harvey, M. A.
Sparks among the Ashes; Reminiscences of Nineteen Years of Labor in the Philadelphia Almshouse. By Rev. F. C. Pierson. With an Introduction by Mrs. Dr. Bell.
Common-Sense in Religion. By James Freeman Clarke.
Household Worship. By a Layman.
The Sunday at Home. By the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D.
Aggressive Work in the Church of Christ. By Rev. P. B. Morgan.
The Golden City. By Rev. B. F. Barrett.
Notes, Exegetical, Practical, and Devotional, on the Book of Exodus, for the Pulpit, Family, and Sabbath-School. By Alfred Nevins, D. D., LL. D.
Hints and Helps in Pastoral Theology. By W. S. Plumer, D. D.
The Luminous Unity; or Letters addressed to the Rev. A. Guinzburg, a Rabbi of Boston, Mass., by the Rev. M. R. Miller, on the Question, "Is Unitarianism, as opposed to Trinitarianism, a Principle of Heathenism, rather than of Specific Judaism?"
Commentary on the Old Testament. Vol. III.: Joshua to II. Samuel. By D. Steele, D. D., and M. S. Perry, A. M.
The Valiant Woman. A Series of Discourses intended for Women living in the World. By Mgr. Landriot, Archbishop of Rheims. Translated from the French, by Helena M. Lyons.
Recognition of the Creator in Daily Life.
The Influence of Christianity on Civilization. By B. F. Underwood.
The Spiritual Kingdom. An Exposition of the First Eleven Chapters of the Book of Revelation. By the Rev. James B. Ramsay, D. D. With an Introduction, by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D.
A Commentary upon the Epistle to the Hebrews. By George Junkin, D. D.
A Commentary on Proverbs. With a New Translation, and with some of the Original Expositions re-examined in a Classified List. By John Miller, of Princeton.
Public Worship, Partly Responsive. Designed for any Christian Congregation. With an Introduction by Rev. Daniel March, D. D.
Bible Chart of Genealogy and Chronology, from the Creation to A. D. 100. By C. S. Halsey.
Everybody's Providence. By Rebecca Perley Reed.
Lectures on the Truth of the Christian Religion, delivered before the Students of the University of

Michigan. By Rev. B. F. Cocker, D. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The Old Faith and the New. A Confession. By David Friedrich Strauss. Authorized Translation from the sixth edition, by Mathilde Blind. The translation revised and partly rewritten, and preceded by an American version of the author's "Prefatory Postscript."

The Question of Hell. An Essay in New Orthodoxy. By a Puritan.

The Arena and the Throne. By L. T. Townsend. Afternoon. Miscellaneous Papers. By T. Stork, D. D.

Thoughts for the Old Year and the New. By John Hall, D. D.

The Work of the Spirit; or Doctrinal and Practical Meditations on the Nature and Work of the Holy Ghost. By Rev. Samuel Cutler.

FICTION.—Next to religious books, works of fiction are the most numerous class. The deepest reality and the mimic life of "airy nothings" are the closest competitors for popular favor. The importation and reprint of English novels furnishes a large part of the supply needed to meet the popular demand; but, as will be seen, the writers of fiction, of very unequal degrees of merit, to be sure, are not few among American writers. But no work of the highest class can be named among the publications of the year. Some first works, of young writers, such as give promise of good things in the future, deserve mention. "Bressant," by Julian Hawthorne, had on the whole a flattering reception. It was accepted as evidence that the author inherits with the blood a measure of the genius of his father—the keen and yet visionary eye, seeing all that is, and with it much more that is not visible, except to a shaping imagination, the tendency to weird conceptions, and to indulgence in hovering on the border line of the extranatural, a predilection to the abnormal in character. It is open to and has encountered severe criticism. The future fortune of Mr. Hawthorne as a writer will be looked for with more than ordinary interest. General Lew Wallace has surprised the world by a romance founded on the conquest of Mexico, entitled "The Fair God." It has received very high and almost unanimous praise in England. In this country, while it has no lack of readers and admirers, we presume, the leading organs of periodical criticism have been far less unanimous than contemporary English reviewers, and the disparaging estimates of it are very decided in tone. It is either lauded in the highest terms, or treated as of no value. "Brave Hearts," by a writer who assumes the name of "Robertson Gray," if not a first attempt, has unmistakable signs of immaturity in this style of art. But it has also such signs of power as will cause the next production of the author to be looked for with raised expectations. "A Chance Acquaintance," by W. D. Howells, shows his peculiar genius at its best. His penetrating but not unkindly insight into human nature, especially of the American variety and the species Bostonian, and his power of producing striking effects by

the most common materials, with his independence of the conventional types of fiction and their artificial requirements, give a delightful freshness to his creations. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale has given the world a novel, "Ups and Downs," and a shorter tale for Christmas, entitled, "In His Name." Both are stories with morals not disguised, yet not obtrusive. In neither is the author at his best, but the last comes the nearest to it than any of the intermediate terms of the series. It is a finely-conceived and well-told story, and the impression it leaves is altogether good. "Love in the Nineteenth Century," by Harriet W. Preston, does not demonstrate that love in this century differs essentially from love in any preceding century, or even, which is perhaps what was more distinctly in view, that the lover of this century is a new "development." The lovers in her story are very well drawn, and the book is or should be a success. "Work," by Mrs. L. M. Alcott, made a favorable impression, but its merits, though indisputable, are not such as to raise the author's already high and deserved reputation. "Arthur Bonnicastle," by Dr. J. G. Holland, if it depended for its appreciation on its purely literary merits, would not receive very high praise. But the moral tone and evident purpose of the author count much in his favor with a large portion of the public, among whom he may be said to have already secured an immense number not merely of admirers but of warm friends. "The Wetherel Affair," by J. W. DeForest, indicates larger and more matured power than his previous works. Some volumes of collected short stories deserve higher praise than can be given to many of the more ambitious attempts. Such are "Marjorie Daw, and Other People," by T. B. Aldrich, a unique and brilliant collection; "Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands, and Other Sketches," by Bret Harte, in which the author comes back to the scenes and themes of his earliest literary triumphs; and "Saxe Holm's Stories," productions of marked originality and power. "Oxley," by a writer under the name of "Lyndon," performs with striking success the difficult feat of bringing up her heroine from a childhood with abundant faults requiring correction, to become a representative of noble womanhood, besides playing off against her numerous characters that are also delicately discriminated from her and from each other. "The Mystery of Metropolisville," by Edward Eggleston, like other works by this popular author, though not very artistic in structure, is very entertaining. "Her Majesty the Queen," by J. Esten Cooke; "The Rose of Disentis," a translation from Zschokke, and the first of a series of his works proposed to be published; and "A Vagabond Heroine," by Mrs. Annie Edwards, are novels of more than average merit. The following titles represent gradations of merit and demerit, which we will not attempt to measure:

- Pemberton; or, One Hundred Years Ago. By Henry Peterson.
- Beechwood. A Novel. By Rebecca Ruter Springer.
- Man is Love. An American Story. By One Who Knows.
- Expiation. A Novel. By Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr.
- The Blount Family. By Rev. Theron Brown.
- Mystery of the Lodge. By Mary Dwinell Chellia.
- Margaret Worthington. By Katherine Provost.
- Treason at Home. A New Society Novel. By Mrs. Greenough.
- Six Nights with the Washingtonians, and other Temperance Tales. By T. S. Arthur.
- Six in All. By Virginia F. Townsend.
- Clifford Troup. By Mrs. Maria J. Westmoreland.
- Kenneth my King. By Miss Sallio A. Brock, of Virginia.
- On the Eve. By Ivan Turgenev.
- Chronicles of Sunset Mountain. By Mrs. A. E. Porter.
- The Marble Preacher. By Mrs. H. Steele Clark.
- Uncle Anthony. By M. J. Cummings.
- A Twofold Life. A Romance from the German of Wilhelmine von Hillern.
- Bart Ridgely. A Tale of Northern Ohio.
- The Mysterious Guest. By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy.
- Old Grips and Little Tid; or, Juvenile Benevolence. By Joseph Banvard, D. D.
- Clifford Troup. A Georgia Story. By Maria Jourdan Westmoreland.
- Lakeville; or, Substance and Shadow. By Mary Healy.
- Adventures of Kwei, the Chinese Girl. By Myra.
- Glen Elm; or, Life in the West. By Mrs. M. S. Robinson.
- The Mystery of Orcival. By Emile Gaberian. From the French.
- The Widow Lerouge. By the same.
- Against the World. By Jeanette B. Hadermann.
- Thirteen Good Stories. From "Old and New."
- Artiste. By Maria M. Grant.
- Lord Hope's Choice. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
- All for Love. By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy.
- Why She Refused Him. By Lorraine.
- Olive; or, One Year at the Nest. By Mrs. C. A. Munson.
- The Adopted Son of the Princess. By Rev. E. W. Jones.
- Cachet. By Mrs. M. J. B. Hamilton, of Georgia.
- Must it Be! A Romance. From the German of Carl Detlef. By M. S.
- They Met by Chance. A Society Novel. By Olive Lagan.
- A Brown-Stone Front. A Story of New York and Saratoga. By Chandos Fulton.
- Article 47. A Romance. From the French of Adolphe Belot. By James Furbish.
- Under the Surface. By Emma M. Connelly.
- Romain Kalbris, his Adventures on Sea and Shore. Translated from the French of Hector Malot. By Mrs. Julia McNair Wright.
- Driven from the Path. A Novel.
- The Cross of Berny. A Novel, written jointly by Mmes. Emile de Girardin, MM. Théophile Gautier, Jules Paulsen, and Méry. Translated from the French by Florence Fendall.
- Lynde Weiss. An Autobiography. By George H. Throop.
- Search after a Lost Heart. A Novel. By Leslie Van Rensselaer.
- Bellehood and Bondage. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
- Miriam Monfort. A Novel. By the author of "The Household of Bouverie."
- A Wonderful Woman. A Novel. By Mary Agnes Fleming.
- What can She Do! By the author of "Barriers Burned Away."
- A Good Match. By Amelia Perrier.
- A Great Lady. A Romance. From the German of Von Dewale.
- His Marriage-Vow. A Novel. By Mrs. Caroline Fairfield Corbin.
- A Man of Honor. By George Cary Eggleston.
- The Outlaw's Daughter; or, Adventures in the South. By Emerson Bennett.
- Jessamine. By Marion Harland.
- Put to the Test. A Novel. By Charles Chamberlain, Jr.
- The Portrait. A Romance of the Cuyahoga Valley. By A. G. Riddle.
- A Beautiful Fiend; or, Through the Fire. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.
- Old Fort Duquesne; or, Captain Jack, the Scout. An Historical Novel. With Copious Notes. By Charles McKnight.
- USEFUL ARTS.**—The line which divides works of science from treatises on the arts is not always easy to be drawn, the science of our time being made in so many ways to minister to the common wants of man. We note the following works of a technological character:
- Silver and Gold. An Account of the Mining and Metallurgical Industries of the United States, with Reference chiefly to the Precious Metals. By R. W. Raymond, Ph. D.
- Cottage Residences. By A. J. Downing. Containing a Revised List of Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, and the most Recent and the best-selected Fruit, with some account of the Newer Style of Gardens. By Henry Winthrop Sargent and Charles Downing. With many New Designs in Rural Architecture. By George E. Harney, Architect.
- Landscape Architecture, as applied to the Wants of the West. With an Essay on Forest Planting on the Great Plains. By H. W. T. Cleveland.
- A Treatise on the Strength of Bridges and Roofs. By Samuel H. Shreve, C. E.
- Treatise on the Theory of the Construction of Bridges and Roofs. By De Volson Wood.
- Steam and the Steam-Engine; Land, Marine, and Locomotive. By Henry Evers, LL. D.
- A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Paper in all its Branches. By Carl Hoffmann.
- The House-keeper and Health-keeper. By Catharine E. Beecher.
- Formulas and Tables for Architects and Engineers in calculating the Strains and Capacity of Structures of Iron and Wood. By F. Schumann, C. E. Illustrated with more than Three Hundred Diagrams designed and engraved by J. C. Lyons.
- An Outline of Ship-building, Theoretical and Practical. With Numerous Plates. By Theodore D. Wilson.
- Main Directions for acquiring the Art of Shooting on the Wing. By an old Game-keeper.
- Chimneys for Fireplaces, Furnaces, and Steam-Boilers. By R. Armstrong, C. E.
- Steam-Boiler Explosions. By Zerah Colburn.
- The Perfect Horse. By William H. H. Murray. With an Introduction by H. W. Beecher, and a Treatise on Agriculture and the Horse, by George B. Loring.
- Illustrated Book of Domestic Poultry. By Martin Doyle.
- Workshop Appliances: including Descriptions of the Gauging and Measuring Instruments, the Hand-cutting Tools, Lathes, Drilling, Planing, and other Machine Tools used by Engineers. By C. B. P. Shelley, C. E.
- LAW.**—Of works in general or international jurisprudence, special mention should be made of the publication of the Second Book of Mr. David Dudley Field's proposed "Code of International Law," which treats of war. While the adoption of this code by the civilized world is not to be hoped for, it will undoubtedly take a high place among American contributions to

the improvement of the law of nations. Another book, preserving the record of a memorable international discussion, is "The Argument at Geneva: a Complete Collection of the Forensic Discussions on the Part of the United States and Great Britain, before the Tribunal of Arbitration, under the Treaty of Washington, as published by Authority of the Government." A work for general students, but of value also to the law-student, is an "Introduction to Roman Law, in twelve Academical Lectures," by James Hadley, LL. D., with an Introduction by Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D. The extent and precision of Prof. Hadley's learning, and the felicity of his expositions, are favorably exhibited in this volume. Less thorough in treatment, but very effective in style, is "Church and State in the United States," written by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., LL. D., for the information of German statesmen and scholars. Of law-books, strictly so called, excluding the volumes of reported decisions, the following are noted:

The Law of Statutory Crimes. By Joel Prentiss Bishop.

The Law of Attachments. By Charles D. Drake, LL. D.

Telegraph Cases decided in the Courts of America, Great Britain, and Ireland. Edited by Charles Allen.

A Treatise on the Law of Injunctions. By J. L. High.

A Practical Treatise on the Law of Municipal Bonds. By W. N. Coler.

A Treatise on the Law of Judgments. By A. C. Freeman.

The Chancery Jurisdiction and Practice, according to Statutes and Decisions in the State of Illinois, from the Earliest Period to 1873. By Edward Judson Hill.

A Treatise on the Law of Personal Property. By James Schouler.

Leading and Select Cases on the Law of Trusts, with Extended Abstracts of other Important English and American Cases, illustrating the Various Principles pertaining to this Important Branch of the Law. With Numerous Notes and References, and a Full Report of the Great Case of the Covington & Lexington Railroad Company *vs.* R. B. Bowler's Heirs and Others. By Peter Zinn.

Dictionary of Overruled Cases. By Melville M. Bigelow.

MEDICINE.—A few works in this department, not including reprints and new editions, claim notice:

Mental Pathology. By Isaac Ray, M. D.

Dental Caries and its Causes. An Investigation into the Influence of Fungi on the Destruction of the Teeth. By Drs. Leber and Rottenstein. With Illustrations. Translated by Thomas H. Chandler, D. M. D., Professor in Harvard University.

Manual of Chemical Analysis, as applied to the Examination of Medicinal Chemicals. A Guide for the Determination of their Identity and Quality, and for the Detection of Impurities and Adulterations. By Frederick Hoffman, Ph. D.

Handbook of Medical Electricity. By Herbert Tibbitts, M. D.

The Passions in their Relations to Health and Disease. By Dr. X. Bourgeois. Translated from the French by Howard F. Damon, A. M.

Consumption, and its Treatment in all its Forms. By Dr. Carl Both.

Mineral Springs of North America. How to Reach and How to Use Them. By J. J. Moorman, M. D.

A Treatise on Diseases of the Tongue. With a

Number of Lithographic and other Illustrations. By W. Fricolic Clarke, M. D.

Pharmaceutical Lexicon. A Dictionary of Pharmaceutical Science. By Dr. H. V. Swerengan.

Contributions to Practical Surgery. By George W. Morris, M. D.

Digestion and Dyspepsia. A Complete Explanation of the Physiology of the Digestive Processes, with the Symptoms and Treatment of Dyspepsia and other Disorders of the Digestive Organs. By R. T. Trall, M. D.

The Cholera; its History, Cause, Symptoms, and Treatment. By Seth Pancoast, M. D.

Chemical Electro-Therapeutics, Medical and Surgical. By Allan McLane Hamilton, M. D.

The Cerebral Convolutions of Man, represented according to Original Observations, especially upon their Development in the Fetus. Intended for the Use of Physicians. By Alexander Ecker, Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the University at Freiburg, Baden. Translated by Robert T. Edes, M. D.

Victims of Ignorance; or, The Perils of Early Life. A Treatise on the Diseases and Deformities of Children. By George S. Stebbins, M. D.

Epidemic or Malignant Cholera. By Alfred Still, M. D.

A Report on the Cerebral Affections of Infancy, etc. By Edward Copeman, M. D.

The Proper Treatment of Children, Medical or Medicinal. Being the Annual Discourse before the Massachusetts Medical Society. By C. E. Buckingham, M. D.

Diseases of the Ear, including the Necessary Anatomy of the Organs. By A. D. Williams, M. D., of St. Louis.

TEXT-BOOKS.—The complaint has been made, with too much foundation in fact, that the production and introduction of school-books was a business in which success had very little relation to the merits of the books themselves. But, whether through the effect of criticism, or as a consequence of a gradual raising of the standard of teachers' qualifications, creating a demand for a better style of text-books, or from whatever cause, it is certain that a decided improvement in them is to be noticed. Among those recently published, mention should be made of Prof. Arnold Guyot's "Physical Geography," and of such elementary geographical works as "Our World," by Mary L. Hall; and "First Steps in Geography," by Theodore S. Fay; "English of the Fourteenth Century, illustrated by Notes Grammatical and Etymological, on Chaucer's Prologue and Knight's Tale," by Prof. S. H. Carpenter; the Rev. Dr. A. C. Kendrick's "Complete Edition of Xenophon's Anabasis, embracing a Full Vocabulary and Kiepert's Revised Map of the Route of the Ten Thousand;" the classical text-books of Messrs. J. H. & W. F. Allen and J. B. Greenough—"Select Orations of Cicero," Cicero "De Senectute," and "Shorter Course of Latin Prose, consisting of Selections from Caesar, Curtius, Nepos, and Sallust (Jugurtha), with Notes;" Cicero's "Tusculan Questions, with Notes," by Prof. Thomas Chase; "A Lexicon to Xenophon's Anabasis," by Alpheus Crosby; "A School Manual of English Etymology," by Epes Sargent; and "A Second Book of Botany," by Eliza A. Youmans. These and some others that might be specified, represent the ad-

vance that has been made, especially in books for the use of the higher schools. The following more indiscriminate list will still be found to include a considerable number of meritorious works:

A Short Course in Literature, English and American. By John S. Hart, LL. D.

Logical Book-keeping. By E. G. Folsom.

Blanks for Book-keeping. By E. G. Folsom.

Examinations of the Demonstrations of Davies's Legendre. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

Fourteen Weeks in Physiology. By J. D. Steele.

A Manual of Gesture; embracing a Complete System of Notation, together with the Principles of Interpretation, and Selections for Practice. With nearly One Hundred Figures. By A. M. Bacon.

The New System of Sword Exercise for the Army and Militia of the United States. Prepared by Order of the War Department. By Captain Matthew J. O'Rourke. With Fifty-six Illustrations, mostly taken from Photographs.

Text-Book of Physiology, General, Special, and Practical. By John Hughes Bennett, M. D.

M. T. Cicero De Officiis. By Prof. E. P. Crowell. Word Primer; A Beginner's Book in Oral and Written Spelling. By Wm. Swinton.

Dialogues and Dramas for Public and Private Exhibitions. By Prof. Lewis B. Munro.

Progressive Lessons in Drawing, with Familiar Instructions, designed for Schools. Fourteen Numbers. By Benjamin H. Coe.

Inventive Drawing. Synthetic Series. Manual for Teachers. By Prof. Hermann Krüsi. Also Drawing-Books.

Tables of Latin Suffixes and a List of Prefixes. With Illustrative Examples. By Amos M. Currier.

Manual of American Ideas. Designed as a Text-Book for Schools and Colleges. By C. T. Hopkins.

An Elementary Course in Free-Hand Geometrical Drawing. For Schools and for the Training of the Eye and Hand, destined to Mechanical Pursuits and Arts of Geometrical Designs; with Chapters on Lettering and Geometrical Symbolism. By S. Edward Warren.

Latin Pronunciation. By Walter Blair, A. M.

A Course of Philosophy. Embracing Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics. Designed as a Text-Book for the Use of Schools.

A Grammar of the Latin Language. By George E. Bartholomew.

Aids to the Study of the Classics.—Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War; accompanied with a Latin Ordo, and illustrated with English Notes Explanatory and Critical. By C. A.

French Pronunciation. By E. S. Joynes.

Synopsis of English Grammar. By Andrew J. Graham.

Elements of Logic. Translated from the Spanish of Rev. S. Balmes. By J. M. Spileasy, M. A.

Analytical Geometry. By William G. Peck, LL. D.

New Calculus. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

New Bourdon's Algebra. By Chas. Davies, LL. D. Vocabulary to Morris's Latin Grammar. By the Rev. Hall Harrison, M. A., and the Rev. R. A. Benton, M. A.

Latin Reader, adapted to Morris's Latin Grammar. By C. D. Morris.

A History of Greek and Roman Classical Literature. By the Rev. A. Lounge, C. S. C., Professor in Notre Dame University, Ind.

Elementary Algebra. By D. B. Hagar.

University Algebra. By Prof. Edward Olney.

The Electra of Sophocles. Edited by R. C. Jebb, A. M. Revised, with Additions, by R. H. Mather, Professor in Amherst College.

Elementary Chemistry. By Levy C. Croley, Ph. D. Oxford's Junior Speaker. A Collection of Exercises in Declamation, Recitation, and Representation. By William Oxford.

Oxford's Senior Speaker. By the same.

The School Stage: A New Collection of Juvenile Acting Plays for School and Home. By W. H. Venable.

New Normal Mental Arithmetic. By Prof. E. Brooks.

Select Orations of Cicero. With Explanatory Notes, for the Use of Schools. By Albert Harkness, LL. D.

Cicero's Select Orations. With a Latin Ordo and Notes. By C. A.

Teacher's Manual of Free-Hand Drawing and Designing. By Walter Smith.

A Manual of Practical Military Engineering, prepared for the Use of the Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy, and for Engineer Troops. Illustrated with 193 Woodcuts and Five Lithographed Plates. By Captain O. H. Ernst.

An Elementary Course of Civil Engineering. By D. H. Mahan. A new, revised edition, with large Additions and many new Plates. Edited by Prof. De Volson Wood.

Surveying and Navigation. With a Preliminary Treatise on Trigonometry and Mensuration. By A. Schuyler.

First Lessons in Grammar. Introduction to English Grammar. By Harriet S. Long.

Selections from Latin Classic Authors: Quintus Curtius, Ovid, Cicero De Senectute and De Amicitia. With Notes and a Vocabulary. By Francis Gardner, Head Master, A. M. Gay and A. H. Buch, Masters, in the Boston Latin School.

The Grammar-School Speller. By Prof. B. F. Tweed.

The Galvanometer and its Uses. A Manual for Electricians and Students, with Illustrations. By C. H. Haskins.

The Shortest Road to German. By F. L. O. Roehrig, Professor in Cornell University.

A Practical Course with the French Language, on Woodbury's Plan with the German. By Louis A. Langueheller, LL. D., and H. M. Monsanto, A. M.

A Latin Gradual, to accompany the Author's Latin Grammar. By G. R. Bartholomew.

Saunders's New System of Latin Paradigms, with a Synopsis of Declensions.

Latin Grammar: A Compendious Manual for Schools and Colleges. By Henry M. Bruns, LL. D., Professor in the College of Charleston, S. C.

Youth's Book on the Mind. Embracing the Outlines of the Intellect, the Sensibilities, and the Will. Introductory to the Study of Mental Philosophy. By Cyril Pearl. With Questions, by J. N. Murdock, D. D.

Elementary German Reader. By Prof. James H. Worman.

Manual of Elocution. Embracing the Philosophy of Elocution. By C. P. Bronson, M. D. Edited by Mrs. Laura M. Bronson.

An Elementary French Grammar. By J. G. Keetels.

Elements of Logarithms. By James Mill Pierce, Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University.

Language Lessons. An Introductory Grammar and Composition for Intermediate and Grammar Grades. By William Swinton.

Familiar Lessons in Botany. By Mrs. M. J. Young.

Questions on the History and Geography of Greece. Suitable for Schools and Academies, and adapted for Students preparing for Harvard College. By J. F. Tufts, A. B.

A Course in Descriptive Geometry. For the Use of Colleges and Scientific Schools. With an Appendix, containing Stereoscopic Views of the Solutions in Space of the Principal Problems. By William Watson, Ph. D., A. A. S.

JUVENILE BOOKS.—When we turn from school-books to books of moral instruction, and of entertainment for the young, it may be said also of these, that an improvement in

their character is perceptible. There are not wanting, in the multitude that issue from the press, those, and too many of them, that have no higher use than to amuse for the time, leaving behind them nothing valuable in the memory or in the effect produced. But the increasing number of books having a higher aim, and that show conscientious work, raises the average of the whole class. The old favorites continue to write, and with undiminished acceptableness. J. T. Trowbridge follows up his "Jack Hazard" series with "Doing His Best," with the promise of more of the same kind. Mrs. A. M. Diaz continues her inimitable "William Henry" series with "Lucy Maria." Those who had been captivated with "What Katy Did," were prepared to welcome warmly "What Katy Did at School." Miss Alcott continues to demonstrate the immense capacity of "Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag," a third sample of its contents being produced, with the title "Cupid and Chow-chow," and other stories. Mrs. Whitney's "Other Girls" will make as many friends as their predecessors. Mr. J. S. C. Abbott's "Pioneers and Patriots" series has been growing. We have "De Soto, the Discoverer of the Mississippi," "Peter Stuyvesant, and the Early Settlement of New York," and "Christopher Carson, commonly called Kit Carson." "Northern Lights; Tales from the Swedish and Finnish," translated by Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown, deserves a place next to the volumes of Hans Christian Andersen. "Oliver Optic" has shown his usual fertility, and C. A. Stephens, in his "Camping Out" series, makes friends with a multitude of boys. A second part of Gail Hamilton's "Child Life" fully sustains the impression of the first. Two books, both of great merit, have nearly coincident titles: "Bec's Bedtime, and other Stories," by Mrs. S. C. Halliwell, and "Bedtime Stories," by Louise Chandler Moulton. "Matt's Follies," by Mary N. Prescott, almost deserve a harsher name and severer dealing than the volume so entitled metes out; and "Trotty's Wedding Tour, and Story-book," make amusement of matters that are no jest; the "Other Stories" of each volume are excellent. "Santa Claus Land," by Amanda M. Douglas, realizes skillfully the ideal of the children's saint. "Black Diamonds, or, The Curiosities of Coal," by the Rev. Sidney Dyer, imparts information in an engaging way. And Mr. Henry M. Stanley, whose discovery of Livingstone furnished material for an extensive work of travel, has utilized his observations in a tale of exciting adventure for boys, entitled "My Kalulu, Prince, King, and Slave," in which African wars and the slave-trade are forcibly depicted. Without further discrimination, we add the following titles:

Marcus Blair, a Story of the Earlier Times. By Caleb E. Wright.

John Godsoe's Legacy. By Elijah Kellogg.

The Turning of the Tide; or, Redcliffe Rich and his Patient. By the same.

A Stout Heart; or, The Student from over the Sea. By the same.

Broken Fetters. By the author of "Evening Rest."

Kitty Kent's Troubles. By Julia A. Eastman.

Inlets and Outlets. By Rev. C. A. Smith, D. D.

Jessie's Work; or, Faithfulness in Little Things. A Story for Girls. By Mary E. Shipley.

Story of the Nile. Travels and Adventures in Arabia and Abyssinia.

Eyes and Ears Abroad; or, What a Pastor Saw and Heard for His Sunday-School Children. By Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D.

Youth's Illuminated Bible History; or, Half Hours in Bible Lands. With nearly 100 Engravings on Wood, and 48 Illuminated Pictures. By Rev. P. C. Headley, 2 vols.

Jessie's Work; or, Faithfulness in Little Things. By Mary E. Shipley.

Aunt Elsie's Posts. By Jane D. Chaplin.

Try and Trust; or, The Story of a Bound Boy. By Horatio Alger, Jr.

Little Grandfather. By Sophie May.

Sunny Days Abroad. By C. C. J. Dyer.

Winnifred; or, After Many Days. By Lucy Ellen Guernsey.

Uncle Joe's Story. By Madame R. Bolle. Translated from the French.

Drawing for Little Folks; or, First Lessons for the Nursery. With Instructions.

The Fisherman's Daughter. By Hendrick Conscience. (Translated.)

The Amulet. By the same.

Only a Pin! An Instructive Moral Story. By J. T. de Saint-Germaine. Translated from the French by P. S.

Little Karin. By Madame Marie Sophie Schwartz. Translated from the Original Manuscript by Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown.

Lionel's Courage. By Rev. Daniel Wise.

Golden Lines.

Rhoda's Education; or, Too Much of a Good Thing. By Lucy Ellen Guernsey.

Agnes Fairfield; or, The Triumph of Faith. By C. F. Higginson.

Work, Play, and Profit; or, Gardening for Young Folks, explained in a Story for Boys and Girls. By Anna M. Hyde.

Eighty Years Ashore and Afloat; or, Adventures of Uncle Jethro. By E. C. Cornell.

The Record of a Happy Life. Being Memorials of Franklin Whittall Smith, a Student of Princeton College. By his Mother.

Petite; or, The Story of a Child's Life. By Mrs. R. M. Bray.

Grandma Crosby's Household. By Ella Farman.

Wonders near Home.

African Adventure and Adventurers. Edited by Rev. G. T. Day, D. D.

Lame Felix. A Book for Boys. By Charles Bruce.

Helen Egerton; or, For Conscience' Sake. By Maria Cozinski.

Home Picture-Book. 80 Illustrations.

Old Merry's Travels on the Continent.

Peter's Strange Story.

My Mates and I.

American Girl's Book; or, Occupation for Play Hours.

The Son of the Organ-Grinder. By Mme. Marie Sophie Schwartz. Translated from the Swedish, by the same.

Shoshie, the Hindoo Zenana Teacher. By Mrs. Harriette G. Brittan.

Little Wavie, the Foundling of Glenderg.

Claribel; or, Rest at Last. By Lucy Ellen Guernsey.

Lady Green-Satin and her Maid Rosette; or, The True History of Jean Paul and his Little White Mice. Translated from the French of Martineau des Chesnez.

- How Marjorie Watched. By Miss Washington.
 Young Life. By Mrs. Sarah A. Mather.
 Millie Lee. By Mrs. A. E. Porter.
 Little Mother. By the author of "Little Rosy's Travels."
 Our Western Home. A Story from Life. By the author of "Daniel Tracy's Store."
 Little Camp; or, Eagle Hill. By the author of "The Wide, Wide World."
 Good Work. By Mary Dwinell Chellis.
 St. Augustine's Ladder. By Annette L. Noble.
 The Yoke and the Burden. By Clara Kennett.
 The Three Judges. By J. P. Warren, D. D.
 Nix's Offering. By the author of "Grace Courtney."
 Birdie and his Fairy Friends. A Book for Little Children. By Margaret T. Canby.
 The Mask Lifted. By Rev. J. L. Pratt.
 Stories about Nellie. By Mrs. S. E. Davies, 6 vols., 108 Illustrations.
 Gypsy in New York. By Josephine Pollard.
 Nat and his Chum; or, The Friendly Rivals. By the Rev. D. Wise, D. D.
 Giles's Minority. By Eleanor Grace O'Reilly.
 Right at Last. By Mrs. Harriet M. Davidson.
 An Office of Devotion for Use in Schools. Compiled and edited by Bishop Cox.
 Alice Porter. By the author of "High Mountain apart."
 Home Nook; or, The Crown of Duty. By Amanda M. Douglas.
 Seven Historic Ages. Talks about Kings, Queens, and Barbarians. By Arthur Gilman, M. A.
 Miss Whistledom. By Sophie May.
 Little Marjory. By Mrs. M. E. Miller.
 Thwarted; or, Ducks' Eggs in a Hen's Nest. A Christmas Story. By Florence Montgomery.
 Under the Evergreens; or, a Night with St. Nicholas. By Rev. George C. Lorimer.
 Bound to Rise; or, how Harry Walton Rose in the World. By Horatio Alger, Jr.
 Stories of a Grandfather about American History. By N. S. Dodge.

MISCELLANEOUS. Of books on the fine arts, and illustrated gift-books, there was less than the usual supply. Not a few of the works enumerated under the head of science, travels, etc., are illustrated, some of them very finely. An exquisite book in every particular of book-making is Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream," with illustrations by Alfred Fredericks. The artist was most successful in the work that might have seemed most difficult—depicting the fairy scenes—so as to give visible expression to sentiments so ethereal as no words but Shakespeare's have the magic to suggest. The following list includes a few works on art, on artists, and books artistically illustrated:

- Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, and their Works. A Handbook. By Clara Erskine Clements. With Illustrations.
 The Breughel Brothers. An Art Romance, translated from the German by G. H. Lodge, A. M., M. D. With Illustrations by Hannibal Billings.
 The Early Coins of America, and the Laws governing their Issue. Comprising also Descriptions of the Washington Pieces, the Anglo-American Tokens, many Pieces of Unknown Origin, of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, and the First Patterns of the United States Mint. By Sylvester S. Crosby. Part I. Illustrated by the Heliotype Process.
 A Biographical History of the Fine Arts, being Memoirs of the Lives and Works of Eminent Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Architects, from the

- Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By S. Spooner, M. D. Fifth edition, with Supplement.
 Queens of American Society. By Mrs. E. F. Ellet. With Portraits.
 The Hay-Fever, illustrated in Twenty-four Drawings. By Augustus Hoppin.
 Church Architecture: Plans, Elevations, and Views of Twenty-one Churches and Two School-houses. Photo-lithographed from Original Drawings. With numerous Illustrations, showing Details, etc. By Frederick Clarke Withers.
 Child Life in Prose. Edited by J. G. Whittier. Profusely illustrated.
 Ballads for Little Folk. By Alice and Phoebe Cary. Illustrated.
 Little People of God, and what the Poets have said of them. With an Original Poem, by J. G. Whittier. Edited by Mrs. G. L. Austin. With Illustrations by Fredericks.
 Historic Fields and Mansions of Middlesex (Mass.). By Samuel A. Drake. With Twenty-one Full-page Heliotype Illustrations, and Thirty-eight Woodcuts.
 The Proud Miss Macbride. By John G. Saxe. Illustrated by Augustus Hoppin.
 The Courtin'. By J. R. Lowell. Silhouette Illustrations by Winslow Homer.
 Diamonds and Precious Stones. By Paul Dieulaufait.
 Grammar of Painting and Engraving. By Charles Blanc. Translated by Kate Newell Doggett.
- In this connection should be named books intended for presentation, in which the ornamentation consists in perfection of typography and binding. Such are "Heaven in Song; comprising the Best Poems of All Ages on the Better Land," edited by Henry C. Fish, D. D., and "Songs of the Soul, gathered from Many Lands and Ages," by S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D.—both choice in their contents and elegant in their externals. The sport of angling may be said to be on the border between the fine and the useful arts. "The Fishing Tourist, Angler's Guide, and Reference Book," by Charles Hallock, is at least written with the enthusiasm of the artist, combined with the painstaking exactness of an economist.
- One of those books, which one counts among literary labor-saving devices, is furnished in "A New Dictionary of Poetic Quotations, covering the Entire Field of British and American Poetry, from the Time of Chaucer to the Present Day, with a Variety of Useful Indexes," by S. Austin Allibone, L.L.D. A work with information enough to make an excellent manual, were it only well-digested and arranged, is "Protection against Fire," by Joseph Bird. The titles following represent an immense unclassified variety:
- The Home: Where it Should Be, and What to Put in It. By F. R. Stockton.
 One Law in Nature. By Captain H. M. Lazello, U. S. A.
 The Case of Ireland stated in Reply to Mr. Froude. By the Very Rev. T. H. Burke, O. P.
 Modern Diabolism, commonly called Modern Spiritualism, with New Theories of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Sound.
 Law Students and Lawyers. The Philosophy of Political Parties, and Other Subjects. Eight Lectures delivered before the Law Department of Howard University. By A. G. Riddle.
 A Genealogical and Chronological Chart of the

Rulers of England, Scotland, France, Germany, and Spain. By C. S. Halsey.

Wanderings of a Vagabond. An Autobiography, containing a History of Racing and Trotting, and also a History of Gambling; with an Exposition of Sharps and their Various Frauds practised under the Cloak of Gambling. By John Morris.

What Woman Should Know. A Woman's Book about Women. By Mrs. E. B. Duffy.

Motherly Talks with Young House-keepers. By Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

Miss Leslie's New Cook-Book. A Manual of Domestic Cookery in all its Branches.

A New Banking System. By Lysander Spooner.

The Regulation of All Railroads through the State-Ownership of One. By Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

Memorial of Horace Greeley, with Portrait and Illustrations.

Education in Japan. A Series of Letters addressed by Prominent Americans to Arinori Mori, Japanese Minister.

A Handbook of Hardy Trees, Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants. . . . With Cultural Details, etc., based on the French work of Decaisne and Naudin. By W. B. Helmsley. With an Introduction by Edward S. Rand, Jr.

An Essay toward an Indian Bibliography. By Thomas W. Field.

A Series of Letters to a Young Married Couple. By Julia C. R. Dorr.

The Hereafter. A Scientific, Phenomenal, and Biblical Demonstration of a Future Life. By Daniel W. Hull.

Which: Spiritualism or Christianity? A Friendly Correspondence between Moses Hull, Spiritualist, and W. F. Parker, Christian.

Quiddities of an Alaskan Trip. By W. H. Bell, Captain C. S., U. S. A.

The Sportsman's Club in the Saddle. By Harry Castlemon. The first of "The Sportsman's Club Series."

One Thousand and One Mistakes corrected. By W. H. Larrabee.

Good Morals and Gentle Manners. By Alex. M. Gow.

High Art: Pictures from the Poets. From the Brush of Louis A. Roberts; and Sport, in Brief Chapters from the Quill of Ikabod Izak.

Behind the Scenes in Washington; being an Account of the Crédit Mobilier Investigation, Rings, Political Intrigues, etc. By Edward Winslow Martin.

The Irish Race. By Rev. Aug. J. Thébaud, S. J.

True Success in Life. By Ray Palmer, D. D.

Men and Memories of San Francisco in the Spring of '50. By T. A. Barry and B. A. Patton.

Political Portraits. By an Eminent Journalist.

Fifty Years in a Maryland Kitchen. By Mrs. B. C. Howard.

The Virginia Housewife, or Methodical Cook. By Mrs. Mary Randolph.

On Hare's Plan of Proportional Representation. By a Yale Graduate.

Marriage—As It Is and as It Should Be. By J. O. Barrett.

Thinkers and Thinking. By J. E. Garretson, M. D.

Hand-Book of English Synonyms, and Proverbs and Phrases, from the Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, with Tables of Weights and Measures, etc.

The Spider and the Fly; or, Tricks, Traps, and Pitfalls of City Life.

The Amateur Journalist's Companion. By Frank Cropper.

Pigeon Cove and Vicinity. By Henry C. Leonard. Sketches of Irish Soldiers in Every Land. By Colonel James E. McGee.

The Young Housewife's Counselor and Friend. By Mrs. Mary Mason.

Sparkles from Saratoga. By Sophie Sparkle. Presbyterian Cook-Book, compiled by the Ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, Dayton, O.

My Satchel and I; or, Literature on Foot. By Ikabod Izak.

Six Months under the Red Cross, with the French Army. By George Halstead Bryland, M. D.

Ocean's Story; or, Triumphs of Thirty Centuries. By F. B. Goodrich and E. Howland.

The Bazar-Book of Health.

American Railroad Manual, for the United States and the Dominion. Containing Full Particulars of the Mileage, Capital Stock, Bonded Debt, Equipments, Earnings, Expenses, and other Statistics of Railroads as now built, and in Process of Construction. Compiled and edited by Edward Vernon.

The Dew of Youth. Lectures to Young Men and Young Women. By the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

At Our Best. By Sumner Ellis.

The Sundry Grab. A Complete History of the Great Congressional Theft of \$1,250,000. With the Yeas and Nays in both Houses, a Sketch of the Debates, and a Review of the Apologies. By W. S. Robinson.

Politics and Mysteries of Life Insurance. By Elizer Wright, Late Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.

Course of English Reading. By J. A. Spencer.

The Best Reading. New edition, with Additions. Put to the Test. By Charles Chamberlain, Jr.

Liberty and Law under Federative Government.

By Britton A. Hill.

Mission of the North American People, Geological, Social, and Political. By William Gilpin, late Governor of Colorado.

Monopolies and the People. By D. C. Cloud, Muscatine, Iowa.

Irish Emigration to the United States: What it has been, and what it is. Facts and Reflections, especially addressed to Irish People intending to emigrate from their Native Land; and to those living in the Large Cities of Great Britain and of the United States. By the Rev. Stephen Byrne, O. S. D.

The Alchemy of Happiness. By Mohammed Al Ghazzali, the Mohammedan Philosopher. Translated from the Turkish by Henry A. Holmes, Librarian of the [New York] State Library.

Education Abroad, and other Papers. By Birdsey Grant Northrop, LL. D.

Technical Education; What it is, and what American Schools should Teach. An Essay based on an Examination of Methods and Results of Technical Education in Europe, as shown by Official Reports. By Charles B. Stetson.

Singular Surnames. Collected by the Late Edward D. Ingraham. Edited by William Duane.

The Prostrate State; or, South Carolina under Negro Government. By James S. Pike.

Ten-Minute Talks on All Sorts of Topics. By Elihu Burritt. With an Autobiography of the Author.

Our Currency. What it is, and what it should be. By John G. Drew.

What to Wear. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Memories of Many Men and of Some Women, being Personal Recollections of Emperors, Kings, Queens, Princes, Presidents, Statesmen, Authors, and Artists, at Home and Abroad, during the Last Thirty Years. By Munnell B. Field.

What Shall We Do To-Night? or, Social Amusements for Evening Parties. By Leger D. Mayne.

REPRINTS.—Many republications of English books are not reprints. From various causes the manufacture of cheap books in England is carried on not only for England but for the United States and the colonies. In mentioning some of the more important English works republished here, we make no attempt to distinguish the mode of reproduction, more espe-

cially as the causes of the present state of things may be presumed to be only temporary.

In fiction, scarcely any thing worthy of note appears on the other side which is not at once laid before American readers. The posthumously published novel of Lord Lytton, "Kenelm Chillingly," Fargeon's "London's Heart," and "Golden Grain," F. W. Robertson's tales, especially "Little Kate Kirby," Miss Thackeray's masterpiece, "Old Kensington," "Johannes Olaf" (a translation from the German), "Hero Carthew," by Louisa Parr (a very fresh creation), are among the more important. The visit of Wilkie Collins to this country naturally gave an impetus to the sale of his novels. Two or more editions were started nearly at the same time; one of them under his own sanction, and dedicated to the American people. Rhoda Broughton has her admirers in this country. Her last is entitled "Nancy." Mention should be made of Mrs. Oliphant's "May;" of "Galana, or, The Beggars," by De Liefde (translated); of "The Fair Saxon," by Justin McCarthy; of "Madeleine," by Julia Kavanagh, and of translations from Turgenev, Oberulier, Freytag, and other German authors. The standard British novelists, Scott, Dickens, etc., continue to be published in all shapes. The "Pickwick Papers" have been illustrated by our American caricaturist, Thomas Nast.

Perhaps the department most largely represented among us by English authors is that of Science and Philosophy. Such works as Herbert Spencer's "Psychology" and "Study of Social Science;" Tyndall's "Lectures on Light;" Bagehot's "English Constitution," "Lombard Street," and "Physics and Politics;" Deschanel's "Natural Philosophy;" Helmholtz's "Popular Science Lectures;" the "Critiques and Addresses" of Huxley; Bain's "The Body and Mind;" Figuier's "The Ocean World," and "Reptiles and Birds;" Wm. Thompson's "The Depth of the Sea;" Hooker's "General System of Descriptive Botany;" Lyell's "Antiquity of Man," 4th edition; and R. A. Proctor's "Half-Hours with the Telescope," and "The Moon."

In Poetry, the most noticeable works were Browning's "Red Cotton Nightcap Country," and the anonymous but remarkable "White Rose and Red." In Biography, several works of unusual importance came to us; the autobiographies of John Stuart Mill and of Mrs. Somerville; a second volume of Forster's Life of Dickens; "The Story of Goethe's Life," by G. H. Lewes; "The Oxford Methodists," by Tyerman; Hare's "Records of a Quiet Life;" Lord Houghton's "Monographs, Personal and Social;" Morley's "Rousseau," and Thomas Hughes's charming "Memoir of a Brother." Of Essays, a notable volume is "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," by James Fitzjames Stephen. The "Enigmas of Life," and "Literary and Social Judgments," by W. R. Greg, have won the attention of thoughtful readers.

"The Intellectual Life," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, has been well received.

In Theology, the greatest sensation was made by Dr. Matthew's "Literature and Dogma." A volume of Essays on the Revision of the Authorized Version of the New Testament, by Prof. Lightfoot, Archbishop Trench and Bishop Ellicott, has been issued, with an Introduction by Dr. Schaff. Other works of interest are, Dean Stanley's "Sermons and Travels in the East;" Prof. G. Rawlinson's "Historical Illustrations of the Old Testament;" Dean Howson, on "The Character of St. Paul;" the successive volumes of "The Speaker's Commentary;" the Rev. J. R. F. Eaton's Bampton Lectures, on "The Permanence of Christianity;" the Boyle Lectures on "Moral Difficulties of the Bible," by the Rev. J. A. Hessey, D. O. L.; the volume of the Christian Evidence Society's Lectures, entitled "Faith and Free Thought," with an Introduction by the late Bishop Wilberforce, and "Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects," by Henry Edward Manning, Archbishop of Westminster.

Under the head of Travels, appeared "The Land of Moab," by Canon Tristram; an admirable view of China, entitled "The Foreigner in Far Cathay," by W. H. Medhurst; "Old Rome and New Italy," by Castelar; Taine's "Tour through the Pyrenees;" H. Blackburn's pleasant volumes, "Normandy Picturesque," and "Artists and Arabs;" and a sumptuous volume, "Japan and the Japanese," by Aimé Humbert, Envoy Extraordinary of the Swiss Confederation, translated from the French by Miss Cashel Hoey, with numerous illustrations. A work of more than ordinary interest is "French Home Life," a volume of essays reprinted from *Blackwood's Magazine*.

The series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" is continued, and it would be possible, if it were worth while, to make a long list of miscellaneous and juvenile works which, in the absence of any law of copyright for the benefit of foreign authors, are reproduced here in endless succession. But it is believed that an increasing proportion of the reading of Americans is in the productions of American authors, who, in turn, are finding every year more readers in the mother-country. This growing reciprocity of interest in each other's literature is a bond of peace between the best minds of the two nations, and so, it may be hoped, between the nations themselves.

LITERATURE, CONTINENTAL, IN 1873. The movements in Continental literature in 1873 will be seen by the following extracts from the correspondence of the London *Athenæum*:

BELGIUM.—This country, which escaped almost by a miracle the calamities of the Franco-German War, now understands better than ever the value of her national independence. An important publication, which appeared early in 1873, proves her confidence in the present, and her faith in the future. The

"*Patria Belgica*," published under the direction of Prof. Van Bommel, is a great national encyclopædia; the articles have been written by distinguished professors of the different subjects. The history of Belgium is there retraced from the beginning, and her actual situation is shown, physically and materially, politically and socially, morally and intellectually. The first portion, entitled "*Belgique Physique*" (the last numbers of which have just appeared), treats of the questions which relate to the climate, to the animals, plants, and the rural economy of the country. The "*Patria Belgica*" is not only a work well calculated to strengthen national feeling in Belgium, but foreigners also will find in it a standard work of reference.

In the domain of literature properly so called, we must draw attention to several well-written works, such as "*Morsures Féminies*," by Émile Leclercq, an author of realistic novels, who is full of originality; "*Contes Flamands et Wallons*," by Cam. Lemonnier; "*Romans et Nouvelles*," by Caroline Gravière; and some graceful sketches of life and manners in Brussels, that proceed from the pen of M. H. Pergameni. The works of Auguste Hock, who is a charming story-teller, contain a curious study of popular beliefs and superstitions, a picture of old Liège, and the history of a family through several generations.

Dramatic literature has produced the comedies in verse and prose of Romberg and of Delmotte; "*L'Échéance*," by Stoumon, and "*Les Terreurs de M. Duplessis*," by Hennequin, the witty author of the Vaudeville "*Les Trois Chapeaux*," which had such success in Paris and in Brussels. "*La Mère de Rubens*" must also be mentioned; it is a prize drama by Charles Potvin, the best living poet of our French literature. This same author has written an original book, entitled "*La Corruption Littéraire en France*," in which he analyzes the decline of French manners as shown by its contemporary literature, and he passes judgment upon French writers, great and small, with remarkable clearness and firmness. Alfred Michiels continues the publication of the new edition, of his "*Histoire de la Peinture Flamande*," a most attractive work, which unites imagination with erudition.

In history the year 1873 has furnished a handsome contingent of works. Théodore Juste has published a book on "*Guillaume le Taciturne*," remarkable for careful study of authorities, and for well-weighed and sagacious conclusions. The same historian has also written an interesting biography of "*Lord Palmerston*," who Juste rightly places among the founders and sincere friends of Belgium. "*Le Règne de Marie Thérèse dans les Pays-Bas Autrichiens*," by Ch. Piot, is a conscientious work. F. Hénaut has given a third edition of his excellent "*Histoire du Pays de Liège*," that curious episcopal principality, which existed up to the close of the last cen-

tury, and was so noted for its frequent popular tumults and its popular liberties. In a small work, entitled "*Etude sur les Origines Féodales*," P. A. F. Gérard sustains, with much talent and learning, his favorite paradox, according to which the origin of feudalism must be sought for in Roman institutions rather than in the organization of the German conquerors. E. Reusens, professor in the Catholic University at Louvain, has published his *Éléments d'Archéologie Chrétienne*. In this work he traces the history of religious architecture, of ecclesiastical furniture and sacred iconography (images and pictures), from the catacombs of Rome, to the period of the Renaissance. Among works on history, we may include two political pamphlets, one of them "*Le Prince de Bismarck et l'Entrevue des trois Empereurs*," by A. Deschamps, Minister of State, and one of the heads of the old Conservative party. The other pamphlet, "*Le Parti Clérical en Belgique*," is by Émile de Laveleye, who has also published an elaborate treatise, entitled "*Des Causes Actuelles de la Guerre en Europe et de l'Arbitrage International*."

In the domain of philosophical science, we must give the first place to "*Enseignement et Philosophie*," by G. Tiberghien, professor at the University of Brussels. A small, unpretending, but very curious work is the "*Notice sur les Installations des Charbonages du Hazard*," by Léon d'Andrimont, who is one of the most devoted of Belgians to all the institutions which have for their aim the elevation of working-men. It contains most interesting details about the vast Hôtel-Louise, where two hundred men lodge, belonging to the Colliery of Le Hazard at Micheroux (Liège).

Three volumes of travels deserve to be mentioned: they are "*Sahara et Laponie*," by Goblet d'Alviella, who possesses descriptive power, and has made the most of the effective contrast offered by the two countries which he has explored; "*Voyages aux Montagnes rocheuses*," by the Flemish Jesuit, De Smet, who gives an account of his residence in the midst of the Indian tribes of Oregon (U. S.); and "*Voyage de Bruxelles en Mongolie*," published in the name of the Catholic Missionary Congregation of Scheutveld, Brussels.

In juristic literature, we must notice the "*Commentaire législatif et doctrinal sur les titres du Code relatifs à la lettre de change, et au billet à ordre*," by Ernest Waelbroeck. But especially we must call attention to the second volume of the "*Ancien Droit Belgique; ou, Précis analytique des Lois et Coutumes observées avant le Code civil*," by the late Eugène Defacqz. It is in truth a masterpiece of historical erudition and judicial perspicuity. The learned Prof. Laurant continues to publish his volumes of civil law, which will probably be the most profound and precise philosophical treatise on French law that has ever appeared.

Hendrik Conscience, the fertile novelist, continues to charm the Flemish public. In this branch of literature, we must not omit the latest works of Mistress Courtmans, and of Alb. Van den Abello, Van der Cruyssen, Dodd, Jan Boucherij, and V. de Veen. It must be owned, however, that no romance of transcendent merit has appeared in 1873.

The firm of Brockhaus, of Leipsic, have begun to publish a "Nederlandsche Bibliotheek," as a continuation of the principal literary collections of Europe, which have been already issued by this house. This enterprise is placed under the intelligent direction of the philologist Heromans, professor at the University of Ghent, and of the poet Emanuel Hiel. The two oldest and most important annuals, the "Jaarboekje" ("Annual of Poetry and Prose"), edited for the last forty years by the venerable poet Rens, and the "Studenten-Almanak" ("Almanac for Flemish and Dutch Students"), which is edited by the students of the University of Ghent, have this year both thoroughly kept up their old reputation.

In the domain of literary history, there is an important Essay by Max Rooses, upon the Niebelungen and the song of the Edda. The book called "De Zuid-nederlandsche schrijvers van het tijdstip der fransche overheersching," by J. O. Devigne, is a very curious picture of Flemish literature during the period of the union of Belgium with France (1794-1814).

The "Willems-Fonds," of Ghent, has this year issued an excellent Annual ("Jaarboek"), and has begun to publish the select works of Jan Frans Willems, the founder of the society, who is justly considered as the father of the Flemish movement. He was the first who inaugurated a courageous protest against the violent fancy of the Flemings for the French language after 1830; he was then a learned man and had distinguished himself in literature; his writings throw a new light upon the intellectual movement in Flanders at the period of the erection of Belgium into a kingdom.

Several Flemish works of great importance in an historical point of view have appeared in 1873. Ferd. van der Haeghen, the learned librarian of the University of Ghent, has printed the second volume of the unpublished chronicle of Marons van Vaernewijk, "Van die beroerlike tijden in die Nederlanden, 1566-1568." The author of it was contemporary with the religious troubles of the sixteenth century in Flanders, and he belonged to the Catholic party. In this chronicle he relates the effect produced by the excesses of the Iconoclasts, and traces a startling picture of the severities of the Catholic reaction. His impartiality, his frank simplicity, and his geniality, render his chronicle an invaluable document. Another publication, scarcely less important, is the first volume of the financial accounts of the city of Ghent during the administration of Jacques van Artevelde, "Rekeningen der stad Gent.—Tijdvak van Jacob

van Artevelde, 1336-1349." This edition is published under the auspices of the old Literary Society of Ghent devoted to Netherland History and Literature, which is named "De taal is gansch het volk" ("The Speech is the People"). This publication is directed by four eminently learned men, P. A. Lentz, Nap. de Pauw, Max Rooses, and Julius Vuylsteke. The last-named author has written a little work on this occasion, which is much thought of by those specially interested in the subject: it is called "Eenige bijzonderheden over de Artevelde in de 14^e eeuw" ("Some Unpublished Details about the Artevelde in the Fourteenth Century"). The author displays learning and independence of thought.

DENMARK.—The books to be mentioned are not numerous. Public attention has been occupied by the warfare carried on with astonishing hatred in pamphlets and papers between the two parties, the peasants and the "national-liberals." The socialists, too, have caused a good deal of writing, and so has the Grundtvig Church party, especial excitement being occasioned by a forgery, a falsified text of Luther's catechism. I need not dwell on all this. Foreigners wanting information should consult a recent important German publication, by A. Strodtmann, "Intellectual Life in Denmark: Art, Literature, Politics, Journalism; '73," which is, in spite of some mistakes, and hyperbolic praise of works of literature and art, the most instructive and interesting work by any foreigner on Danish affairs. In the predominating "northern," "Scandinavian," "national" tendencies, a partial change seems taking place. A reaction appears to be already setting in against the present Norwegian school of poetry, which was first brought in vogue (though really little adapted to Danish taste) by Copenhagen critics (Cl. Petersen, etc.), and which had previously been unpopular even in Norway. The spell has been broken by Björnson himself, who has exasperated the Copenhagen public by telling it unpalatable political truths; and Ibsen's last work, "Emperor and Galilean," although eagerly bought, and of a piece with others of his, certainly is read with general feelings of disappointment.

Poetry can this year boast of only one notable production—a lyrical drama, by a very young poet, of German extraction, E. v. der Recke, "Bertran de Born," excelling in polished elegance and theatrical effect, and not devoid of genuine poetic force, although the number of noble and chivalrous traits is perhaps a little unmeasured. In novels, orthodoxy is gaining ground, but cannot avoid snobbishness. H. F. Ewald (best known through the respectable but heavy "historical" novel, "The Scottish Lady of Thjele"), has issued a story, "Agatha," which is a solemn warning to all the young ladies of Denmark against marrying any freethinker, enforced by the sad story of Agatha.

The chief literary achievement of the year is G. Brandes's "Great Currents of Literature in the Nineteenth Century," Second part, "On the Romantic School in Germany." The school is not treated in a flattering way, yet this volume, like the first, has in Germany found the most friendly reception. The posthumous concluding volume of Overskou's "History of the Danish Royal Stage" has begun to appear.

The second and last volume of posthumous memoirs by Orla Lehmann is, like the first, light and readable, vain and flippant—not of so much value to the historian as the disclosures of H. J. A. Raasløff ("My Policy"), which ought to be consulted by students of the sad story of the blundering policy pursued by Denmark in modern times. The historical works of Hansen, Vaupell, Rørdam, Schmidt, etc. (*Athen.*, Nos. 2253, 2305, 2351), are being continued. O. Røder, in his "German and Northern Nations," tries to establish our "national" theory of a peculiar personal intensity and of a peculiar personal relation to God, in the character of the northern nations; but I wish the learned author had first proved that there exists a common "northern" national character—that the Danes do not differ in character from the Swedes and even from the Norwegians as much as from almost any other European nation.

FRANCE.—There has been no sign of falling off in the different departments of French literature. The history of the ancient world has been abundantly illustrated during the past year by French *savants*, not only through the medium of monographs and special histories, but also with the help of topographical researches and explorations. Let us mention, among other works of that kind, MM. Le Bas and Waddington's "Voyage Archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure," and M. Perrot's "Archæological Exploration of Galatia and Bithynia, Cappadocia and Pontus." In these costly and magnificent volumes graphic art has been profusely employed to elucidate the text, and the latest results of the excavations, conducted by accomplished antiquarians, are satisfactorily described. The philological productions which have appeared during the present year do not amount to much, nor do they include any thing of transcendent merit. The fourth volume of M. Bréal's translation of Bopp's "Comparative Grammar," together with the index, which adds so materially to its usefulness, should not be forgotten; it treats, however, of only the Indo-European languages, and therefore it leaves unnoticed a considerable portion of the philological ground.

The list of historical productions I have to enumerate is rather a poor one, nor can I mention any work equaling in value M. Georges Picot's "Histoire des États Généraux;" Historical science has lost one of its most distinguished representatives in M. Jal, whose patient researches contributed so much to our ac-

quaintance with the annals of the French navy, and who, in his "Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie," has rectified so many popular errors. The last work published by this gentleman, "The Biography of Du Quesne," forms part of a series which the author was not spared to finish, and, while professing to be nothing else but a monograph, it describes, as a matter of fact, an important part of Colbert's administration. If you would see what can be done to rehabilitate in public opinion persons whose fair name has been for centuries stained by calumny, read M. de Barthélemy's "Life of Charlotte de la Trémoille, Princess of Condé;" if you want to admire the spirit of impartiality which should be the distinguishing mark of all historians, turn to M. Guizot's "Vies de Quatre Grands Chrétiens Français." Among historical works of a general character, let me mention also the amusing and instructive compilation to which M. Challamel has given the title of "Mémoires du Peuple Français;" here we have less the results than the materials from which these results are derived; it is a vast quarry full of stones, to be afterward hewn and shaped by some competent artist. The sixth and last volume of the "Correspondence of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and Madame Elizabeth," published by M. Feuillet de Conches, is composed chiefly of documents which had already appeared in print. The memoirs of General Grouchy, and those of Count de Ségur, both treat specially of the empire, and are of unequal interest. The former of these works is particularly designed to justify the general's conduct at Waterloo. M. de Ségur's voluminous work includes a new and revised edition of that "prose epic," as M. Vinet called it, the "Histoire de Napoléon et de la Grand Armée pendant l'Année 1812." M. de Vielcastel's conscientiously written but dull "History of the Restoration" has reached its fifteenth volume, and brings us to the Greek insurrection of 1826; then comes M. Taxile Delord's "Histoire du Second Empire," followed by a host of volumes, pamphlets, state papers, atlases, etc., on the events of the years 1870-'71. The International Society had already begun its operations at the period when M. Delord closes his fourth volume, and the Mexican Expedition was shedding an ominous gloom over France. But the catastrophe could not long be put off, and disasters ensued such as the country had never witnessed before. Every political personage who had a share in all these events is now anxious to explain what that share really was; M. Glais-Bizoin apologizes for the dictatorship of M. Gambetta; Generals Vinoy and De Wimpffen propound their views on the reorganization of the army; M. Duvergier de Hauranne sounds the pæan of a Conservative republic; while M. Naquet eulogizes Radicalism, and M. Eugène Pelletan endeavors to show that writers and politicians on the royalist side are persons

about whom we should say, as Boileau did of yore in the case of Corneille's *Agésilas*, "*hélas!*" M. Dauban, the indefatigable *suretour* of historical documents, gives us, from well-authenticated pieces, the history of the Paris Commune, and brings to light the lower strata of French society, the famous *couches sociales* immortalized by M. Gambetta. M. Villemain's "History of Pope Gregory VII." would have created some sensation forty years ago, when its publication was first announced; it reads now merely as a piece of fine writing. I shall only mention here the cheap duodecimo edition of Saint-Simon's "Memoirs." It is intended, I suppose, as a popular work for general readers, and as a forestate of the more scholarly one which Messrs. Hachette announce in their collection of "les Grands Écrivains de la France." M. Victor Palmé proceeds slowly with his magnificent reprint of the Benedictine "Recueil des Historiens," and he has issued, moreover, the first two volumes of a new edition of the "Gallia Christiana." Works like these are always sure to obtain much success, especially when they have the benefit of a thorough revision by such *savants* as M. Léopold Delisle. I have also seen with unfeigned pleasure the Villehardouin and the Joinville, edited by M. Natalia de Wailly. These two splendid octavos, copiously annotated, illustrated with maps, woodcuts, glossaries, and indices, form part of a series of French mediæval *chef-d'œuvre* published by Messrs. Didot, under the editorship of M. Léon Gautier, the enthusiastic annotator of the "Chanson de Roland." I shall conclude my notice of historical works by mentioning briefly the remarkable book which M. Perrens has published on the progress of democratic ideas in France during the middle ages.

In the sphere of moral and metaphysical science the outcome of the present year has been singularly feeble, and the list of books worth noticing includes a very small number of really valuable productions. If the excellent but too concise little text-book of M. Harten ("Principes de Psychologie") deserves to be taken into serious account, it is because it places itself at the stand-point of revealed religion. Father Lescœur occupies the same vantage-ground, and challenges the *philosophes* to show that their exertions have ever given the right solution of the problem of happiness. The great battle-field on which the champions of Positivism place themselves is, naturally enough, physical science, the origin of species, and the doctrine of evolution. The most deplorable feature in the whole controversy is the fact that, if questions connected with these sciences are discussed by a priest, it is always assumed on the other side that the discussion must necessarily be the result of *parti pris*, and be completely prejudiced. Against so extraordinary an assertion, M. de Valroger protests very strongly in his new work on the "Genesis of Species," and, the

better to remove every ground of complaint, he allows in all instances the *savants* whom he criticises to speak for themselves. The different essays here collected appeared originally, if I am not much mistaken, in the "Revue des Questions Historiques," a periodical of decidedly Ultramontanist sympathies, but which has nevertheless done a great deal for the progress of historical studies. The new editions of M. Joly's excellent book on "Instinct," and of M. Francisque Bouillier's "Le Principe Vital et l'Âme Pensante" must not be forgotten here, because they have both received considerable augmentations, and are really important contributions to metaphysical literature. M. Bouillier, as your readers may, perhaps, remember, is an *animist*; I mean that he looks upon the soul as the seat of the activity which pervades our whole frame. M. Littré's series of review and newspaper articles, published together in a thick volume, give him an opportunity of explaining his theory on the concatenation of sciences and their interdependence. Never was Positivism so completely stated, never was the programme of the new school made so clear and so harmonious. M. Littré then selects from the cyclopædia of human knowledge a special branch—history—and tells us what the teaching of that science should be; examining, by way of illustration, the "Histoire des Langues Sémitiques" of M. Renan, and M. François Lenormant's "Manuel d'Histoire Ancienne."

I know of few works so interesting as a biography, when it is well done, and when the subject of it really deserves to be remembered as a public character. M. de Godefroy Mesnil Glaise, in describing the works, the virtues, and the industry of a whole family during three centuries, has earned fresh title to the gratitude of all those readers who love and appreciate true merit. The Godefroys, whose labors he analyzes, were his ancestors; as magistrates, historians, lawyers, and archaeologists, they enjoyed European reputation, and they transmitted down from father to son, for the space of three hundred years, those traditions of integrity and high principles which were formerly the heirloom of the old French *bourgeois*. The interest belonging to the biography of the notorious Fouché is of a totally different kind, but it is not the less real, and Count de Martel has contrived to bring together, in this new work, a number of curious particulars, not only on the commissioner of the Revolutionary Government, but also on the Reign of Terror. It is well known that the theories of our modern communists are far from possessing the merit even of originality; they were held by Gracchus Babeuf, and Fouché indorsed them when he said that "les richesses ne sont entre les mains des individus qu'un dépôt dont la nation a le droit de disposer." Count de Martel promises us a second volume on him who afterward paraded about the title of Duc d'Otrante at

the Palace of the Tuileries, and shared with Talleyrand both the favor and ultimately the suspicions of Bonaparte.

Melin de Saint-Gelays, one of the most distinguished members of the *Pleiad*, deserved the honors of a new edition, although his poetry seems to me rather spoilt by the *concetti* which at a later period disfigured the composition of Voiture and Sarrasin. MM. R. Dezeimeris, Th. Beaulien, and Blanchemain, have joined together their learning, their taste, and their acquaintance with the sixteenth century, for the purpose of producing this edition, and they have given it in the "Bibliothèque Elzévirienne." The notes left by La Monnoye are made good use of at their proper places, and three modern commentators leave no passage unexplained which can enable us to understand better the political and literary history of the sixteenth century. Melin de Saint-Gelays belonged to the earlier part of the Reformation era, and represented chiefly its political side. With Agrippa d'Aubigné we have to consider principally the political and religious aspect of that busy era. Recent editors may be named to whose zeal we are indebted for reprints of some of D'Aubigné's principal works; thus, M. Ludovic Lalarme has given us the memoirs and the "Tragiques," while "Les Aventures du Baron de Fœnesté" was published by M. Prosper Mérimée, but no one had yet thought of giving an edition of the Huguenot leader's complete works, and yet they are well worth the trouble which a competent annotator might be inclined to bestow upon them. A writer whom M. Th. Lavallée describes as *une des gloires littéraires de la France*, and of whose productions M. Michelet says that they are *une œuvre capitale de la langue*, should appear before the public in a proper guise, and not merely in the costume of two centuries ago. So have thought MM. Réaume and De Causade; these gentlemen's first volume comprises D'Aubigné's correspondence chiefly of an *inédit* character, and arranged in eight different series.

There can scarcely be a French novel conceivable, of course, which does not derive its interest from a love-intrigue between a married woman and some gay Lothario. MM. Zola and Belot go farther still, and manage to be so revolting that, compared with "Le Ventre de Paris" and "La Femme de Feu," even M. Théophile Gautier's tales are decency itself. We have, it is true, M. Jules Sandeau's "Jean de Thommeray," MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's "Deux Frères," and half a dozen others, but these are mere exceptions. The "Enchantements de Prudence," written by a certain Madame de Saman, and enlorged in a Preface by Madame George Sand, are a curious instance of that mixture of high-flown philosophy and passion which rendered "Indiana," "Valentine," and "Jacques," so popular forty years ago.

GERMANY.—In 1871 there were published

in Germany not less than 10,669 works altogether. In 1872, the number rose to 11,127, and probably 1873 will show a further increase. Whether the quality of German publications continues to improve as the quantity to increase, is a point there would be some difficulty in deciding.

To Belles-Lettres there belonged about 950 works in 1871, in the following year 998; and in these numbers are included, especially as regards plays and novels, an exceedingly large number of translations from the French and the English. Lyrical poetry is the portion of imaginative literature that is most free from foreign influences, but it is also the portion in which noteworthy productions have this year been fewest. The most original, one such as is possible only in Germany, the land of home and family life, proceeds from a dead man, and is dedicated to dead people. It is the collection, now first published, of "Kindertodtenlieder," four hundred and twenty-eight in number, by the late Friedrich Rückert. At home in the literature of the whole world, and in his own home the ideal of a German father, he composed this volume in memory of two of his darlings snatched away at an early age—his little daughter Louise (died December 31, 1838), and the "beautiful boy" Ernst (died January 16, 1834). Upon the whole, the collection is a fresh proof that the atmosphere of the whole of wedded life in Germany is pervaded by a poetical spirit, such as in other countries is pretty well confined to the honeymoon. The Buddhistic view of life has found a gloomy and imposing expression in the poems, recently collected, of Dranmor (Ferdinand Schmidt, of Paris). A Byronic tone is visible in him as of others; but he has this advantage, that he is no mere æsthetic mask. The Austrian nobility that already counts among its members several poets, such men as Anastasius Grün (Count Anersperg) and Fr. Halm (Baron Münch), and ladies like the Countess Wickenburg and Madame M. v. Eschenbach (the Baroness Ebner), has, this year, furnished in the persons of the husband of Countess Wickenburg, Count Albert Wickenburg, and the Baroness Sèphine Knorr, a reinforcement to the army of German lyrists, which both in point of matter and in point of form can claim a respectable place. Count Albert's translations, especially from the verses of the English Radicals, which are little known in Germany, are like the imitation of Drayton's "Nymphidia," which he and his wife published together last year, remarkable for fidelity and skill.

Neither among plays for the boards nor plays for the closet can this year boast of any striking production. It would almost seem as if our dramatic literature were falling off in quality as the rewards offered for its encouragement are getting more numerous. There are at present in Germany two great prizes for plays, that instituted in honor of Schiller at Berlin, and

that founded in memory of Grillparzer at Vienna. The former may be won by a work designed only for the closet: in accordance with the sound theory of Grillparzer, that a play is intended to be seen not read, the latter can at present be gained only by a piece which has met with permanent success on the German stage. Still, our theatre produces nothing but Offenbach's burlesques, and scores of highly immoral, if highly effective, Parisian comedies. Already on several occasions the Schiller prize has not been awarded. In accordance with the stipulations made at its foundation, the Grillparzer prize must always be awarded; but the judges, among whom are Dingelstedt and Laube of Vienna and Dr. Hettner of Dresden, will have difficulty in coming to a decision that shall not be open to objection.

The terrible gaps which death has during the last few years caused in the ranks of German dramatists remain. The places of Grillparzer, Hebbell, Halm, and Otto Ludwig, are not yet occupied. The "Shakespeare Studies" of the last-mentioned, published posthumously more than twelve months ago, shows, in spite of the unfair harshness they display toward Schiller, the high standard that the writer put before himself. Of seven plays which he finished, but two, "The Hereditary Forester" and "The Maccabees," have seen the footlights. The former tragedy, with its powerful dialogue, and its rugged hero, who seems as if carved out of oak, has secured a permanent place on the German stage. Of thirteen other pieces, there exist in some cases sketches of the plots, in others entire passages worked out. Among them are a "Tiberius Gracchus" and a "Wallenstein," which the author wished to set against Schiller's.

Four-fifths of the comedies presented on the German stage are of French origin, and yet the comedies of a single German writer, Rodrik Benedix, who died in the present year, now that they are published in a collected form, fill twenty volumes. His Rhenish fellow-countryman, Wolfgang Müller, of Königs-winter, whose death has occurred in 1873, composed comedies, one of which, a sketch in one act, "She has found her Heart," is remarkable for freshness of tone and a naïve plot; another, the political comedy, "Above the Parties," obtained the second prize at the Vienna competition. A new accession to the list of those who write for the stage is Paul Lindau, the witty author of "Letters of a German Kleinstädter" and "Literary Indiscretions." A one-act comedy of his, "On a Diplomatic Mission," obtained the second of the prizes offered this year by the management of the Vienna Stadt Theatre. The most successful piece, however, has been an entertaining and well-constructed piece by Wilbrandt, whom I have already mentioned, called "The Painters." It is in the style of "The Journalist," by Freytag, which is not unreasonably regarded as the best of recent German comedies.

The most original romance of the year, Gustav Freytag's "Ingo and Ingraban," is, as Friederich Spielhagen pointed out in the lecture he delivered in Berlin on the function of the novel, hardly to be called a novel. The first part, at all events, is rather an epic in rhythmical prose. "The Germania" of Tacitus, Homer, and the "Lay of the Nibelungen," are in equal measure responsible for it. The work which is dedicated to the Crown-princess of Germany, the Princess Royal of England, is intended to be a glorification of the ancient German race of princes, whose present representatives possess the throne of the German Empire. While the author undertakes to depict the romantic destinies of the family at various periods, he endeavors also to write a history of the growing strength and culture of the German nation down to the present day. The whole work, so different from Freytag's former productions, may, in its way, be called classical, and attests the fine cultivation which has enabled the natural powers of this writer, who is ever swayed by "tendencies," to reach such a pitch of perfection. The second part, "Ingraban," contains the history of a descendant of the hero of the first part. Ingraban is described as living in Thuringia in the days of the apostle of Germany, the Anglo-Saxon Winfried (Boniface), and as being killed, together with the saint, by the heathen Frisians. This second story is in isolated points equal to the first, but it is far from possessing the same artistic finish.

The scene of Freytag's novel is laid among the oaks of Tacitus. The actors in Spielhagen's last tale, "Ultimo," tread the slippery pavement of the Exchange. The whole action is confined to the events of little more than twenty-four hours, the situations and characters are full of power, and the ending, although quite justifiable and unforced, is a surprise.

Another ex-member of the Munich Round Table of King Max, Fr. Bodenstedt, the author of "Mirza-Schaffy," has also made his *début* as a novelist this year. His "Château in the Ashwood" is directed against the Ultramontane movement in Germany; but, in the midst of political and philosophical disquisitions, which are spun out far too great lengths, the portraits of many notabilities of the artistic and learned worlds at Munich peep out. The last novel of the former member of the Frankfort Parliament, Moritz Hartmann, which he left incomplete at his death, has been finished by his friend and fellow-countryman, Leopold Kompert, known by his "Tales of the Ghetto." It is called "The Mother's Memorial," and forms the first, properly the ninth, volume of the collected works of the deceased. Hartmann, a Bohemian German, once called "der schönste Mann der Paulskirche," belonged to that young Austria whose inflammatory verses announced the revolution that was brewing in the very midst of Metternich's "Polizei-staat." The publication of his collected works

will recall to the memory of the world of readers many gems of imaginative writing.

I should fill several columns were I merely to give the titles of the almost unlimited number of novels of all sorts. However, a small psychological study called "Marianne," by Ferdinand von Saar, an author who writes too little, deserves notice for masterly analysis of character and classical simplicity of style. It is a solitary pearl in the flood of fiction.

My notice of the biographical literature of the year, which has been unusually large, may properly be placed here. As written by a band of Berlin *savants*, there is, to be sure, little that is romantic about the career of Alexander von Humboldt, even in a little youthful love-affair, to which only a cautious allusion is made. There is all the more in the life of the late—he is at last really dead—Prince Pückler-Muskau, which the well-known Ludmilla Assing has written without the slightest discretion. The two travelers form a curious contrast.

The relations between Humboldt and the Prussian court, and especially the late Friedrich Wilhelm IV., have, as everybody knows, been inconsiderately revealed by Varnhagen's Diaries. The compilers of his biography throw but scanty light on them. On the contrary, there could hardly be a more beautiful monument to the memory of the gifted but misunderstood monarch than the "Selections from the Correspondence of Friedrich Wilhelm IV. and the Chevalier Bunsen," edited by the veteran Leopold Ranke. The friendship between the then absolute ruler of a great kingdom and the *bourgeois savant* who was his servant and subject, might rightly be called unprecedented. After the publication of these intimate and confidential letters, it would be unjust to doubt that the King had a high idea of his duty as a Protestant ruler of Church and State. Bunsen, whose independence is brought out into great prominence by the hasty outbursts of the King, strove vainly to combat his master's dislike to a constitution, and, at last, he himself fell under the suspicion of "Liberalism."

Among the other letters that have been given to the world this year, the most noticeable are the "Selections from Goethe's Letters on Scientific Subjects," published by Prof. Bratranek, under the directions of Goethe's heirs, and the "Life and Letters of the Painter Wilhelm Tischbein," who also had to do with the Weimar circle, and are edited by Fr. von Alten. It is well known that Goethe was a precursor of Mr. Darwin; but the reader will learn with surprise from his letters to Goethe and the Duchess Amalie of Wiemar that Tischbein made use of his stay at Naples to study the descent of marine animals, and that his results came curiously near the modern theory of Natural Selection. The literary remains of Fr. Förster, edited by H. Klette, is especially interesting from the youthful recollections contained in it of the mother of the poet

Theodor Koerner, Minna Koerner (*née* Stock), of Goethe's visits when a student at Leipsic to her father's house, and Schiller's stay in her own house at Dresden.

Of the biographies which form a contribution to political history, Helfert's "Life of the Empress Maria Luise," the widow of Napoleon, is most remarkable from the novelty of its authorities, and, for an Austrian statesman, impartial handling. The change of affairs in Austria has had this beneficial effect: that the documents relating to modern history, which in Metternich's time were jealously guarded, are now thrown open without hinderance to inspection. The publication of the letters of the imperial house preserved in the archives, begun by Arneth, the distinguished historian of Maria Theresa, has been followed up by the edition of the correspondence of the two Emperors, Joseph II. and Leopold, with the Chanceller Kaunitz, superintended by A. Beer.

Of histories, properly so called, those of the last war are naturally most sought after by the public. We must be satisfied if the triumphs of historical learning and historical art, like the collected issue of Ranke's works that is slowly advancing toward completion, and the "History of the City of Rome," by Ferdinand Gregorovius, which has at last been finished, attract the attention of a small but not the worst part of the world of readers. The latter book is no more remarkable for the copiousness of its matter than the charm of its manner. Among books relating to the war, the still unfinished work of the Prussian General Staff deserves the first place for correctness and objectivity, but certainly not for style. The defense of Metz is related in a book by Firks, small, but full of information. The behavior of the Prussian Guards from Metz to Paris is the subject of a somewhat highly-colored narrative by Rudolf Lindau, who writes as an eye-witness, and was present at the headquarters.

To the history of civilization belongs the attempt at a "History of the Origin of Mankind" by Otto Caspari, which the author, unlike Mr. Tylor, seeks to base on the science of Racial Psychology, founded in Germany by Steinthal and Lazarus. Sketches of modern civilization are contained in the "Pictures from the Intellectual Life of Our Day," by Julian Schmidt. Akin to these, half sketches of civilization, half books of travel, are the pleasant pages of Julius Rodenberg, "From England," which have already found an English translator, and the same writer's "Vacation Journeys through German and Bohemian Towns."

The number of philosophical works which of late years has grown small, rose from 163 in 1871, to 180 in 1872. It is to Hartmann's "Philosophy of the Unknown" that we owe this essential service. Of works of considerable extent and independent scientific importance, I may mention the "Investigations in

the Field of Philosophy," by Baumann; the "Theory of Perception," by Drosbach; and Spir's book on the theory of knowing, "Thought and Reality." The last is based upon an eclectic view. The Nestor of living German "Professors of Philosophy," the aged J. H. Fichte, the son of the celebrated originator of Subjective Idealism, and himself the founder of a theistic school, to which Ulrich, Carrière, Wirth, and others belong, combats in his most recent publication, "A Theistic View of the Universe," at once the atheism of Schopenhauer's school and the pantheism of Hegel. He has also brought out the second volume of his psychology, and maintains in both books his realistic theosophic theory; while in the "Theory of the Notion of Space," O. Stumpf, a pupil of Lotze, adopts an empirical basis, and has paid some attention to English psychologists. The masterly work of E. Zeller treats, in a classical style, of the "History of Modern German Philosophy since the Time of Leibnitz." In æsthetic, I may mention the "Critical History of Æsthetic," by Schasler, now finished; the sixth part of the "Critical Studies," by Vischer *père*, and the interesting monograph "On the Sense of Sight," by Vischer *fils*. All three are Hegelian in tone, and directed against the Herbartian school.

It is a sign of the times that of all branches of literature, theology alone last year showed a decrease (from 1,362 works to 1,234)! Should it show an increase in 1878, it will be due to its foes rather than its friends. The "New Faith" of Strauss has called the adherents of the "Old Faith," rationalists, and believers in the supernatural to arms, just as his "Life of Jesus" did nearly forty years ago. Of the writers against Strauss, whose name is legion, I can only mention here Huber, Froeschammer, J. B. Meyer, Zeising, and Nietzsche. All Strauss's friends have turned his foes, but his foes have not become his friends. His former comrades of the Hegelian school cannot pardon him for having gone over to the Materialists.

GREECE.—In spite of the Laurium dispute, the year has been fertile in literary productions. In modern Greek poetry especially, "The Galatea," of M. Basilides, deserves particular attention, because the author shows, in a spirit wholly Greek, the triumph of fraternal affection over the lover's passion; and because in this point his "Galatea" differs from the "Bride" of Schiller, the "Adelaide de Guesclin" of Voltaire, and the "Francesca da Rimini" of Silvio Pellico. The Poem of Prof. Antoniadæ, descriptive of the Armatoles, who in every respect resembled the Caterans of the Highlands of Scotland, paints admirably the life and manners of those intrepid warriors, and their bloody struggles against Ali Pasha of Janina.

In prose I have this year to mention the admirable translation of "Thucydides," and of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," by M. Sealides,

the excellent treatise by Prof. Venizelos on the private life of the Greeks, ancient and modern, the studies on Neo-Hellenic mythology, of M. Politis. In the philosophical sciences I shall confine myself to mentioning, with the warmest praise, the "Researches and Conjectures regarding Blossius and Diophanes," of M. Renieris, Governor of the National Bank. The learned author, after throwing much light upon the influence exercised by Greek ideas on Roman society, devotes himself more particularly to proving the influence which the doctrines of Blossius and Diophanes had upon the Greeks and their project of reform.

M. Paul Lambros has brought out an important treatise on the coinage of the kingdom of Cyprus under the Franks. In the last century only two coins of this kingdom were known. Now, M. Lambros describes 312, of which he has published 141, presenting a great variety of types, shields, escutcheons, horsemen, portraits, etc. In the same publication M. Lambros gives the names of the various pieces used in Cyprus, their weights and current values, and he corrects the mistakes both of De Mas Latrie and of all preceding writers on the numismatics of the kingdom of Cyprus.

In theology only two works deserve mention: the publication by the Rev. Agathangelos of a manuscript containing the "Dogmatic Theology" of Bishop E. Boulgaris, and an ecclesiastical history by the learned professor at the university, M. Kyriakós. The first of these books is certainly not abreast of the day; yet it merits attention from its vast erudition, and clearly proves that the Greeks, during their long servitude, were by no means unacquainted with the labors of the learned men of the West. The second work, which is based with great care on the best German works, especially those of Gieseler, Hase, and Kurtz, is extremely interesting to us, as the author has dwelt especially upon the history of the Eastern Church from the fall of Constantinople to 1870. The author's final conclusion is that Christianity is the only religion with which progress is possible.

HOLLAND.—All branches of literature have been well represented in Holland in 1878; and the increased activity in Belles-Lettres forms, in particular, a contrast to the state of matters prevailing in former years. As usual, Theology takes a high place. E. F. Kruyff has written a history on Anglo-Catholicism; while Dr. E. J. Lorgion has begun an ecclesiastical history of the Netherlands; and the first volume of an historical sketch of the "System of Religious Instruction in Holland in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" has been brought out by Chr. Sepp. J. G. de Hoop Scheffer's "History of the Reformation in the Netherlands down to the Year 1531" is a most remarkable book. Besides these, the address delivered by Dr. C. P. Tiele on assuming the professorship at the Seminary of the Remonstrants at Ley-

den is worth reading. The subject is "The Position of the Religious Ideas of Primitive Peoples in the Universal History of Religion."

The "Camera Obscura" of N. Beets remains the great hit among modern Dutch novels. Of those of this year I may mention "Forty Thousand Pounds," by A. R. Donker; "Dutch Ladies and Gentlemen," by Dr. J. T. Ten Brink, a collection of five tales; "Gederailleerd," by Ger. Keller, a story announced long ago, and at length published; and an anonymous novel, if novel it can be called, dealing with the Dutch Old Catholics in the time of Peter Codde, and called "Rome against Utrecht." The favorite novelist J. J. Cremer, has brought out another novel, "Hanna de Freule." Among poems I may mention, besides new editions of De Genestet, and N. Beets, a production of Schaepman, called "Napoleon;" and "Londinia," a highly-successful mock heroic in hexameters, by C. Vosmaer.

Not less industriously investigated is the history of Art. Besides monographs by A. Verhuell on Cornelius Troost, and by C. G. Schneevoght upon engravings after Rubens, I may name the beautiful work of C. Vosmaer on Frans Hals, which is adorned with etchings by Prof. Will. Unger, of Vienna. An historical sketch of Painting in the Netherlands from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century, by Dr. J. van Vloten, although trustworthy, is intended mainly for popular reading.

The history of their native country has ever been an object of interest to the Dutch, and this year no less than three new general histories of Holland, by J. A. Wynne, P. H. Witkamp, and J. de Bosch Kemper, respectively, have appeared. As yet only the history of the period since 1880 is treated of in the work of the last-named author. To that time belong the interesting letters of the late minister, J. B. Thorbecke, to the head of the orthodox party in Holland, M. Groen van Prinssterer. Exceedingly valuable for Dutch history is the edition of the mediæval "Keuren" of Leyden, by H. G. Hamaker. Christian Sepp's "Historical Inquiries," the second volume of which has made its appearance, is mainly devoted to the Reformation in Germany and Holland, but treats of it chiefly from a literary and bibliographical point of view. De Witte van Citters has made an important contribution to the history of the eighteenth century, especially as regards the government of the towns at that time. Dr. P. L. Müller writes in German; still there is a great deal that is most valuable in its bearing on the history of the Low Countries during the seventeenth century, in his book on "William the Third of Orange, and George Frederick of Waldeck," which contains a number of letters of those remarkable men, and other documents which are now printed for the first time.

The East Indian Archipelago attracts every day more attention in the mother-country. Besides a handsome volume with numerous

illustrations, and with letter-press by William Ritter, I may mention a geographical, ethnographical, and historical description, which is appearing in parts, of the island of Java and its inhabitants, by Prof. P. J. Veth, President of the Geographical Society that was established lately; and especially a splendid work by Dr. C. Leemans, on the Remains and Antiquities of Bôro-Boedoer. The Government pays the cost of this book, which contains 393 lithographs, and is highly important for the history of Javanese Art, as well as its archæology.

HUNGARY.—In the list of original scientific productions, there are only a few works which fully deserve our attention. Among these is Dr. W. Frankel's "A hazai és külföldi iskolázás a XVI. Században" ("The Hungarian and Foreign Schools in the Sixteenth Century"), a really careful compilation from data found in the archives of Hungary and of the neighboring countries. Dr. Frankel, in his present book, has given us a laudable proof of his religious tolerance, for, as he is a Catholic priest, one would have scarcely expected to find him bestowing such great care upon the Protestant schools of Hungary, where out of 156 Latin schools, 128 in the latter part of the sixteenth century belonged to the Protestants, nine to the Unitarians, and the rest to the Catholics. The second book I have to speak of is Mr. Paul Hunfalvi's study of the Konda Vogul language, consisting this time of the edition of "The Vogl Translation of the Gospel of St. Mark," accompanied by a grammatical sketch and a vocabulary. Researches in this southern branch of the Vogul language, which is fast disappearing, are highly interesting to the students of comparative philology, for besides augmenting the links of affinity between the Magyar and other Ugrian languages, they will greatly contribute to lift the veil of ethnographical uncertainty which hovers over the question of the mutual relation between the Ugrian and Turco-Tartar languages. Further, there is Dr. Goldziher's "A Nemzetiségi Kérdés az Araboknál" ("The Question of Nationality with the Arabs"), in which our young but gifted Orientalist treats of the famous anti-Arab national movement of the Mohammedans, known under the name of Shu'ubiyya. The specialty of Dr. Goldziher, who is now absent from Hungary upon a scientific tour in Syria, is the study of the Arab grammarians; and the edition of "Ibn Sidik," which he is now preparing, will form a precious contribution to our knowledge of the Arab language. As last, but not least, I may mention M. Stephen Toldy's "A Jezsuiták Magyarországon es egyebutt" ("The Jesuits in Hungary and Abroad"), which has come out while I am writing these lines, and which, to judge from a single perusal, is full of valuable information relating to the doings of this order in Hungary. If I add to the above sundry learned dissertations upon historical

and linguistic topics, such as Mr. Alexander Székely's "Loránti Zsuzsana;" a monograph of Magyarhazai's, and some minor contributions of the philological paper, the *Nyelvtör*, we may fairly consider the list of the original and scientific publications of the year complete.

Original works of fiction are extremely few, and the best among them are: "Déli Bábok hőse" ("The Hero of the Fata Morgana"), a versified romance, to which the Kiszfaludy Társaság awarded a prize, and which is in many respects well worth the curiosity with which it was looked forward to, and the favor with which it was received by the public. If the tendency visible in the novels of M. Jókai were worthy of his wonderful descriptive powers, he certainly would deserve to be ranked with Dickens, or the best French novelists. M. J. Vajda's versified novel, "A szerelem hőse" ("The Hero of Love"), likewise deserves honorable mention as a good specimen of lyric poetry.

In conclusion, allow me to say a few words upon our Dramatic Literature. Our living representatives in this field are, Meszsa. Kol Tóth, A. Bérezik, Eugen Rákossy, whose newest composition, "A krakói barátok" ("The Cracovian Friars"), was well received, and by whom the Hungarian literature was enriched last year with two volumes of dramatic works, and the greatest of them all, M. Szigligeti, of whose compositions "Struensee" has been brought in the last year upon the stage of the National Theatre as his hundredth piece.

ITALY.—In one single year we have lost Manzoni and Guerrazzi, Giannone and Dall' Ongaro, Lambruschini and Bianchetti, Rattazzi and Ossati, Donati and Mariani, Maggi and Promis, Zuccagni-Orlandini, François Rossi, Dom. Mauro, David Obiosone, Charles A. Valle. What an obituary! A great deal of our contemporary literature has this year been devoted to rendering honor to the names of the illustrious departed. Those who were removed from us in the years that are passed have also been much in our thoughts; the Count de Cavour and Maxime d'Azeglio are the chief of these. Among the numerous translations which have appeared this year of French, English, Spanish, German, and Russian novels, I must mention as peculiarly successful a translation in blank verse of Chateaubriand's "Martyrs," by Ferd. Santini; also, the poems of Hesiod, by Lorenzo Pozzolo, of Lombardy; the "Georgics" of Virgil, by Fr. Combi, of Trieste; the "Dialogues" of Plato, by M. Ferrai, professor at the University of Padua. The Rev. Matté has attempted to translate the "Inferno," of Dante, into Latin, and has performed the difficult task well. M. Charles Valenziani, of Rome, has just published a Japanese text, with a corresponding translation in Italian, which is much thought of by *Sinologues*; the name of the text in the original is, "Kan Kau-Wau Rai" ("The Path of Filial Piety"): it is a moral treatise of ab-

sorbing interest. M. Amari, our celebrated historian and Arabic scholar, has recently published a new series of Arabic texts concerning the history of the middle ages of the Republic of Genoa, under the title of "Nuovi Ricordi Arabici."

For English readers who have not much time to devote to the subject, and who yet may desire to know something of the life and literary labors of Manzoni, I would especially recommend four excellent Studies upon Manzoni, which have appeared this last year. The first is by that celebrated poet and novelist, Giulio Carcano, of Milan; the second is by M. Victor Bersezio, the distinguished critic and novelist of Turin; the third is by Signor Filice Jenosta, of Milan; and the fourth is by that elegant poet, Ferd. Galanti, of Venice. M. J. Storza will publish next January, at Pisa, a volume of Manzoni's letters, most of which have not been yet in print. M. Giorgini, the son-in-law of Manzoni, promises to give his personal recollections of his own relations with the author of "I Promessi Sposi." Of all the old literary *habitués* of Manzoni's house, only two (so far as I am aware) reside at Milan, two illustrious authors, M. O. Canth, the historian and author of "Margherita Pusterla," and Giulio Carcano the author of the "Angiola Maria." If two, men like these were intrusted with the task of collecting the writings and correspondence of Manzoni, the world might feel satisfied that no wrong would accrue to the fame and reputation of Manzoni.

Guerrazzi has left behind him a voluminous romance, entitled "Il Secolo che Muore;" and also a book of autobiographical memoirs. The romance is at this moment in the course of publication at Milan; but as to the memoirs, I think it will be some time before we see any thing of them. The nephew and adopted son and heir of Guerrazzi has nominated a committee at Leghorn, to superintend the publication of the whole of Guerrazzi's unpublished writings. The death of the Abate Lambruschini, and that of Giannone, have scarcely been noticed. Lambruschini lived very retired on his estate of Sancerbone, not far from Foggia; he was buried in his own country-house; the Professors Giuliani, Gelli, and Rigutini, delivered orations over his grave; since then no one has said any thing about him. Nevertheless, Lambruschini had done in his time great service to the cause of education. The publisher, Carrara, of Milan, under the title "Delle Virtù e dei Vizio," has printed a moral and posthumous treatise written by the Abate Lambruschini; but I regret to say that it does not add to the reputation of the eminent advocate of education.

Giannone died in the most complete loneliness. I had the melancholy satisfaction of being with him in his last moments. He has left nothing behind unpublished which is worth printing. The life of no patriot has ever been more pure than that of Giannone. The

author of "L'Esule" died a believer in God and in a republic.

The death of Dall' Ongaro has caused a great sensation in Italy. He was killed by persecution. He was Professor of Dramatic Literature in Florence; every thing that could be done to thwart him was done. He was appointed professor at Naples; he was quite satisfied; the students loved him and followed him; an abrupt ministerial decree ordered him back to Florence. This was a blow he could not bear, and he died before he could start on the journey. A comic journal and official jealousies brought about this catastrophe. A volume of "Scritti d'Arte," by Dall' Ongaro, was collected by his friend the critic, Joseph Mongeri; and was published at Milan, by Höpli; it was prefaced by a carefully-written biographical sketch; it contained only one inexact statement, concerning the last moments of the poet. M. Mongeri seems to think that Dall' Ongaro was alone when he died, when the fact is he expired in the arms of his sister, a poor and heroic woman, on whom the Italian Government, as a mark of gratitude for all the services rendered by Dall' Ongaro to literature, to art, and to the cause of independence and liberty, has ventured to bestow the sum of 800 francs, not as an annuity, but once for all. Dall' Ongaro was a freethinker.

The critic and elegant Venetian *littérateur*, Joseph Blanchetti, has also died in solitude, but it was by his own choice. In proportion as he was a man of the world in his glorious youth, he became a misanthrope in his later years. He had been a member of the Senate since the year 1866, but he had ceased to take any share in politics. He died indifferent about every thing, and his death has been received with indifference. Blanchetti's chief work is a book upon the "Scrittore Italiano."

I must mention three volumes of biographies, which, under the title of "Illustri Italiani," has been published by the historian Cantù, at Milan (Brigola, publisher). In this work we find real literary monographs.

Prof. G. S. Perosino, of Turin, has made a contribution to Italian literature, in a volume of unpublished letters of Ugo Foscolo. These letters are mostly addressed to members of his own family; that is to say, especially to the mother and to the sister of the poet. They are real gems, which deserve to be translated into every language, for it would be well that people of all tongues should read words so gentle, so tender, so simple and affectionate, as are in these letters from a son to his mother, from a brother to a brother, and from a brother to his sister.

I must mention, as one of the most interesting publications of the year, a volume, printed at Florence by Le Monnier, under the modest title of "Studi di Letteratura e d'Arte di Tullio Massarani." Massarani has one of those large, sympathetic Lombard natures which both possesses and can communicate political life. A

Neapolitan, M. N. Marselli, a staff-officer of the Italian army, has, under the title of "Le Fasi del Pensiero Storico," given us a sort of philosophy of history; the author has not yet quite attained to calm thought, but he approaches to it. Another Neapolitan, M. Villari, gives us a study upon education in relation with the social question. A Genoese, Count L. Campo Fregaso, has published an important work in support of the "Primato Italiano sul Mediterraneo." M. Pertile, Professor at the University of Padua, is about to bring out a learned and interesting work, "Storia del Diritto Privato Italiano." The eminent political economist of Venice, G. Morpurgo, under the title of "La Statistica e le Scienze Morali" (published by Le Monnier, at Florence), has written a work filled with facts and important observations. M. Tullio Martello gives us a "Storia del Internazionale," written with much knowledge; together with this work the reader may consult the three volumes of "Stragi di Parigi," which is in reality a history of the Paris Commune, published by B. E. Maineri at Milan; the title of it is somewhat startling. The Marquis Carlo Alfieri, in a large volume entitled "L'Italia Liberale," discusses, with much earnestness, the aspect of the religious question in Italy. I regret that I cannot equally recommend the indiscreet work by General La Marmora, which is called "Un po' più di Luce sugli Eventi Politici e Militari dell' Anno 1866."

In the matter of historical publications, I must mention with honor the "Chronistoria della Indipendenza Italiana," by C. Cantù (Turin, Unione Tip. edit., 3 vols). Also the "Statuti del Comune di Padova," edited at Padua by a committee; the "Cronache e Statuti della Città di Viterbo," published with much care by Prof. Ciampi, of Rome; a "Storia delle Arti Belle," for the young, by Paolo Tedeschi (Milan, Carrara); the "Storia della Filosofia rispetto alla Conoscenza di Dio da Talete fino, ai Giorni Nostri," by the Prof. Rom. Bobba (Lecce); "La Filosofia della Storia nei Pensatori Italiani (Vico, Romagnosi, Balbo, Campanella), by B. Fontana (Imola Galeati); "I Gesuiti e la Repubblica di Venezia," by Prof. Joseph Capelletti (Venice).

Among publications which are purely literary, I must give the first place to the magnificent new edition of the "Vita Nuova" of Dante, under the superintendence of the learned Prof. Alex. d'Ancona (published by Nistri). This edition, which contains all the various readings of the different MSS., is the finest specimen of typography which has appeared in Italy this year. The publisher, Vigo, of Leghorn, seems, however, inclined to set up a rivalry with his neighbors of Pisa. A volume which has all the interest which attaches to the works which come from his press, is called "Dante e i Novellatori secondo la Tradizione," by J. Papanti. M. Sforza, of Lucca, has just published an extremely well-

written memoir upon "Dante e i Pisani" (Pisa Valenti). The publisher Paravia, at Turin, has printed, for the use of schools, a "Dizionario, Storico, Geografico, e Universale, della Divina Commedia," by Dom. Bacci. Barbera, the publisher in Florence, has issued a second edition of Omsar Loria's work, "L'Italia nella Divina Commedia." While speaking of Dante, our official interpreter of the "Divina Commedia," the Prof. J. B. Giuliani, equally well known by his researches upon the language spoken in Tuscany as by his studies upon Dante, has published the third edition, considerably enlarged, of his delightful work, "Moralità e Poesia del Vivente Linguaggio della Toscana." In this work there is to be found all the poetry of the popular tongue.

The literary event of the year, as regards romances, is the appearance of a charming novel written by M. Salvatore Farina, published at Milan under the title of "Il Tesoro di Donnina." I can recommend it to all English readers who understand Italian.

M. Gheradi del Testa, the well-known Tuscan dramatic author, has this year won a triumph with a new play called "Vita Nuova." A great theatrical success has also been obtained by the new play of M. Paul Ferrari, "Il Ridicolo."

M. Pitre has furnished a valuable contribution to the history of popular literature in Italy by his "Fiabe Siciliane." Also M. Dom. Bernoni, of Venice, by his "Leggende, Canti, Fiabe Venetiane;" M. Ferraro by his "Giocchi Monferrini," and his "Nuovi Canti Popolari del Monferrato;" M. Grion by the publication of the popular romance of the Middle Ages, "I Nobili Fatti di Alessandro Magno."

That Italy lives and is making progress was evident at the Exhibition of Vienna to whoever would take the trouble to glance over the mass of publications which the Italian Government, with happy forethought, had prepared to illustrate all our principal institutions (academies, archives, museums, libraries, etc.). Some of these illustrations are, in fact, entire works; such is that which M. Gotti, the Director of the Florentine Galleries, has compiled upon the precious and unique collections confided to his charge; such also are the works which Messrs. Toderini and Cecchetti have prepared upon the Venetian Archives, M. Trinchera on the Neapolitan Archives, M. Odorici on the Library of Parma, etc. Besides official publications, I must specially mention a handsome volume which M. Albert Errera, the distinguished Venetian political economist, has written (published by Loescher) for the Exhibition at Vienna, under the title of "L'Italia Industriale con Particolare Riguardo all' Adriatico Superiore." M. Errera is the true historian of our contemporary industrial undertakings; and he has not only the rare merit of studying them and describing them with much ability, but he also makes valuable suggestions for their further activity and extension.

NORWAY.—Among works in national history and philology which have appeared during 1873, I may mention two collections of "Norske Bygdesagn" ("Tales and Traditions of Norway"), by L. Daas, Librarian to the University of Christiania. Prof. O. R. Unger has completed his edition of "Konunga Sögur," and given to the world a standard edition of "Postola Sögur," being lives of the Apostles in Old Norse, published from Icelandic manuscripts. The publication of the edition of "Norröne Skrifter af sagnhistorisk Indhold" (Hervarar Saga ok Heiðreks") has been continued by Prof. Sophus Bugge. An employé of the Royal Archives and a graduate of the university, J. E. Sars, eldest son of our well-known zoological investigator, the late Dr. M. Sars, has edited the first volume of "Udsigt over den Norske Historie" ("View of the History of Norway"). The volume now published goes down to the introduction of Christianity by St. Olaf, and will be followed by two more volumes. Of another important work upon the history of Norway commenced in 1866, "Norges offentlige Ret," by T. H. Aschehoug, a professor of the University and a member of the Storting, the second volume has appeared. It contains a series of commentaries on the constitutional laws of Norway. The Lapp traveler mentioned in my article of last year, J. A. Friis, whose work upon Finmark and Lapland has now been translated into Swedish, and partly into German, this summer accompanied our King during his tour along the northern coasts of Norway to the Russian frontier, and is now engaged in describing the voyage in a work enriched with numerous photographs and ethnographical illustrations. Two more books, containing valuable information about these interesting, but still little known, parts of our country, have recently been issued by Th. Bang, an officer of the Royal Geographical Survey, and by A. W. Bran, a functionary who has for many years lived among the Lapp population of those remote districts. Eilert Sundt has published an interesting book upon "Häslivet i Norge" ("Home-Life in Norway"), in addition to former publications upon the same subject.

Among works upon philology which have appeared during the last year, I have to notice "Den antike Stat og Solons Forfatning," by P. O. Schjøtt, a Professor of Greek Philology at the university, together with an edition of Plautus's "Mostellaria," by the learned scholar, Prof. Sophus Bugge, accompanied by a metrical translation into Norwegian by Fr. Gjertsen, the translator of "Faust."

Writers on natural science have, as usual, made many important contributions to our periodicals and transactions of learned societies. Separately published works of considerable value and importance in this branch of literature are: Dr. F. Schübeler's work, "Die Pflanzenwelt Norwegens," and Axel Blytt's "Flora Norvegica," the latter being a volumi-

nous description of the whole vegetable world of Norway. Useful hand-books of botany, chemistry, and ornithology, have been published by H. L. Sørensen, G. Schult, and Leonard Steineger. A large biographical and literary dictionary of our men of science has been collected and edited by Dr. F. Kier, under the title of "Norges Læger i det 19^{de} Aarhundrede."

Henrik Ibsen has edited a voluminous dramatic poem, entitled "Keiser og Galilæer, et verdenshistorisk Drama." The appearance of this important poem has been long expected by the public, whose anticipations may be judged from the fact that four thousand copies were sold in less than eight days. No new work by Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, who some months ago started for a second visit to Southern Italy and Rome, has appeared during this year, except a splendid edition of his "Brudeslaaten" ("The Wedding Ring"), with woodcuts from original designs by Ad. Tidemand, the famous painter. The people's edition of Bjørnson's "Tales of Norwegian Peasant Life," consisting of ten thousand copies, published at Christmas-time, last year, has been exhausted already, and a second impression will be completed within the year. Jonas Lie, who is still resident in Rome, has published a rather voluminous tale of national life, "Tremasteren Fremtiden eller Liv nordpaa," which has strengthened his reputation as a highly-gifted novelist. From Mr. A. Munch's pen we have got a selected collection of his lyrics, written and published during the last thirty years; and of the collection of "Norske Folke-Eventyr," by Asbjørnsen and Moe, known to English readers from Mr. Dasent's translation, a new fifth impression has just left the press.

PORTUGAL.—It is never difficult to choose from among the books published during the year in Portugal those that are worth mentioning.

S. Julio da Vilhena has just published the "Raças Historicadas da Peninsula Iberica," a little work which shows a laudable ambition.

"Portugal and Socialism, a Constitutional Examination of Portuguese Society," is the latest and the most important of the political publications of S. Oliveira Martins, author of the "Theory of Socialism." A thoughtful writer, S. Martins devotes himself to the study of the social questions which agitate Europe, and applies the results of his labors to his native country. He believes that socialism would prove a blessing to Portugal, and his high character forbids us to doubt his sincerity. The style of his book is excellent.

S. T. Braga has just brought out an historical and critical study on Camoens, and another on "Amadis de Gaule, and the Origin and History of the Romances of Chivalry." In spite of the defects of this laborious writer, his two volumes are well worth reading.

Our greatest writer, S. Herculano, the illustrious historian of Portugal, is printing his

miscellaneous works—Opusculos. They are publications of by-gone days, some of them political and economical, some of them upon questions of morals or general literature. Highly successful at the time they first appeared, they ought not to be judged from the stand-point of 1873, as our critics are doing. Long out of print and sought after, these brochures are of importance, both for the literary biography of their author and for the history of the ideas of the time in which they were brought out (1836-'57), and on this ground alone, independently of their literary merits, they will always be read with interest. Your readers are aware that S. Herculano has not finished his "History of Portugal." The fourth volume stopped at the death of King Alfonso III. (A. D. 1297). The author now announces the publication of some historical fragments, materials for the fifth volume of the work.

RUSSIA.—Some of the Russian journals are doing a very useful thing in the way of literary statistics, by publishing not only the number of their subscriptions, but the residences of the subscribers, and thus enabling us to learn something of the comparative enlightenment and the tendencies of inhabitants of various districts. I have passed through whole provinces of Russia where the chief newspaper taken was the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, through others where rarely any thing could be found except the *Son of the Fatherland*. The *Messenger of Europe*, by far the best monthly journal, for the present year issued 6,958 copies of each number, of which 181 were sent abroad. The *Russian Past*, an historical monthly, has constantly increased in circulation since it started. In 1870 its circulation was 2,600 copies; in 1871, 3,500; in 1872, 4,252; and in the present year 4,920 copies. The comparatively great subscription-list of this journal, as well as of the *Russian Archives* and the numerous publications of the various historical societies, are proofs of the increase of a taste for history. On the 6th of December, at the unveiling of the statue of Catherine II., a decree of the Emperor was issued to the Cesarevitch, as President of the Russian Historical Society, thanking him for his services, and authorizing the society to add to its name the title "Imperial." On the same day the society published the eleventh and twelfth volumes of its "Proceedings," the former containing letters of Peter the Great, and the latter containing the first part of the dispatches from the British ambassadors during the reign of Catherine II., from 1762 to 1769. The dispatches are printed in both English and Russian, and as pictures of court-life and court-intrigue, they are of the highest interest. It is easy, however, to see that the ambassadors knew nothing of Russia outside of the court circle. Kostomarov writes history that can be read with pleasure, and we welcome his new book "Rus-

sian History in the Lives of its Chief Actors," as a great boon. Prof. Kostomarov's pen is never idle, and during the year, besides other things, he has also published an excellent monograph on the "Traditions of the Earliest Russian Chronicle." The "History of the Reunion of the West-Russian Uniates in Old Times," by the well-known archaeologist Kovalovitch, chiefly from unpublished manuscripts; the monograph of D. Y. Samokvasof on "Ancient Russian Cities," an attempt to investigate the origin of the Russian "town," in which the author's zeal for his subject seems to outrun his discretion; the studies on the "Posen Poles in 1848," and on Galicia, published in the *European Messenger*, and the valuable "Russian Genealogies," destined to fill in part the omissions in the imperfect work of Prince Dolgoruky.

Turning from history to law, we find what is, perhaps, the capital book of the year, and which should speedily find a French or German translator, "Consuls and Consular Jurisdiction in the East," by F. Martens, Professor of International Law in the University of St. Petersburg. It is an historical treatise on the origin and history of the consular institution, and the powers which by custom and treaty have been given to consuls in the East. Mr. Martens criticises the judicial reforms in Turkey and Egypt, and endeavors to answer the question as to what should be the necessary powers of a consul in the East at present. Mr. Znamensky, in a thick book published at Kazan, on "The Parish Clergy in Russia since the Reform of Peter," shows the gradual decline of the system of leaving the election of the clergy to the parish, and treats of the radical reforms of the last years, which go back nearly to the first principles of Russian church government.

In general literature the year just past has been poorer than any for a long time. None of the great writers have published any thing—at least, worthy of himself—and we have had only the productions of authors of the second or third class, and of some new men whose rank in literature is yet to be determined. The preference is, perhaps, to be given to Soltykof, who writes under the pseudonym of Stehedrin.

In the drama, we have this year two plays by Ostrofsky, "Late Love" and "Snowhand;" the latter a dull piece of bad verse, more like a ballet programme than a serious play. Palm has published a play of some merit, called "The Old Gentleman;" Averkief, a new historical drama in verse, "Tennil and Shemakha," which lacks the freshness of his other pieces; and Pissensky, a play, called "Baal."

Of popular poetry, we have a large installment in the "Onega Ballads," collected by the late Prof. Hilferding, who unfortunately died in the midst of his labors. The book of Pypin, "Characteristics of Literary Opinions of the

Present Century in Russia," has now appeared entire, after having had the misfortune to procure for the *European Messenger* a second warning, and to cause the election of its author to the Academy to be canceled. It is a most interesting and remarkable book.

Political literature is increasing in Russia. The "National Question in History and Literature," by A. Gradofsky, may be taken as an exposition of the views of the Slavonophiles. But the most noteworthy book on political subjects is the "War and Revolution," by the Academician Bezobrazof, which is not only a study of the French Revolution, but a true treatise on contemporary politics.

Two or three volumes of the new Russian Encyclopædia have been issued; but the articles on Russian subjects are not so good as they should be. We cannot help looking with more anxiety for the "Dictionary of Russian Contemporaries," by Suvorin, which is already announced as in the press.

In the literature of travel we have the first volume of the travels in Toorkistan and Central Asia of the naturalist Severtzof—a book of travel in Spain, Egypt, Arabia, and India, by Skalkovsky; and the entertaining story of "A Russian Workman on an American Plantation." Colonel Veninkof, the Secretary of the Geographical Society, has published, in one volume, his lectures before the Staff Academy and his articles in the *Military Review* "On the Russian Boundaries in Asia." It is furnished with maps, and is important not only for geography, but more so for the history of Russian advance in Asia.

Russian literature has this year suffered a loss in Fedor Ivanovitch Tutchef, a graceful and pleasing poet, and a warm friend of literature. He wrote little, but that little is good. He died in July, at the age of seventy. His early life was passed abroad in the diplomatic service, and since 1857 he was at the head of the foreign censorship.

SERBIA AND CROATIA.—In the literature of the South-Slavonians I remark the following original productions: The fourth volume of "Starine," an archæological publication, and vols. xxi.—xxiv. of the scientific organ of the South-Slavonian Academy, the chief contributors to which are Dr. Rački, Dr. Danic'ic, Stojan Novakovic, and others.

In poetry I note, among others, "Pjesme i Besjede" ("Songs and Tales") by Paulinovic: the old Croatian poems, particularly those of the sixteenth century, edited and explained by Dr. Danic'ic; "Wreath of Serbro-Croatian Songs," by Lazar Kostic, the same writer who has translated several dramatic works of Shakespeare. Finally, as authors of dramatic poetry, we may mention "The Renegade," by Kukulyevic, and "The Fall of Novogorod," by Matiya Ban. The best novels of the year are "Golden Whip," "Salt and Bread," and "Pobratim," all by Dr. Vladan Gyorgyevic.

In law, Dr. Bogisic', now professor at Odesa, has brought out an interesting and learned work, entitled "The Civil Laws of the Slavonians," and Dr. A. Simunio' "Pravda" ("Justice"). It would be indeed difficult to enumerate all minor publications in the various branches of science with which the Servian and Croatian literature has been enriched during the past year. In philology, Dr. Danic'io', known as the best South-Slavonian philologist next to the famous Dr. Miklosic', has produced a whole series of valuable papers on certain grammatical forms of the South Slavonian languages.

SPAIN.—Works of a scientific character very scarce in past years, though mostly translated from other languages, are becoming yearly more numerous; and those written by Spaniards abound in original observations, giving a good idea of the gradual improvement in such matters. The greater part are destined for text-books in schools and universities. More than one hundred have appeared in the current year, and many are excellent. The first volume of an "Ensayo sobre la Historia de la Propriedad Territorial en España," by Don Francisco Cardenas, has been published. "Principios del Arte de la Colonizacion," by Marcenaz, is another book very interesting for Spaniards especially. "Estudios Penitenciarios," by Armengol, is a useful and well-written book, on a subject shamefully neglected in Spain. I must mention also, as important works on legal subjects, Giner y Calderon's "Prolegomenos;" and "Lecciones de Economia Politica," whose author, Somalo, follows the most approved theories on this science and attacks socialism.

Historical works have been rather numerous this year, and some are of undoubted merit. "Mexico desde 1808 á 1867," four vols., by Arrangoiz, is important; for the author was present at some of the most stirring of the scenes which he describes. Señor La Fuente's "Historia Ecclesiastica de España," six vols., is worthy of notice. This second edition he has greatly enlarged and enriched with most valuable information. "La Edad Media comparada con los Tiempos Modernos," by Fernandez, Bishop of Havana, is also interesting, though greatly inferior to works on the same subject published in other countries. "Patrologia," by Yus, an historical criticism of the works of the Holy Fathers, is worthy of mention. As a contrast to the Bishop of Havana's book, I may notice Pi Margall's "Estudios sobre la Edad Media"—a small volume, written, no doubt, by this politician before the middle ages were as generally known as they are at the present day.

Not unlike Arrangoiz's book on the contemporary history of Mexico are the "Memorias Politicas," which the late Marques de Miraflores wrote to illustrate the reign of Isabella II. and have just been published by his heirs. The Conde de Toreno also has

printed the first volume of his father's political speeches, including those he made at the Cortes of Oadiz in 1812. Toreno was considered one of the first orators of the present century, and one of the most remarkable men of his day.

Among the historical works referring to Spanish topography, the following are worthy of notice: Bravo's "Recuerdos de la Villa de Laredo;" "Paseos por Cordova," by Ramiro; "Fastos Ilerdenses," by Roca; "Historia de Malaga," by Guillen; "Historia de Ronda," by Rivera; a volume of biographies of "Canarios Celebres," by Milliares; and "Conquenses Ilustres," by Fermin Caballero, in which last the lives are given of several distinguished persons born in that locality (Cuenca). Romero's "Apuntes Historicos sobre el Archivo de Simancas," with a prologue by Escudero de la Peña, is a useful book for those who wish to have an idea of the immense stores of original papers preserved in the archives of Simancas, one of the most important in Europe.

The public is already acquainted with the "Museo Español de Antigüedades," edited by Rada y Delgado. The letter-press in this work is written by the most competent Spanish authors, and illustrated with fine colored engravings of the best art-objects existing at the Madrid Archæological Museum, hitherto unknown.

The various literary societies and private clubs engaged in the publication of rare and curious books have not been inactive. I may mention the "Coleccion de Documentos Ineditos para la Historia de España," "Biblioteca de Rivadeneyra;" "Bibliofilos Españoles;" "Bibliofilos Andaluces;" "Coleccion de Libros Raros y Curiosos;" and "Libros de Antaño."

Two works have appeared within a very short interval, almost on the same subject, both of interest, and written by politicians, friends and professors at the same university, though of completely opposed political opinions. Both were composed in exile. One of these volumes is entitled "Roma," by Don Severo Catalina, and the other, "Recuerdos de Italia," by Emilio Castelar. Castelar has also published his "Discursos Politicos," from 1871 to 1873; a "Vida de Lord Byron;" and new editions of his other works. Still more opposed to Castelar in political views was his friend and relation Aparisi y Guijarro, who died last year. His relatives have published two volumes of his works, containing "Biografia, Pensamientos, Poesias y Discursos."

Several volumes of poems have appeared this year. A friend of Espronceda's has published some of that poet's inedited or less known poems, under the title of "Paginas Olvidadas;" the same has been done with the works of another poet, Enrique Gil. Campoamor has brought out a new edition of his "Drama Universal," and added a second part to his "Pequeños Poemas." Another poet writing

under the pseudonym of Larming, has issued a volume, "Mugeras del Evangelio," of religious poetry, full of inspiration, simplicity, and elevation; in which the author does his best to oppose the revolutionary ideas of the present day.

Dramatic literature, so popular in Spain, counts as usual a great many additions. Indeed, they are extremely numerous, although few can be said to have met with success in the present year.

Spanish novels continue to be infinitely less numerous than those of other countries. Yet the historical novels of Galdós are interesting and worthy of notice: his "Trafalgar" and "La Corte de Carlos IV." give an excellent idea of the period which they describe. Señora Coronado's "Jarilla," Señora Sinue's "Una Hija del Siglo" and several more by Blasco, Guerrero, Moya, and others, are not without interest.

Books of travels are not common in Spain. Mentaberry, however, has written "Viage a Oriente de Madrid a Constantina," an interesting volume. "De Madrid al Vesubio," by Lasa, and "Viage al Rededor de una Cartera," are both entertaining productions.

Like books of travels, books of an entertaining kind expensively got up are extremely scarce in Spain; the only one which can be mentioned this year is "Las Mugueros Españolas," a description of the characteristic female types of the different provinces. The text is written by the best authors, and the book is handsomely illustrated.

SWEDEN.—The new system of "people schools," dating from 1842, the self-government of communities dating from 1862, and the new form of political representation dating from 1865, have contributed to elevate the intellectual level of the people, and the literary consequences appear in a continually-increasing demand for books and journals. In this respect it may, perhaps, be worth noticing that the thin population of Sweden (amounting to little more than four millions) already supports a periodical literature of not less than 240 weekly and daily papers, one of which, the *Swedish Weekly* (*Svenska Veckobladet*), publishes 50,000 copies of each number (one for every eighty inhabitants); that during the last ten years more than fifteen million copies of religious books, tracts, and papers have been spread among the people; and that in 1878 alone the stock of printing-presses has nearly doubled.

Among the literary productions of this year, the most important, from several points of view, is undoubtedly the last translation of the New Testament, issued by the "Royal Bible Commission," which, established by order of Gustavus III., has this year arrived at the respectable age of a full century. The many previous translations have never been accepted, nor has this last essay succeeded in gaining the necessary majority in

our "Kyrkomöte," but the principles laid down in it have met with a full approbation, at least, as regards the critical treatment of the text. They involve an entire rejection of the authorized version, "The Bible of Charles XII.," based upon codices of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the acceptance of the Sinaitic, Vatican, and Alexandrine codices as standard authorities, and a strict attention to the researches of Tischendorf and others on the field of criticism.

Next to this publication, of paramount interest, I may call attention to a most important work by Prof. Nyblæus, on the "History of Swedish Philosophy." As, very probably, most English readers are not aware of the existence of a Swedish philosophy really deserving that name, it may be stated here that Sweden boasts of a native philosophical school, whose author, the late Prof. Bosström (1866), in the course of twenty years' lectures, delineated and developed the most purely idealistic system that has appeared. The volume, in which Mr. Nyblæus explains the system of his master, is worthy of perusal.

Though the religious movements in Sweden are both strong and deep, yet the theological literature is rather poor. A popular and highly-esteemed writer is Mr. Vikner, whose "Tankar och frågor inför Menniskones Son" is peculiarly attractive from the union of candor, faith, and dialectical power. A decided rationalist, Mr. Rydberg, has brought out a little study on the genealogy of the "Patriarchs in Genesis." Among the theological literature may also be reckoned the elaborate work of the late curate Beckman, "Forsök till Svensk Psalmhistoria."

The part of our history that stands in greatest need of a scientific treatment, the period after 1809, has now, in Mr. Hellstenius, found a diligent and impartial investigator, whose researches, principally founded upon the papers and memoirs of Colonel Schinkel, aide-de-camp to King Charles XIV., have in the last volume of "Minnen ur Sveriges Nyaste Historia," reached the year 1828.

Our political literature is chiefly devoted to questions of internal government, and its most prominent work is a study on "The Swedish Parliament" ("Den Svenska Riksdagen"), by Prof. Rydin.

The Nestor of Swedish botanists, E. Fries, has issued the seventh and eighth parts of his great illustrated work, "Icones Selectæ hymenomycetum nondum delineatorum." Of the valuable work, "The Geological Research of Sweden," edited by the Geological Office, the forty-eighth and forty-ninth leaves have appeared, accompanied by explanatory texts. The curious and learned work of Mr. Thorell, "Remarks on Synonyms of European Spiders," is throughout written in English. A publication that assuredly will be received with some interest is "Caroli Linnæi Flora Dalecarlica," edited by Mr. Ahrling, after the author's

manuscript. Prof. Sven Nilsson has once more, in a new edition of "The Age of Bronze" ("Bronsåldern" asserted his theory of Phœnician colonists having settled in Scandinavia. The following works also deserve attention: "Bronsåldern i Sverige," by Montelius; "The Prehistoric Peoples in Europe," first part, by Hildebrand; and a sumptuous, illustrated work, "Engravings from the "Historical Museum," by B. Hildebrand, antiquary to the State, and his son, H. Hildebrand.

In his "Notes of a Painter" ("En Målares Anteckningar"), Egon Lundgren has combined the keen eye of an artist for all that is picturesque in landscapes, men, and fashions, with the witty and pleasant language of a clever writer. In lyrical poetry and native dramatic works the harvest of the year is uncommonly poor. As for novels, it is not to be denied that the numerous volumes of Claud Gerard (a pseudonym) and Mrs. Schwartz enjoy a great popularity, and are constantly asked for in circulating libraries; but the critics justly class them as weak imitations of ill-chosen models.

LITERATURE, ENGLISH, IN 1878. In England, as in this country, while the past year was a period of considerable activity in publication, few works of marked importance appeared. These are so promptly reproduced here—often, indeed, simultaneously issued in both countries—that little need be added to the account given in the preceding article under the sub-title **REPRINTS**.

According to the statement of the *Publishers' Circular*, the books and pamphlets published during the year numbered 8,468, including American importations and excluding new editions. The pamphlets were extremely few, only 170, that kind of publication having been killed by the newspaper; and the works of fiction stand foremost, 881. Next comes theology, with 770 works; and next 588 books of art, or books so illustrated as to be books of art. After these follow histories, books of poetry, and 288 works of travel, geography, or geographical research.

In Theology and Philosophy, the book that excited the largest amount of criticism and discussion was undoubtedly Dr. Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Dogma." A work quite as radically opposed to the generally received opinions—published later in the year, and as yet not much discussed—is "Problems of Life and Mind, First Series: The Foundations of a Creed," by George H. Lewes. The remarkable volume (referred to in the preceding article), "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," by James Fitzjames Stephen, has been followed by a series of papers equally bold and unsparing, entitled "Essays on Freethinking, and Plain Speaking," by Leslie Stephen. "Essays by William Godwin" is a publication that was perhaps due to the memory of the author from those who are the heirs of his anti-Christian philosophy and zeal, but as to

most people, of whatever religious belief, it is an anachronism. Prof. Max Müller's "Lectures on the Science of Religion," issued here in an imperfect form, have been published, with other papers, by the author. The third volume of "Religious Thought in England, from the Reformation to the End of the Last Century," by John Hunt, completes a work of great interest and value. "The Cambridge Paragraph Bible," edited by Prof. F. H. Scrivener, is a learned and useful contribution to the literature of the Authorized Version. Dr. Samuel Davidson has published an essay "On a Fresh Revision of the English Old Testament;" the Rev. James Martineau, some "Studies in Christianity;" and the Rev. F. W. Farrer, a series of sermons, entitled "The Silence and the Voices of God." The Rev. T. R. Birks, in his "First Principles of Moral Science," it is generally felt, has left for himself abundant room for progress in the science. "Hegel's Logic," translated by W. Wallace, and Kant's "Theory of Ethics," translated by T. K. Abbott, need only to be mentioned as new versions of well-known works.

In the department of Science, particularly of popularized science, little is published abroad that is not speedily naturalized in America. But a few noticeable books that have not, so far as we have observed, been republished here, may be enumerated. "A History of the Mathematical Theories of Attraction, and the Figure of the Earth, from the Time of Newton to that of Laplace," by J. Todhunter, M. A.; "Essays in Political Economy, Theoretical and Applied," by J. E. Cairnes, and "Cobden and Modern Political Opinion," by Prof. Thorold Rogers; "Comparative Politics," by Edward A. Freeman; Sir John Lubbock's "Origin and Transformations of Insects;" St. George Mivart's "Man and Apes;" Frank Buckland's "Familiar History of British Fishes;" "English Gypsies, and their Language," by Charles G. Leland; and "Records of the Rocks," by W. S. Symonds—represent different fields of investigation, and different styles of exposition.

In History, we notice, "India, on the Eve of the British Conquest," by Sidney Owen, a work valuable for itself, and useful as an introduction to the history of British India; "A History of Crime in England, illustrating the Changes of the Laws, and the Progress of Civilization: Vol. I., to Henry VII.," by Luke Owen Petre; "The Huguenots in France," by Samuel Smiles; "History of the Church of France," by the Rev. W. H. Jervis; "History of Jamaica," by W. J. Gardner; and "My Diary in the Last Great War," by W. H. Russell. The third volume of Masson's "Life of Milton," that enormous wrappage of history-of-England around the life of the poet, is made up of alternate layers of history, biography, and criticism. The "Life and Correspondence of Sir John Burgoyne," of the "First Earl of Minto," of Lloyd, "First Lord Kenyon," of

"Admiral Sir Edward Codrington," and of "Thomas, First Lord Denman," are also biographies that have an historical interest and value. Among works more strictly biographical are the "Life of Bishop John Coleridge Pattison," by Charlotte M. Yonge, a large portrait of a man deserving to be long remembered; Dean Alford's "Life, Journal, and Letters;" Dean Mansel's "Letters, Lectures, and Reviews;" the "Personal Life of George Grote," by his widow; the "Autobiography of Dr. Thomas Guthrie;" "Erasmus, his Life and Character," by R. B. Drummond; the "Life and Letters of James David Forbes, F.R.S.," by J. O. Sharp, P. G. Tait, and A. Adams; "Angélique Arnauld," by Frances Martin; and "Plutarch: his Life, his Lives, and his Morals," by Archbishop Trench. A work of special value as a literary biography, is "Archibald Constable and his Literary Correspondents."

Books of travel are among the most likely to be reprinted here; to the list of such, that has been already given, are to be added some works of descriptive and picturesque tourists: "The Pilgrimage of the Tiber from its Mouth to its Source," by W. Davies; "The Hartz Mountains, a Tour in the Fog Country," by Henry Blackburn; "Word Sketches in the Sweet South," by Mary Catharine Jackson; "Station Amusements in New Zealand," by Lady Barker; and a work of some geographical importance, "The Threshold of the Unknown Region," by Clements B. Markham, C. B., a careful mapping out of accomplished results in arctic exploration, showing thus what remains to be attempted. A memorial of the African slave-trade, which it is hoped will ere long be only an evil memory, is "Dhow-Chasing," by Captain G. L. Sullivan, R. N.

In Fiction, the books of the year, almost the only ones that rose above the general level of the "unexceptionable" and the "pleasant" novel, were Lord Lytton's posthumous publications, "Kenelm Chillingly" and "The Parisians," and that fresh and unconventional creation, "A Princess of Thule," by William Black. In number, works of fiction exceeded any other class, and it would be unjust not to say that in this immense flow of story the unexceptionable and the pleasing constitute a very considerable proportion of the whole. Mr. Fargeson, like Dickens, throws a kindly light on the poverty of the metropolis, but he is at a far remove from Dickens. There is no acknowledged master-magician.

In literary and art criticism, and other miscellaneous writings, should be mentioned "Biographical and Critical Essays," by A. Hayward, Q. C.; "Studies in the History of the Renaissance," by W. H. Pater; "The French Humorists, from the Twelfth to the Nineteenth Century," by Walter Besant; "Prose Idylls, Old and New," by Charles Kingsley; "Leonardo da Vinci and his Works," by Mrs. P. Heaton, and Mr. O. Black; "The

Minor Works of George Grote;" "The Friendship of Books, and other Essays," by the late Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, edited by Thomas Hughes; "Chapters on Animals," by P. G. Hamerton; and Dr. W. Lubke's "History of Sculpture," translated by F. E. Bunnèl.

The publication of cheap editions of standard authors has become an active branch of business in England. America was once noted for cheap books, while the mention of an English edition at once suggested costliness. But the case is now reversed. In England a copy of Shakespeare's works, complete, and not illegibly printed, can be had for a shilling, Milton for sixpence, and Cowper, Wordsworth, Byron, equally cheap; the Waverley Novels at three-pence apiece. The works of Gibbon, Hume, Hallam, and others, have been similarly reduced in price, and as fast as copyrights expire the best books of our own time will probably be added to the list and placed within reach of the million. One effect of the cheap manufacture of books in England is that importation is in many cases more profitable than reprinting.

LIVINGSTONE, REV. DAVID, M. D., D. D., a Scottish clergyman, physician, and missionary to Southern and Central Africa, the most fearless and indefatigable explorer of modern times, born at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1817 (some authorities say 1815), and reported to have died from fever and exposure in Lobisa, about midway between Lakes Bangweolo and Nyassa, in about latitude 10° 50' south, and longitude 30° east from Greenwich, May 4, 1873. His father, who had removed in boyhood from Ulva, one of the Hebrides, to Blantyre, and worked for a time in the cotton-mills there, subsequently established himself as a tea-trader in Hamilton, a suburb of Glasgow, but never succeeded in acquiring wealth. At the age of ten years, young Livingstone was employed as a piecer in a cotton-factory, and continued in this and other hard work in the factory till he was twenty-one years of age. An evening school furnished him with the opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of Latin and Greek; and finally, after attending a course of medicine at the Glasgow University, and the theological lectures of Dr. Wardlaw, Professor of Theology to the Scotch Independent College, he offered himself to the London Missionary Society, by whom he was ordained as a medical missionary in 1840. He intended that China should be the field of his labors, but, owing to the Opium War, it was deemed inexpedient for him to go there, and accordingly he was designated for the African mission—an event which determined the future course of his life. In the summer of 1840, after a voyage of three months, he landed at Port Natal, in South Africa, and promptly repaired to Kuruman, where the veteran African missionary, Dr. Moffatt, had founded a station. Here he met the lady—a daughter of Dr. Moffatt—

who four years later became his wife. After studying for two years the language and customs of the Bakwains he removed in 1843 to Mabosta, where he founded a missionary station, and during the next six years labored in his calling there and at Kolobeng, a station about fifty miles farther north. In June, 1849, in company with Oswell and Murray, two English gentlemen, Dr. Livingstone started on his first exploring expedition into the interior, and in August reached Lake Ngami by crossing the Bakalihari Desert, which had for a long time presented insuperable obstacles to persons approaching in that direction. The party returned to Kolobeng in October, and in the succeeding year Livingstone made another journey to the lake, but was prevented by the prevalence of fever, and of the *tsetse* (a species of fly very troublesome to cattle), from proceeding to the northward of it. In 1851, in company with Mr. Oswell, he again started for the north, and, proceeding in a more easterly direction, reached the great river Zambesi, flowing through the centre of Africa. In April, 1852, he accompanied his wife and children to Cape Town, and, having witnessed their departure for England, returned to Kuruman with the intention of selecting a locality for a new station, which should be free from the annoyance of the Boers—a degraded class of white settlers—who regarded with disfavor his efforts to civilize the natives, and his attempts to suppress slavery. While at this place he learned that the Boers had carried their hostility so far as to plunder his house, and devastate the missionary settlement he had formed. Being now free from pastoral cares, he departed on his most important northern tour, and in May, 1853, reached Linyanti, the principal town of the Makololo tribe, where he was kindly received by the Chief Sekeletu, and the entire population. Departing thence in November, he proceeded up the Leeambye River and its affluent, the Leebe, to Lake Dilolo, and thence with considerable difficulty and peril by way of the Congo River to Angola, at the capital of which country, Loanda, on the western coast of Africa, he arrived May 31, 1854, and was hospitably received by the Portuguese authorities stationed there. Leaving Loanda in the ensuing September, he reached Linyanti in September, 1855, and thence proceeded down the Leeambye and Zambesi Rivers, which he found to be identical, to Quillimane on the Indian Ocean, which he reached May 20, 1856. He then took ship for England, where he arrived December 12th of the same year. During his sixteen years' absence, Livingstone had twice crossed the African Continent from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic, and explored a vast tract of country hitherto unvisited by Europeans. The magnitude of his labors and the great results attained during this period were thus alluded to by Sir R. Murchison at a meeting of the

Royal Geographical Society, held in 1856, and at which Livingstone was present. "We are met together," said that distinguished geographer, "for the purpose of welcoming Dr. Livingstone on his return home from South Africa after an absence of sixteen years, during which, while endeavoring to spread the blessings of Christianity through lands never before trodden by the foot of any European, he has made geographical discoveries of incalculable importance. In all his various journeys Dr. Livingstone has traveled over no less than eleven thousand miles of African territory; and he has come back to England as the pioneer of sound and useful knowledge; for by his astronomical observations he has determined the sites of numerous places, hills, rivers, and lakes, nearly all of which have been hitherto unknown, while he has seized upon every opportunity of describing the physical features, climatology, and geographical structure of the countries which he has explored, and has pointed out many new sources of commerce as yet unknown to the scope and enterprise of the British merchant."

The reception accorded to the great traveler at this time was very cordial. His frank, simple, and manly character made him a great favorite with the people, who were agreeably surprised to find a man in a commercial age rival in devotion and self-sacrifice the great explorers and navigators of the sixteenth century. In 1857 he published his "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," a work of great interest and value, forming an enduring record of his remarkable journey, republished in the United States by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. In 1858 he returned again to Africa, having been appointed British consul at Quillimane, and soon after his arrival there departed on another expedition. Sailing up the Zambesi, he attained Lake Nyassa, where he made further explorations. His wife, who had accompanied him in many of his perilous journeys, died of fever at Shupanga April 27, 1862, and the expedition returned the year following. Dr. Livingstone arrived in England in July, 1864, and after giving interesting particulars respecting his discoveries, and publishing a book descriptive of his recent travels, he left his native land for the last time in 1865, with the view of continuing his explorations in the interior of Africa. He arrived in Bombay in 1866, and thence sailed for Zanzibar, whence he started for the interior by way of the river Rovuma, which flows into the Indian Ocean at Mikindani, about five degrees south of Zanzibar. In the month of April, 1867, Livingstone discovered Lake Liemba, south of Tanganyika, and going westward thence found Lake Moero on the 8th of September. In December, 1867, he was at Cazembe's town. After an ineffectual attempt to cross the lake to Ujiji, he returned to Cazembe's in February or March, 1868, and then went south of Lake Bange-

weolo. He afterward reached Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, and from that point, in May, 1869, he sent the last letter received from him until communications were brought home, by Mr. Stanley, of the *Herald* Expedition. The inception and success of that enterprise are still fresh in the public mind, and may be briefly stated. Observing that the civilized world was greatly concerned regarding the fate of Livingstone, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, editor of the *Herald*, determined to send out an expedition at his own expense, for the purpose of discovering the lost traveler. Selecting Mr. Stanley of the *Herald* staff as the leader in this enterprise, he instructed him to proceed to Africa, and, regardless of expense, find Livingstone, whom he felt was still alive. Mr. Stanley in due time reached Zanzibar, and, after a tedious journey through the African wilds, met Livingstone at Ujiji in November, 1871. The journalist remained with him about four months, ascending the Lake Tanganyika, to its northern extremity, and was subsequently accompanied by Dr. Livingstone, on his return-journey, as far as Unyanyembe. In August, 1873, Mr. Stanley reached London, and the world was soon gratified with abundant details of the explorer's labors during the years when most people supposed he was dead. During the last five or six years of his life, it appears, from these accounts, that Dr. Livingstone ascertained that Lake Tanganyika is *not* one of the sources of the Nile, and discovered five lakes west, southwest, and south of Tanganyika. These sheets of water, so far as he was able to trace, are connected by the branches of a river, which he names the Luabula, or in its farthest extension (to Lake Bangweolo), the Luapula. These branches he believed to be connected either through the Albert Nyanza or by some more direct communication with the sources of the Nile; yet there was a possibility from their distance west of Tanganyika, and what was known of the country still farther west, that they might be the sources of the Congo or Zaire. To settle this point, Dr. Livingstone deemed it necessary to pass to the westward of all these lakes, and ascertain whether the streams which formed their outlets flowed north, or west and southwest. It is supposed that he had accomplished this tedious and difficult journey, and was on his way back to Lake Nyassa and the coast, when he encountered the extensive marshes through which he was obliged to wade for days, and whose deadly malaria cost him his life.

LOUISIANA. The year opened gloomily in Louisiana. An act passed in the extra session by what is known as the "Pinchback Legislature," was promulgated on the 5th of January. Its aim was "to suppress riotous and unlawful assemblies, and to define the duties of officers of the State in regard thereto, and to punish officers and others for neglect or refusal to discharge and perform duties im-

posed upon them by law." This was speedily followed by another act authorizing the calling out of an armed militia for that purpose.

On the 3d of January a mass meeting assembled to "express opposition to the 'Pinchback' government and to support the 'McEnery' government and Legislature elected on the 4th of November, 1872."

A body selected by this mass meeting irrespective of party, from among the most conspicuous citizens, prominent men of business, and largest tax-payers, called the "Committee of Two Hundred," subsequently issued an address to the people containing the following statement of their views, and of the results of the mission which had been confided to them:

We have laid before the President of the United States an impartial and truthful history of the extraordinary events which have transpired within the State of Louisiana, resulting in the overthrow of the government elected by the people and the temporarily installing men who were not in any manner elected thereto. * * * We confidently anticipate that Congress will promptly appoint a committee to investigate fairly and impartially the facts of the case, and in view of the gross and palpable wrongs which have been committed, we cannot doubt that such a committee must admit and report to Congress the necessity of prompt and complete relief. We do not allow ourselves to despair of such relief at the hands of Congress because the Republican party has a large majority in that body. There do arise in the political history of free governments conspicuous emergencies in which duty to the common weal rises superior to party ties, and the imperative demand for justice overwhelms all personal or partisan considerations. We are impressed with the belief that the universal public sentiment of the United States will point to the present crisis in Louisiana as constituting such an emergency, and we are disposed to encourage in our people a spirit of trust and confidence in the virtue and justice of the national Government, which will be their best safeguard against rash and desperate conduct.

If that trust should prove to be misplaced, and the monstrous usurpation which has taken place should be permitted to pass unrebuked, we may well give way to despair. But in the meantime it behooves our people to pursue a line of conduct which shall rob apprehension of every pretext or apology.

We have everywhere and at all times proclaimed our conviction that the body styling itself a Legislature now in session at the Mechanics' Institute, does not and never did comprise a quorum of members elected by the people; that it has no other claim to authority over, or obedience from, the people, than such as it desires from the supposed recognition of the national Executive; and we feel justified by the language and action of the President himself in regarding that recognition as merely provisional and temporary, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, to which tribunal the President has submitted us for relief. We are equally convinced that the body which recently assembled at Lyceum Hall in that city did comprise a quorum of lawfully-elected members of the State Assembly, and that, but for the refusal of the national Executive to recognize it as such, that body would encounter no legal obstacle to the exercise of the constitutional functions of the State Legislature.

While fully accepting the situation as it stands, and advising a studious abstinence from all proceedings calculated to provoke a collision with "the powers that be," there are certain duties imposed by the Constitution in the most imperative terms, which no body claiming or intending to claim recognition as

the lawful General Assembly of the State, can omit without abdicating its claim to be so considered and recognized. In all lawful procedure looking only to the assertion of their legal existence with a view to their future recognition by the Congress of the United States, when the controversy now at issue shall be determined, they should receive, and it is reasonable to suppose they will receive, the moral support, not only of the citizens of the State, but of every right-minded citizen of the United States wherever he may reside. In view, therefore, of the approaching meeting of the General Assembly, now about to take place—

Be it resolved, That we recommend to the people of this city and State to extend to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, now about to assemble, their moral support and earnest sympathy, and such material aid as may enable them to assert and maintain by legal means the rights of the people of this State to local self-government.

As an offset to this report, an Executive address signed by Acting-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback (colored, Republican), was issued on the 3d of January. After reviewing the political situation and the circumstances attending the counting of votes, it proceeds to say:

Not content with all these outrages against American citizenship, these foiled and defeated leaders of a minority, when thwarted by the majesty of the law as construed and enforced by an honest and independent judiciary, State and Federal, now propose, through a man pretending to be Governor-elect, and a Legislature pretending to be elected, to organize and operate a government in direct conflict with and in violation of the dignity and peace of the existing government of the State of Louisiana and of the United States. We recognize the right of free discussion and of free assemblage of the people. They may lawfully meet, not only to memorialize the authorities to redress wrongs, to perpetuate rights; not only to criticize and censure their servants, wherein they may deem them delinquent, but even to denounce them for wrongs, real or imaginary; but when any class of men, with an undetermined and unascertained official status propose to meet and organize a law-making department and inaugurate an executive and exercise governmental functions in the presence of and in conflict with the existing established authorities, such parties are revolutionists, and guilty of treason against the State, and are disturbers of the public peace, and must be dealt with as such.

I am prepared, as the acting Executive of Louisiana, to permit, without let or hindrance, a faction of her citizens to indulge themselves as fully as the largest personal liberty may require, and the financial embarrassment and social disquiet incident thereto must belong to them; but when their action becomes organized and suggests and prompts violations of the law, and obstructions and antagonisms to the authority of the State in the exercise of its legitimate functions, it cannot for a moment be either ignored or overlooked, but must be met and suppressed. It is my duty as Executive not only to quell mobs and insurrections, but to prevent, by the prompt and vigorous execution of the law, the inception of such riotous and disturbed conditions. I do not propose that such a state of things shall be inaugurated in the State of Louisiana as will make it necessary for the national authorities to declare martial law therein and take possession thereof, however much this deplorable issue may be sought and desired by the few ill-advised, short-sighted, and self-seeking men who are laboring to that end.

The Governor-elect, as returned by the Legislature in session at the State-House, will, on the day provided for in the constitution, be inaugurated, and the Legislature recognized by the President will meet

and perform its legitimate functions, but no pretended Governor shall be inaugurated and no pretended General Assembly shall convene and disturb the public peace. Parties participating in either case are public wrong-doers, and shall be promptly dealt with as such. The whole force of the State shall be used for this purpose, and all necessary national aid will be invoked to cooperate with and sustain the same. I have every confidence that the General Assembly now in session, sustained and aided by the suggestions and the moral influence of the community, will make wise and adequate laws; and I shall cheerfully cooperate with them in furthering the public weal, but no good end can be accomplished by disorder and revolution, while the commercial, financial, and industrial interests of the State will be seriously affected thereby. No good citizen will sanction them, and under the obligation of my oath of office I am determined they shall not prevail.

On January 7th, the day appointed for the assembling of the Legislature, the rival bodies were each inaugurated. There was a general closing up of places of business, and the entire population assisted at the inauguration of the McEnery Legislature. By command of General Emory, the United States troops were stationed in readiness to preserve order. The general determination expressed was that, if the meeting of the Legislature was interfered with as menaced in the proclamation of Acting-Governor Pinchback, the citizens would form and defend their representatives against any force except the military of the United States. No effort having been made to carry the proclamation into effect, after the adjournment of the Legislature, the crowd dispersed.

On the 10th of January a number of Senators transferred themselves from the Pinchback or Kellogg (as it was subsequently known) to the McEnery Legislature. At the same time they issued the following address to the people of Louisiana:

We deem it our duty in the present anomalous condition of affairs to place, before our constituents and the country, the reasons that actuate us in the course of conduct we have determined to pursue. We are Republicans, and believe in a republican form of government. We have acted with the national Republican party, but we cannot sanction the course that has been pursued in this State by the custom-house portion of our party, and by the Pinchback government; and we believe that no right-thinking person or class, no matter of what political shade or conviction, can sustain them in the gross violation of the rights of the people, and their reckless and intolerant course.

The organization of the Senate and House we consider as revolutionary. Senators notoriously elected have been displaced, and those whom they defeated put in their places. Members of the Legislature returned by both boards have been ignored, and their places filled by defeated candidates. * * * The question, "Who constitute the legislative board?" is subordinate to the question, "What are the returns?" Returning officers may count in or count out persons, with or without returns, but the returns will show for themselves. * * * The Senate having been illegally organized by the revolutionary and violent usurpations of P. B. S. Pinchback, who was not the President of the Senate or a member of it, and who called up and swore in as Senators persons who were notoriously defeated, against and in contempt of the protests of a large majority of the Senators holding over, and who alone had the right to

organize the Senate; and in the face of the rule established two years before in the organization of the Senate, on the motion of said Pinchback, himself then a Senator; and, considering the public good and the interest of our constituents, we have withdrawn from the body with which we have been acting, and will hereafter take our seats in the Senate which we believe truly represents the people of the State.

On the 14th of January, William P. Kellogg was inaugurated Governor at the Mechanics' Institute. The same day and hour the oath of office was administered to John McEnery at Lafayette Square. There was complete cessation of business. The people thronged the vicinity of Lafayette Square. The metropolitan police were under arms. The artillery was harnessed and ready for action at their place of rendezvous. United States troops were drawn up on some of the principal streets. Though grave and intense feeling was manifested by the assemblage, the day passed without any outbreak.

On the 14th of January, Congress took cognizance of the Louisiana case. In the House, it was moved that a joint select committee be appointed to investigate the election. After an animated discussion, it was resolved that the President's message on this subject be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report if the case required congressional action.

In the Senate, Mr. Morton offered a resolution "that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether there is any existing State government in Louisiana, and how and by whom it is constituted." (*See CONGRESS, U. S.*)

Mr. Saulsbury offered an amendment directing the committee, if it found no legal government existing in Louisiana, to inquire when it ceased, and whether any Federal officer, executive or judicial, had any thing to do with the overthrow of the legal government.

The amendment was lost, and Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted.

The two boards of election returned for Louisiana arrived in Washington on January 26th. Witnesses were summoned, and the committee proceeded to take voluminous testimony, covering more than a thousand pages of printed matter. On the 20th of February the result was laid before Congress. The following is a synopsis of the majority report of the committee:

It premises that Meers, McMillen and Ray each presented credentials as Senators-elect, signed respectively by McEnery, and Kellogg, countersigned by two different claimants as Secretary of State, and each purporting to be sealed with the great seal of the State of Louisiana. It then cites the election law in force in that State. Section 57 of this law requires "that should any of the returning officers named therein be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall be disqualified to act as returning officer for that election, and a ma-

jority of the remaining returning-officers shall summon some respectable citizen to act as returning-officer in place of the one so disqualified."

This act is in conflict with the constitution of the State in various particulars. The constitution provides that returns of elections of all members of the Legislature shall be made to the Secretary of State, and that the returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives next to be held, and that the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives and count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The act provides that returns shall be made to the governor, and that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, John Lynch and T. C. Anderson, or a majority of them, shall be returning-officers for all elections. Under this law, an election was held on the 4th of November, 1872. On the 18th of November the returning board consisted of Warmoth, Pinchback, Herron, Lynch, and Anderson. Governor Warmoth resolved to reconstruct this board. The office of Secretary of State was in dispute. Bovee was elected in 1869. Upon pretense of malfeasance in office, by Executive order, in August, 1871, Warmoth suspended Bovee, and appointed Herron. Judge Emerson, of the Eighth District Court, decided that Warmoth had a right to suspend Bovee, and fill the vacancy until the close of the next session of the Legislature. Bovee's appeal to the Supreme Court was dismissed, which left the decree of the inferior court in force. At his own request, the impeachment of Bovee was carried over to the next session. In March, 1872, Bovee brought a second suit against Herron. Judge Dibble decided that the commission of Herron, though legal, had expired, and Bovee was entitled to the office. An appeal from this decision was made to the Supreme Court, which affirmed it on the 2d of December, 1872.

In the mean time Warmoth had appointed Wharton Secretary of State in the place of Herron, removing him on the grounds—1. That his commission had expired, and the Governor had a right to fill vacancies; and, 2. that Herron was a defaulter in a former office, and ineligible to any office while thus in default. Wharton performed the duties of the office until the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of Bovee about December 2, 1872.

Governor Warmoth, apprehensive that the Eighth District Court, under this decision, would install Bovee, removed Dibble, and commissioned Elmore as judge of said court. Judge Elmore refused to execute said mandate and writ in favor of Bovee, for which the Supreme Court fined and imprisoned him; which sentence Governor Warmoth remitted by pardon. Though prematurely commissioned by Warmoth, it is admitted by all parties that El-

more was in fact elected over Dibble by about 9,000 majority.

The returning board met on the 18th of November. Before the adjourned meeting on the next day, Warmoth had removed Herron. Wharton had qualified as Secretary of State, and as member of the board. Pinchback and Anderson, having been candidates, were disqualified to serve. There is a conflict of testimony with regard to the filling of these vacancies. Governor Warmoth, Wharton, Cooley, Bragdon, Sheridan, and others, swear that Hatch and Da Ponte were elected; Lynch and Herron testify to the election of Longstreet and Hawkins. This difference gave rise to two boards, known as the Warmoth Board, and Lynch Board. These boards appealed to the court for sanction. Judge Dibble, presiding, granted an injunction in both cases. It must be borne in mind that this judge was holding over in office until his successor should be commissioned. So long as these injunctions remained in force, so long must he retain office for lack of a legal commission for his opponent Elmore, who had been undoubtedly elected. On the 19th of November, Dibble decided in favor of the Lynch Board. On the 20th, Warmoth signed and promulgated an act passed by the previous Legislature altering the constitution of the returning board. Under this act he claimed the right of appointing the new board, during the vacation of the Legislature. At the same time, he issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 9th of December. It is admitted by all parties that only the Legislature elected on the 4th of November, 1872, was authorized to meet under this proclamation.

Governor Warmoth, by the assistance of Judge Elmore, having rid himself of the two previous boards, filled the appointments in the new board, commonly called the De Feriet Board, created by the act of November 20th.

"We come now to the saddest chapter," says the report, "in this melancholy business, the interference of Federal authority with the affairs of the State of Louisiana." After citing the fifteenth amendment, and the act of Congress of May 31, 1870 (16 statutes at large 140), the report goes on to say that, under this act, a contest between two citizens of the same State in regard to any State office cannot be waged in any Federal court, except the contestant has been defeated "by reason of the denial of the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

On the 16th of November, 1872, William P. Kellogg filed his bill on the equity side of this court against the Warmoth board, and McEnery and the publishers of the official journal of the State. It is at least questionable whether this bill presented a case within the jurisdiction of the Federal court. Though it alleges in the first part that persons had been denied registration and the right to vote on account of race and color, at the time this

bill was filed, this wrong was completed, and it was not in the power of the court to undo it. In the subsequent part of the bill the pleader ignores the fact of race or color as an element of jurisdiction.

Again, it can hardly be claimed at the time this bill was filed that Kellogg had been deprived of his office of Governor. It states his apprehension that the board would declare the election of McEnery, and thus embarrass him in the enforcement of his right to the office. On the other hand, it may reasonably be claimed that if Warmoth should destroy the returns, Kellogg could not establish the fact that he had been defeated because citizens had not been allowed to vote on account of race or color. It was never before pretended that such a question as the right of these contending boards could be settled by suit in equity, and this bill gave no warrant for the subsequent extraordinary proceedings. The utmost which the court had authority to do, was to restrain the destruction of the returns and documents. They were State records, and the Federal court had no right to take possession of them. The bill only asked that copies should be filed.

Warmoth, by the act approved November 20th, having abolished all other boards, the De Feriet Board, on December 4th, declared McEnery elected Governor; Penn, Lieutenant-Governor; Armistead, Secretary of State; Ogden, Attorney-General; Tusher, Superintendent of Education, and the members of the Legislature. Governor Warmoth issued his order proclaiming the result. Governor Warmoth was apparently master of the situation, but Judge Durell took a different view of the case.

Judge Durell "out of court, at his house, late at night, December 5th, without application by any party, made the following order, which is without parallel, and it is hoped will remain so, in judicial proceedings:

Circuit Court of the United States, Fifth Circuit, and District of Louisiana, in equity, No. 6880. William P. Kellogg *vs.* H. C. Warmoth *et al.* Whereas Henry C. Warmoth one of the respondents herein, has, in violation of the restraining order herein, issued the following proclamation and returns of certain persons claiming to be a board of returning officers all in violation and contempt of said restraining order, as follows: [Here the proclamation of December 4th is cited.]

Now, therefore, in order to prevent the further obstruction of the proceedings in this cause, and further, to prevent a violation of the orders of this court, to the imminent danger of disturbing the public peace, it is hereby ordered that the marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall forthwith take possession of the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, and occupied as the State-House for the assembling of the Legislature therein, in the city of New Orleans, and hold the same subject to the further order of this court, and meanwhile to prevent all unlawful assemblage therein under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of pretended canvass and returns made by said pretended returning-officers, in contempt and violation of said restraining order; but the marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress to and from

the public offices in said building of persons entitled to the same.

(Signed) E. H. DURELL.

It is impossible to conceive of a more irregular, illegal, and in every way inexcusable act on the part of a judge. Conceding the power of the court to make such an order, the judge out of court, had no more authority to make it than had the marshal. It has not even the form of judicial process. It was not sealed, nor was it signed by the clerk, and had no more legal effect than an order issued by any private citizen. * * * The De Feriet Board, therefore, had color of official existence. Their canvass was completed, and the result promulgated under color of State law, and it is clear that this gave the Federal Court no more right to seize the State-House than to seize the Capitol.

The marshal, on receiving this pretended order, called for a detachment of United States troops to act as a *pomo comitatus*, seized the State-House at 2 A. M., of December 6th, and held it for weeks.

Afterward on the same day, Judge Durell made an order granting the injunction as prayed for in the Kellogg bill, and delivered an opinion. This opinion materially misstates the allegations of the bill. He seems to admit the validity of the act of November 20th, but determines that it shall not take effect at an inconveniently early day. The judge also declares that about four thousand affidavits sustain the averments of the bill:

Your committee have examined many of the affidavits, and it is admitted that none of them contain the statement that right of registration or right of voting was denied on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. * * * Viewed in any light in which your committee can consider them, the orders and injunctions made and granted by Judge Durell in that cause are most reprehensible, erroneous in point of law and are wholly void for want of jurisdiction, and your committee must express their sorrow and humiliation that a judge of the United States should have proceeded in such flagrant disregard of his duty, and have so far overstepped the limits of Federal jurisdiction. * * * On the 6th of December, 1873, the Lynch Board—Boove, who was then acting as Secretary of State in place of Herron), Lynch, Longstreet, and Hawkins—pretended to have canvassed the returns of the election, and certified to the Secretary of State that Kellogg had been elected Governor; Antoine, Lieutenant-Governor; Clinton, Auditor; Field, Attorney-General; Brown, Superintendent of Education; and Deslonde, Secretary of State; and also certified a list of persons whom they had determined to be elected to the Legislature. There is nothing in all the comedy of blunders and frauds under consideration more indefensible than the pretended canvass of this board. * * * No person can examine the testimony ever so cursorily without seeing that this pretended canvass had no semblance of integrity.

The report then attacks the claim that a decision of the Supreme Court has determined the Lynch Board to be the legal one, on these grounds:

1. That fraud vitiates every thing, and that no court upon the testimony before the committee could hold that canvass valid. 2. The judgment of the Supreme Court is void because it is without jurisdiction. 3. But for the interference of Judge Durell in the matter of this State election, a matter wholly beyond his jurisdiction, the McEnery government would to-day have been the *de facto* government of the State. Judge Durell interposed the army of the United States between the people of Louisiana and the only government which has the semblance of

regularity, and the result of this has been to establish the Kellogg government, so far as that State has now any government. For the United States to interfere in a State election, and by the employment of troops set up a Governor and Legislature without a shadow of right, and then to refuse to redress the wrong, upon the ground that to grant relief would be interfering with the rights of the State, is a proposition difficult to utter with a grave countenance. Besides, it is impossible to determine to what extent the Supreme Court may have been influenced in rendering this decision by the fact that the Kellogg government, the creation of the Lynch Board, had already been established, and the expectation that it would be sustained by Federal authority. * * * It is the opinion of your committee that but for the unjustifiable interference of Judge Durell, whose orders were executed by the United States troops, the canvass made by the De Feriet Board and promulgated by the Governor, declaring McEnery to have been elected Governor, etc., and also declaring who had been elected to the Legislature, would have been acquiesced in by the people, and that government would have entered quietly upon the exercise of the sovereign power of the State. But the proceedings of Judge Durell, and the support given to him by United States troops, resulted in establishing the authority *de facto* of Kellogg and his associates in State offices, and the persons declared by the Lynch Board to be elected to the Legislature. We have already seen that the proceedings of that board cannot be sustained without disregarding all the principles of law applicable to the subject, and ignoring the distinction between good faith and fraud. Your committee are therefore led to the conclusion that, if the election held in November, 1873, be not absolutely void for frauds committed therein, McEnery and his associates in State offices and the persons certified as members of the Legislature by the De Feriet Board, ought to be recognized as the legal government of the State. Considering all the facts established before your committee, there seems no escape from the alternative that McEnery must be recognized by Congress, or Congress must provide for a reelection.

The report then says that it is impossible to affirm that Louisiana has any government at present. The McEnery government approaches more nearly a government *de jure*, the Kellogg government a government *de facto*. The question is not a judicial one, and cannot be decided by the courts. It is political, and must be decided by Congress. Public opinion in Louisiana is about equally divided between the two governments. If Federal support were withdrawn, Kellogg's government would be immediately supplanted. Business is interrupted, confidence is destroyed. Should Congress adjourn without making provision for this case, one of two things must result: there will be collision and bloodshed between the two parties, or the President must support the Kellogg government by United States troops. The committee therefore recommend the passage of a bill to insure an honest reelection under the authority of the United States.

This bill was lost, and the State of Louisiana was left in what the congressional committee describe as "a melancholy condition," substantially a state of anarchy. Although many of the facts stated in this report have already been mentioned in the previous volume, they are here repeated as presented by the high authority of a committee of Congress.

In view of the deleterious effects of the unsettled political condition, various unavailing efforts at compromise were initiated in Louisiana. On the 15th of February Governor McEnery issued a proclamation forbidding payment of taxes to collectors appointed by Kellogg. On the 27th he issued a proclamation enrolling the State militia.

On the 1st of March a mass meeting assembled in New Orleans, and passed resolutions supporting the McEnery government, asking the withdrawal of Federal protection from the Kellogg government, or else that the State be placed under martial law pending a new reconstruction by the General Government.

On the evening of March 6th an effort to take possession of the police-stations by an unorganized body of citizens, after considerable bloodshed, was frustrated by the metropolitan police, armed with rifles and artillery, and supported by several companies of United States infantry. This attempt was disclaimed by the McEnery government as premature and unauthorized.

On the 6th of March a body of armed police took possession of the Odd-Fellows' Hall, and having arrested the members of the McEnery Legislature in session there, placed them between files of sharp-shooters and marched them as prisoners to the guard-house.

During the day Governor McEnery wrote to Colonel Emory, commanding the Department of the Gulf, to inquire "whether or not the action of the metropolitan police force of this city in the seizure of the Odd-Fellows Hall this morning and the armed prevention by said force of the assembly of the Legislature of this State in said hall, meet with your countenance and approval, and whether or not the United States forces under your command will support the armed occupation of that building." In reply, Colonel Emory says:

I have to state that the seizure of said building by the metropolitan police was without my knowledge, and made without conference with me. In regard to any expression of opinion as to the act, having no authority in the premises I must respectfully decline to make any reply.

In answer to that part of your letter which asks whether my command "will support this armed occupation of that building," I have the honor to inclose to you the copy of a telegram received last night, from which you will see that it is made my duty to prevent any violent interference with the State government of Louisiana. Previous instructions have directed me to recognize the government of the State of Louisiana to be that represented by the Hon. W. P. Kellogg.

If the act referred to by you in your letter is the act of Governor Kellogg and of the government of the State of Louisiana represented by him, and any violence is used to interfere with this act, I shall most assuredly consider it my duty, under my instructions, to use the whole force of the United States at my disposal to prevent such violent interference.

An address to the people of Louisiana was then issued by Governor McEnery and the Legislature, wherein, after recapitulating the facts already cited and the conclusions announced by the congressional committee, they

state in respect to the *de facto* government, that—

We have further to record the mortifying fact as declared by the report of the committee of the United States Senate that such government is maintained and its authority enforced by the aid of the military power of the United States.

It has been even intimated, that the government *de jure* does not command the support and approval of the people of the State, because this government is unwilling to defy and unable to overcome the power of the United States. Because of this unwillingness and inability, the stupendous falsehood is proclaimed that the people of Louisiana voluntarily submit to and acquiesce in this usurpation. If we resist the Executive of the United States, which with arms defends this usurpation, we are rebels; if we do not resist it, we submit to and acknowledge its authority and power. * * * We appeal to our brethren in the other States for their sympathy and support of a position which they are all interested in maintaining, thus vindicating a cardinal principle of our political system. We have no other hope or means of defense against the wrongs done us. We can only assert our rights, refuse submission to usurpation, and abide the judgment of the American people in our case.

The Kellogg Legislature having passed an act for the enforcement of the collection of taxes under speedy and severe penalties, the "People's League" for resistance to tax-collection was largely recruited. Governor Kellogg issued a proclamation against non-tax-payers, stating that the unpaid State taxes amounted to \$2,381,321.60, and urging the citizens to prompt payment, to avoid extreme measures. He warned all citizens against taking part in any association or conspiracy having for its object resistance, passive or otherwise, to the collection of taxes. The "Committee of Two Hundred" issued an address to the people, reviewing the political position, the majority and minority reports on the testimony elicited by the congressional committee, and the deplorable condition of the State. They advert to the friendly manner in which their previous "Address to the People of the United States" was received by the press, and the interest manifested in the subject by the people of the United States, and recommended "the preservation of a temperate, moderate, and sedate deportment on the part of our people, so that we may show to the world that the inherent force and strength of our population is equal to the occasion of maintaining ourselves in the presence of an ignominious government, imposed by usurpation, violence, and fraud, according to the report of a committee over whom we had no influence or control, and in which we had no representation."

Among the acts passed by the Kellogg Legislature was one "to protect the civil rights of citizens," requiring all common carriers, innkeepers, and managers of places of public amusement, etc., to afford equal and impartial accommodation to citizens without regard to race or color; and providing severe fines, forfeitures, and imprisonment, for those guilty of the misdemeanor of making such distinctions.

Another act, which excited much comment, was that authorizing the muster of the metro-

politan police force as part of the militia of the State, to be called the Metropolitan Brigade, and allowing the commander-in-chief to send them to perform military duty in any part of the State.

In Grant Parish there had been much dissatisfaction among the negroes. The Lynch Board made no returns of parish officers elected in this outlying parish. Kellogg had either made, or they anticipated that he would make, appointments of persons elected under the Warmoth count. Judge Rutland, a Republican, was exceedingly unpopular among them, being suspected of having counseled such appointments. Predatory bands of colored men rode about the parish, threatening murder and outrage, and firing into houses. They sacked the residence of Judge Rutland, forcing his family to cross the river for safety, and throwing the coffin containing the dead body of his child into the highway. They killed two colored men who would not join them, robbed women of valuables, picketed the country and held possession of the town of Colfax from April 1st to April 18th.

Sheriff Nash, appointed, but not commissioned by Kellogg, arrived with a *posse* of one hundred and twenty-five white men. The negroes, about three hundred strong, though deserted in this emergency by their white and some of their colored leaders, were well armed and provisioned, and had fortified the court-house with breast-works. When summoned to surrender, they refused. The sheriff's party having taken the intrenchments, the rioters fled for refuge to the court-house and displayed a flag of truce. Two of the attacking party, sent forward to parley, were shot, one of them after being dragged inside of the building. The court-house was immediately fired by the assailants, and as they attempted to escape, many of these misguided negroes paid the penalty of their rashness with their lives.

On the 18th of April, General Emory applied to Washington for more explicit directions thus:

Requisitions by the United States marshal in the execution of judicial process have been received, in cases occurring in the disturbed district and other parishes, and I have ordered troops to Monroe and Alexandria, La., to act as a *posse comitatus* to the marshal. But the Governor of the State has made requisitions for troops, covering ground in various parts of the State, stating the inability of the local authorities to keep the peace. It will therefore be seen how important it is that I should have the right views of the instructions of the 5th.

The instructions of this date would seem to imply that I was expected to act only on the requisition of the United States Marshal in execution of judicial process. As the order of the 5th of March now stands it is very comprehensive, and it is on that, no doubt, Governor Kellogg bases his requisition.

(Signed) W. H. EMORY, Col. Comd'g.

General McDowell telegraphed on April 18th that Colonel Emory ordered troops to Grant Parish, but all steamboats refused to take them, averring that it would destroy their trade. He

adds, "The Governor states that the local authorities are utterly unable to keep the peace." The United States troops, however, arrived at Colfax on the 23d, but order had been restored.

In St. Mary's Parish the appointees of Governor Kellogg opened court, but the bar unanimously refused to acknowledge them, and the court adjourned. Outbreaks occurred throughout the State.

The inhabitants of the parish of St. Martin's held a public meeting and bound themselves to resist the collection of taxes by the Kellogg tax-collectors. To enforce the collection of these taxes the Metropolitan Police Brigade, armed with rifles and carrying field-pieces, was sent to St. Martin's. The citizens of that parish, under the command of Colonel De Blanc successfully resisted this body for several weeks. On the 1st of May a detachment of United States troops having been sent to support the marshal, received the surrender of Colonel De Blanc and the leaders. The citizens, fully organized, returned to their homes. They stated that, "while they bowed to the mandate of the United States Executive, supported by its military force, they were in arms to prove that throughout Louisiana no official of the Kellogg government could extort submission from the people save at the point of the bayonet, in the hands of United States soldiers."

Subsequently the President of the United States issued a proclamation requiring the people of Louisiana to disperse to their respective homes, and cease from opposing the Kellogg government.

Governor McEnery then published an address to the people, counseling them to abstain from futile resistance to the power of the Federal Government, and, without yielding their rights, or giving countenance to usurpation, to await the action of Congress to redress their wrongs.

In response to a call from the "State Committee of Seventy," an election was held for a convention of the people. It assembled in New Orleans, on the 24th of November. It claimed to represent the conservative element of the State, and that its object was "not to maintain the interests of any individual, but the right of the State to be governed by the officers duly elected under its constitution." Having considered the political situation, expressed the non-acquiescence of the people under the Kellogg government, asserted the fairness of the election, devised measures to ameliorate the deplorable condition of the State, laid their grievances before the people of the Union, and appointed a committee to present their appeal for relief to Congress, the convention adjourned.

An assemblage for a similar purpose was held by the Kellogg party. But, on the 13th of December, the Louisiana case was argued before the congressional Committee on Elections and Privileges. No decision was at-

tained, and the further consideration of it by Congress was postponed until after the recess in December.

On December 25th a board of Examiners appointed by Governor Kellogg to investigate the State debt, reported the following facts:

Bonds and school fund.....	\$24,419,214 14
Miscellaneous debt of the State.....	3,283,950 70
Prior limitation contingent liabilities.....	13,003,000 00
Post limitation contingent liabilities.....	8,067,500 00
Loans to Citizens' Bank and Consolidated Association.....	4,828,780 83
Grand total.....	\$53,621,545 67

The amendment of the constitution promulgated the 15th of December, 1870, limits the debt to \$25,000,000. The State obligations and contingent liabilities then amounted to \$42,000,000; consequently, in the opinion of the board, all liabilities created since then are null and void.

The following items they consider to be either unconstitutional, or to have lapsed, or that from other causes payment will never be exacted:

Post limitation contingent liabilities.....	\$8,067,500
Prior limitation contingent liabilities.....	13,003,000
Bonds loaned Citizens' Bank.....	4,297,383
Bonds loaned Consolidated Association.....	531,447
Bonds subscribed to New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company.....	2,500,000
Due Free School Fund.....	1,611,500
Bonds Seminary Fund.....	196,000
United States deposit.....	479,914

Total..... \$30,646,649

Deducting this amount from the grand total of liabilities, leaves \$23,000,000 of indebtedness, bearing an annual interest of about \$1,500,000. Owing to gross irregularities a large portion of these claims are of doubtful legality, and should be tested in the courts. Even after the above eliminations, the State can neither pay the debt nor meet the annual interest. The board recommended partial repudiation, reducing the debt to \$12,000,000 as a measure which would give relief to the State, satisfy its creditors, and assure a return of prosperity, by removing overgrown taxation.

The assessment for the year 1874 makes the total taxable property, city of New Orleans assessment, \$135,894,850; and the total taxable property, State of Louisiana assessment, \$228,666,653.62.

The report of the Mayor of New Orleans to the city council, of March 26th, says: "Property in this city now pays a State tax of \$2.15, and a city tax of \$2.75, on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation, besides bearing the weight of nearly a million dollars in licenses, amounting to nearly 6 per cent. on property assessed at \$130,000,000, but well known to be over-estimated."

The commercial and financial condition was much affected by the political troubles. The greatest commercial need in this State is the deepening of the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi. Among the various projects for the attainment of this object the plan most favored by the commercial public is that recommended by Major Howell, U. S. Engineers,

called the Fort St. Philip Canal, which promises to secure a depth of thirty feet, with an estimated outlay of \$6,000,000.

The cotton-crop was greater than that of any year since the war, except 1870-'71.

The cotton-bales received in New Orleans during the year ending September 1, 1873, amounted to.....	1,980,958
These were sold for.....	\$116,168,472
Increase on previous year.....	\$11,738,472
Sugar-crop of 1872-'73 (108,520 hds.).....	125,346,493
Decrease on previous year (19,441 hds.)....	2,459,393
Sugar-crop sold for.....	\$10,027,717
Decrease on previous year.....	\$2,459,393
Molasses (gallons).....	8,598,640
Rice-crop (52,206 bbls.).....	12,007,380

LUSHINGTON, Rt. Hon. STEPHEN, D. C. L., an eminent English jurist, born in London, January 14, 1782; died there, January 21, 1873. He was the second son of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., and was educated at Eton and Oxford, graduating M. A. from All Souls' College in 1806, B. C. L. in 1807, and D. C. L. in 1808. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1806, was admitted an advocate at Doctors' Commons in 1808, was appointed Judge of the Consistory Court in 1823, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in 1838. He represented Winchelsea, Yarmouth, the Tower Hamlets, etc., in Parliament from 1820 till his retirement from political life in 1841, in consequence of the passage of the act disqualifying the Judge of the Admiralty Court from holding a seat in the House of Commons. He retired from his judgeship on account of ill-health in July, 1867, but retained the clearness of his intellect and the full possession of his faculties to the close of his life. His rare ability and sound judgment as a counselor were often tested in the early part of his career. He was consulted by Lady Byron in 1816, in reference to her separation from her husband. After a thorough examination of the case, he emphatically advised the separation; but, in the fifty-seven years that followed, he could never be prevailed upon to state what were his reasons for the advice, and the secret, though often agitated, died with him. As a judge, Dr. Lushington's decisions were held in high esteem.

LUTHERANS. Owing to the continuing influx of immigration from Germany and the Scandinavian countries, the Lutheran Church in the United States increases with great rapidity. The following table shows the number of congregations and communicants at different periods:

YEAR.	Congregations.	Communicants.
1823.....	900	
1845.....	1,307	125,629
1860.....	2,279	232,790
1868.....	3,111	351,860
1873.....	4,115	485,085

The following are the statistics of the different organizations of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, as given in Kurtz's *Lutheran Almanac* for 1874:

SYNODS.		Minist'rs.	Churches.	Comm'cn'ts.
I. DISTRICT SYNODS IN THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.				
1. Synod of New York and New Jersey.....	34	45		
2. Hartwick Synod (New York).....	35	31		4,129
3. Frankean Synod (New York).....	22	33		3,350
4. Synod of East Pennsylvania.....	56	86		10,800
5. Susquehanna Synod.....	33	39		4,087
6. Synod of West Pennsylvania.....	57	108		14,700
7. Synod of Central Pennsylvania.....	35	86		6,985
8. Alleghany Synod (Pennsylvania).....	46	124		8,781
9. Pittsburg Synod (Pennsylvania).....	24	52		3,700
10. Synod of Maryland.....	71	92		14,000
11. East Ohio Synod.....	48	82		6,163
12. Wittenberg Synod (Ohio).....	40	57		4,991
13. Miami Synod (Ohio).....	37	43		4,000
14. Synod of Northern Indiana.....	36	71		5,739
15. Olive-Branch Synod (Indiana).....	15	34		1,500
16. Synod of Northern Illinois.....	37	65		3,300
17. Synod of Southern Illinois.....	17	28		1,395
18. Synod of Central Illinois.....	39	42		3,163
19. Synod of Iowa.....	21	35		1,500
20. Synod of Kansas.....	26	29		700
Total.....	711	1,182		106,517
II. DISTRICT SYNODS IN THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA.				
1. New York Ministerium.....	71	74		22,200
2. Synod of Pennsylvania.....	173	332		65,552
3. Pittsburg Synod (Pennsylvania).....	55	128		10,754
4. English District Synod of Ohio.....	24	60		5,752
5. Synod of Indiana.....	14	35		1,800
6. Synod of Michigan.....	23	33		5,061
7. Swedish Augustana Synod (Northwest).....	83	188		25,891
8. Synod of Texas.....	26	25		3,000
9. Synod of Canada.....	30	53		5,000
Total.....	480	998		147,070
III. DISTRICT SYNODS IN THE (SOUTHERN) GENERAL SYNOD IN NORTH AMERICA.				
1. Synod of Virginia.....	24	55		3,454
2. Synod of Southwestern Virginia.....	22	41		2,244
3. Synod of South Carolina.....	33	49		4,833
4. Synod of Georgia.....	9	14		980
5. Synod of Mississippi.....	11	13		908
Total.....	99	165		12,410
IV. DISTRICT SYNODS IN THE SYNODICAL CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA.				
1. Joint Synod of Missouri, etc. (four districts).....	503	663		93,422
2. Joint Synod of Ohio (five districts).....	155	235		32,719
3. Synod of Illinois.....	33	36		4,653
4. Synod of Wisconsin.....	64	130		28,001
5. Synod of Minnesota.....	25	62		5,500
6. Synod for the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	93	220		37,000
Total.....	873	1,498		202,295
OTHER SYNODS.				
1. Synod of Iowa (German).....	106	182		20,800
2. Tennessee Synod.....	18	71		6,521
3. Holston Synod (Tennessee).....	10	20		2,600
4. Synod of North Carolina.....	21	36		3,843
5. Evangelical Lutheran Synod in America (Eliason's).....	30	73		4,100
6. Buffalo Synod, Gratau's (New York).....	11	14		1,200
7. Buffalo Synod, No. 2.....	9	19		1,800
8. Concordia Synod (Virginia).....	4	23		1,111
9. Conference for Norwegian Danish Lutheran Church in America.....	41	156		12,173
10. Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Synod (Northwest).....	3	12		800
11. Norwegian-Danish Augustana Synod (Northwest).....	13	40		5,400
Total.....	331	645		59,348
Grand total, 51 Synods.....	2,432	4,346		528,659

Kurtz's *Lutheran Almanac* gives lists of fifteen theological seminaries, sixteen colleges, eleven general benevolent institutions, seventeen academies, eight female seminaries, and twenty-seven eleemosynary institutions, connected with or under the care of the Lutherans. The list of periodicals comprise fourteen English, twenty-two German, four Norwegian, five Swedish, and one Danish publications. Of these, nine are weekly, eight semi-monthly, twenty-four monthly, and four yearly.

I. GENERAL SYNOD.—The General Synod met at Canton, Ohio, June 11th. The Rev. William Baum, D. D., of York, Pa., was chosen president. The *Board of Foreign Missions* reported on the condition of the mission-fields in India and Africa. The expense of the Indian mission for the two preceding years had been \$27,419.60; the estimate for the ensuing year called for \$17,800. The missionary force consisted of four ordained ministers, one female missionary, and fifty-one native assistants. The

expense of the African mission for two years had been \$2,668.08. It had employed a force of five ordained ministers, and two female missionaries. Two more missionaries had sailed to reinforce it. The mission-school contained thirty-nine children. The establishment of a mission in Japan was under consideration. The Synod directed that the number of missionaries abroad be increased as fast as suitable candidates offered, and were promised support.

Fifty missions were under the care of the *Board of Home Missions*. They were established at points scattered over the country from New York to Oregon. They included sixty-three congregations, 3,183 members, fifty-six Sunday-schools, with 4,486 scholars, and thirty-two houses of worship. The net increase in memberships during the year was 1,106. The missions had raised and paid for benevolent and local objects the amount of \$68,786.78. The board asked for an appropriation of \$35,000 for the ensuing two years. The Synod undertook to raise the sum of \$50,000 for this work, with the view of enabling the board to give a better support to the present missions in the large cities, and establish new missions in other cities.

The *Board of Church Extension* had received many applications for help, but their work had been limited and crippled by the diversion of funds, intended to be devoted to this, to other purposes. Under the operation of the plan of "systematic benevolence," adopted at a previous meeting of the General Synod, the churches had contributed \$28,084.58. This was regarded as showing that the financial condition of the various enterprises included in the plan would be greatly improved if faithfully carried out.

It was represented, with regard to the work among *German Lutherans* in the United States, that sixty ministers were preaching to congregations exclusively German, twenty to congregations partly English and partly German, and that there were nearly 10,000 German communicants connected with the General Synod. The Synod recognized the great importance of the work among these people, resolved that their periodical should be continued, and directed that a sum equal at least to the amount contributed by German congregations should be expended in the German work. A Board of German Missions was constituted. The Scandinavian paper had become self-sustaining. The Synod authorized a mission-school to be established at Keokuk, Iowa, for the academical and theological instruction of Scandinavian students, who are not able to prosecute their studies at any of the other seminaries. An increased attendance at the theological seminaries over that of any period in the past was noticed, and an increased patronage of the literature published by the Church. An increase in the ratio of benevolent contributions had also taken place within the preceding two years.

The Committee on Ecclesiastical Correspondence were instructed; upon their own request, to communicate with the other Evangelical Lutheran general bodies in the United States, and to invite an interchange of correspondence, and of fraternal greeting with the General Synod, by an interchange of delegates.

The following declaration was adopted, as expressing the opinion of the General Synod on the validity of Roman Catholic baptism:

1. The Lutheran Church has never denied the validity of the baptism of the Roman Catholic Church.

2. The Lutheran Church does not sanction a repetition of sacraments.

3. Much may depend on the circumstances under which baptism is administered, and so much is due to the conscientious convictions of parties concerned, that individual cases must be left to the discretion of the individual minister and the person applying.

The Synod resolved to make the Publication Society a Board of Publication, to be controlled by the General Synod, and to borrow \$20,000 for it.

II. GENERAL COUNCIL.—The seventh convention of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America met at Erie, Pa., October 10th. The Rev. Prof. C. P. Krauth, D. D., was chosen President. The report of the *Committee on Foreign Missions* represented the work under their charge as being in a healthy condition. The contributions from the different synods for missionary purposes had amounted in all to \$4,039.74. The expenditures for the year had been \$8,879.24. An approximate estimate of the wants for the ensuing year was presented. It called for \$8,560. The mission is in the Jelugu district of India. It had connected with it in 1871 two missionaries and three hundred and twenty converts. A new mission-field had been opened, among the Kois and Reddies inhabiting the hills on the upper waters of the Godavery, under circumstances which promised great success. The results had failed to fulfill the first expectations. The Immigrant Mission at Castle Garden in New York City, under the charge of the Rev. Robert Neumann, had been of great advantage to the immigrants. It had secured the coöperation of influential men in the city, and the missionary had received special privileges in the prosecution of his work from the New York State and the General Government. A house had been fitted up opposite Castle Garden, at the expense of about \$30,000, as a temporary home for immigrants, and a place for taking care of their sick. Religious services were held in it daily. Progress was reported in the work on the two editions of Luther's Small Catechism, the Church Book, and the Sunday-school Book. The smaller edition of the Small Catechism, and the Sunday-school Book, had been completed during the year. The Council engaged regularly during its services in doctrinal discussions. The special topic considered was "Luther's Theses on Justification."

A letter was presented from the Rev. Henry N. Pohlmann, chairman of the Committee of the General Lutheran Synod on Ecclesiastical Correspondence, stating that his committee had been instructed by the Synod "to communicate with other Evangelical Lutheran bodies in the United States, inviting interchange of correspondence, and fraternal greetings with the General Synod, by exchange of delegates," and offering a formal invitation to the General Council to participate in such interchange. The letter stated that some of the district synods, in connection with the General Council, had already such correspondence; "as the Maryland synod with the Pennsylvanian, and the New York and New Jersey Synod with the New York Ministerium."

A reply to this communication was adopted by the General Council, with directions that it be sent to the General Synod, and to "all other bodies in the United States laying claim to the Lutheran name." In this reply, the propriety of establishing closer relations between the various Lutheran bodies, and the best methods of bringing about that object, were discussed at length. After expressing a strong hope for the eventual union of the Lutheran bodies, this paper suggested that an interchange of delegates was not adapted to bring it about, because, it recites, "as it seems to be understood and acknowledged on both sides, the two bodies, as such, do not sustain the same relation to the confession of the Church whose name both bear, and the separation that has taken place is the result of this difference of opinion and conviction. An exchange of delegates would therefore be a mere matter of form and politeness, and would involve not only an evasion and ignoring of the important points on which we differ, but a formal and distinct recognition by each body, of the position of the other, while in reality each body at heart condemns the position of the other." The belief was, however, expressed that the time had come to take some steps toward bringing about a better understanding among all who bear the common name, which might lead to an ultimate union, but that this should be effected, "not by the polite and formal exchange of delegates, but by a candid and fraternal comparison of views, so that all may clearly ascertain the points of difference, and by God's grace be brought to greater unity of spirit." For this purpose, the General Council recommended that a colloquium be held at some time and place to be hereafter determined, "in which all Lutherans who accept the unaltered Augsburg Confession may compare views in regard to that Confession;" that this colloquium should be simply for the comparison of views, and that those who take part in it should not be looked upon as binding themselves, or the synods to which they might belong; and that it should be held from time to time, as often as might be agreed

upon. All Lutheran bodies which unreservedly accept the unaltered Augsburg Confession were invited to join in making arrangements for holding the colloquium. A committee of seven ministers and seven laymen was appointed to represent the General Council in making such arrangements.

III. SOUTHERN GENERAL SYNOD. — The (Southern) General Synod in North America met at Salem, Va., May 22d. The Synods of South Carolina, Virginia, Southwest Virginia, and Georgia, were represented by fifteen clerical and fourteen lay delegates. The Rev. J. F. Campbell was elected president. Reports were presented showing the number of churches within the bounds of this body to be 145; of ministers, 91; of communicants, 11,765. Three literary institutions are sustained by its people: Roanoke College, with 160 students; Newberry College, with 100 students; and the Stanton Female Seminary, with twenty-four students. There is also a theological seminary at Lexington, S. C. It was established in 1830. It had a small but valuable library, and had been attended during the year by six students. The Synod of South Carolina had proposed to support one professor, so soon as the other synods interested in the institution should provide for another. The Synod of Georgia was contemplating the establishment of a classical academy of a high grade. The retiring president, the Rev. Prof. S. A. Repass, presented a report in which he recommended increased effort in the work of home missions, with especial reference to the increasing extent of German and Scandinavian emigration to the South, called attention to the neglect of foreign missions by the General Synod, and urged the endowment and provision of the needed buildings for the theological seminary.

IV. SYNODICAL CONFERENCE. The Synodical Conference of North America met at Fort Wayne, Ind., in July. The Synods of Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota, and the Norwegian Synod, were represented in it by delegates. Prof. W. F. Lehman, of Columbus, O., was chosen president. A resolution was adopted in favor of seeking the establishment of German papers, to be edited as religious papers, in all the large cities. The Emigrant Mission, previously sustained by the Missouri Synod, was made the common work of the whole Conference. The following theses were adopted in definition of church fellowship:

Thesis 1. The only internal bond of fellowship between the individual Lutheran congregations among various peoples and tongues is true, justifying, and saving faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, which embraces and holds fast with him and in him also his most holy and perfect merits.

Thesis 2. The only external bond of fellowship between the individual Lutheran congregations among the various peoples and tongues is the unaltered Augsburg Confession.

Thesis 3. Because the unaltered Augsburg Confession, which is as well historically particular in its origin as it is oecumenical in its doctrinal contents,

in all its articles of faith sets forth the pure and uncorrupted Word of God positively and negatively, the consciences of all Lutherans, whether as individuals, congregations, or ecclesiastical bodies, are bound by it.

Thesis 4. Accordingly, no congregation or ecclesiastical body is orthodox Lutheran that does not receive the words of this Confession, both as they teach the truth and as they reject errors.

An explanatory remark was appended to thesis 3, to the effect that "the adoption of the other symbols is not absolutely necessary for Lutheran fellowship, so far as it is not denied that they stand in harmony with the Augsburg Confession in the same pure faith."

An informal conference was held during the summer at Canton, O., between members of the General Synod and the General Conference, to discuss the points of difference between the two bodies, and to seek some way of a better understanding between them. It was not attended with any favorable results. The *Zeitschrift*, a journal in sympathy with the General Council in reviewing the movement for union, remarked that it had developed the following points:

1. That important doctrinal differences caused the division of the General Synod at Fort Wayne.

2. That, notwithstanding all personal agreement, the General Council, as a body, stands, nevertheless, upon an entirely different doctrinal basis from the General Synod.

3. That these real doctrinal differences, or the principles of both bodies, ought to be made thoroughly known among all the pastors and congregations of the country.

4. That the points which in reality divide the General Council from the General Synod can now be discussed in a more calm and appropriate manner than they could immediately after the separation, seven years ago.

5. That the present existing differences in doctrine and practice must be openly and honestly acknowledged by both sides before the division wedge can be removed.

On the 9th of October, a voluntary conference was held in the city of New York between a number of ministers connected with the German Synod in the United States, and the German delegates to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance who were connected with the Lutheran Church. A leading object of discussion was as to the method in which the wants of the German congregations in the United States could best be met. It was agreed by all the German representatives that the need of pastors at home (in Germany) was so great that none could well be spared for work in America. Nevertheless, in view of the moral responsibility resting upon the German Church to care for its scattered members, and of the fact that the English-speaking Churches in the United States were not equal to the work of reaching the Germans, they were willing to undertake to do all that was possible to supply the peculiar deficiency which existed here. They agreed, therefore, that a number of young, unmarried ministers should be sent over, who should remain, laboring for fixed salaries, for from three to five years, and that teachers and

colporteurs should be furnished from the Wichern's Institute, to meet the remote wants in this country. The German delegates suggested that the American Lutherans secure a good German professor, and place him in one of their institutions; and that they endow one or two scholarships in a German university, the incumbents of which should be expected to elevate themselves to the German work in the United States.

LYTTON, Right Hon. Sir EDWARD GEORGE EARLE LYTTON BULWER, Baron, D. C. L., an English novelist, poet, dramatist, statesman, and historian, one of the most prolific of modern writers, born at Haydon Hall, Norfolk, in May, 1805; died at Knebworth, Herts, January 18, 1873. He was the youngest son of the late General Bulwer and Elizabeth Barbara Lytton, his wife. He was educated at home by his mother, and afterward in private schools, whence he passed first to Trinity College, and subsequently to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the Chancellor's Prize Medal for his English poem on "Sculpture." During the long vacation he made pedestrian excursions over England and Scotland, and the year after he left college he traveled on horseback through a great part of France. He graduated B. A. in 1826 and M. A. in 1835, and at a later period Oxford, and in 1864 Cambridge, conferred on him the honorary degree of D. C. L. His strong literary bias displayed itself in early life, and he first appeared in print in 1820, when only fifteen years of age, as the author of "Ismael," an Oriental tale. His next published work, in 1825, was the prize poem on "Sculpture," already mentioned. In the following year he printed, at Paris, exclusively for private circulation, fifty copies of "Weeds and Wild-Flowers," a small collection of poems and of maxims or aphorisms, which has never been published in the editions of his collected works. For the next forty years he produced, with remarkable rapidity, but with a due regard to consistency of plot and high literary excellence, twenty-two novels, of which the following are the titles and dates: "Falkland," 1827; "Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman," 1828; "The Disowned," 1829; "Devereux," 1829; "Paul Clifford," 1830; "Eugene Aram," 1832; "Godolphin," 1833; "Pilgrims of the Rhine," 1834; "The Last Days of Pompeii," 1834; "Rienzi," 1835; "Ernest Maltravers," 1837; "Alice, or the Mysteries," 1837; "Leila, or the Siege of Granada," 1838; "Night and Morning," 1841; "Zanoni," 1842; "The Last of the Barons," 1843; "Lucretia," 1846; "Harold," 1848; "The Caxtons," 1850; "My Novel," 1853; "What will He do with It?" 1857; and "A Strange Story," 1862. During the same period he published, in addition to the two poems already mentioned, the following volumes of poems: "The Siamese Twins," 1831; "Eva and other Poems," 1842; "Poems and Ballads translated from Schiller,"

1844; "The New Timon," 1846; "King Arthur," 1848; rewritten and revised, 1870; "The Lost Tales of Miletus," 1866; "The Odes of Horace, translated, with an Essay on the Genius of Horace," 1869. Commencing with 1836, Lord Lytton also wrote the following dramas: "The Duchesse de la Vallière," 1836; "The Sea-Captain," 1837; "The Lady of Lyons," 1838; "Richelieu," 1838; "Cromwell," 1842; "Money," 1848; "Not so Bad as we Seem," 1852; "Walpole, or Every Man has his Price," 1869. "The Parisians," his latest novel, was published posthumously in 1878. Lord Lytton entered the House of Commons, as Edward Lytton Bulwer, in 1831, as a Liberal, and remained in it ten years, being made a baronet in 1838. He was out of Parliament from 1841 to 1852, though twice a candidate, but in 1852 was returned for Herts as a Conservative and follower of Lord Derby; was in the cabinet as Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1858-'59, and remained a member of the House till his elevation to the peerage in 1866. He was always regarded in the House as one of its ablest orators, and rarely addressed it without attracting and retaining its attention. While thus active in political matters, he wrote the following political and historical works, besides pamphlets and addresses: "England and the English," 1833; "The Crisis," 1835; "Athena, its Rise and Fall," 1837, a most elaborate and interesting work, of which, however, only two volumes were published; "Letters to John Bull, Esq.," 1851; "Caxtoniana," two volumes, 1863. Besides these forty-five works, most of them in several volumes, Lord Lytton was a frequent and valued contributor to the leading magazines and reviews. Having conceived the notion of a journal which should combine scientific information with politics and general literature, he, in conjunction with Sir David Brewster, and Dr. Lardner, commenced a periodical in the early part of 1841, founded upon this design, entitled the *Monthly Chronicle*; but it was too scientific to suit the public taste of the day, and, after a few months' existence, its projector retired from it, dissatisfied with the result. During his connection with this organ, he contributed to its political section a remarkable "Historical Review of the State of England and Europe at the Accession of Queen Victoria," on which M. Guizot bestowed the highest commendation. In addition to the works already mentioned, we may name as among the most noted of his letters, reviews, essays, and addresses, his "Confessions of a Water-Patient," addressed to W. Harrison Ainsworth, in 1845; his biographical sketch of Laman Blanchard, prefixed to his "Essays," in 1846; "Inaugural Address to the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh," delivered on the occasion of his being elected first honorary president, and printed in 1864; many valuable critical articles and essays in the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, and *Westminster*

Reviews; and his remarkable treatise, in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, on "The Reign of Terror and the French Revolution." Lord Lytton was twice elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, an honor never bestowed on any other Englishman, and only upon one Scotchman, the poet, Thomas Campbell. The general critical opinions of Lord Lytton's literary work will be widely different; but next, perhaps, to Dickens, he has been the most generally read writer of modern times. The Messrs. Routledge paid him £20,000=§100,000 for the privilege of issuing a cheap edition of his works of fiction. It must be admitted that as a novelist he outgrew many of his greatest faults. There is no smell of Newgate in "The Caxtons;" and it is a great deal to say of any writer who has written so much, that his last works were, beyond all comparison, his best. Born of the British aristocracy, he was proud of his literary work, sought from preference the society of literary men, and had ever a helping hand for those who needed his assistance. This, indeed, is one of the most creditable features of his character. He was from the first greatly interested in the establishment of a Guild of Literature and Art; he gave a portion of his estate upon which a retreat for decayed authors might be erected; and he wrote a comedy which was acted for the benefit of the society. He hungered, if we may use the expression, for popular appreciation, and he says in the preface to the cheap edition of his works: "With the people, in the larger sense of the word, I have always associated my objects as an author; and in the hands of that people I now place these evidences of the sympathy which exists between all who recognize in labor the true dignity of life." "To struggle, and to struggle upward, is the law which connects the destinies of the multitude with the aspirations of the scholar. All who think are coöperative with all who toil." These are noble words, and many other passages of a like tenor might be cited from the works of "the author of Pelham."

The domestic life of Lord Lytton, it is well known, was an unhappy one. He married, in 1827, Miss Wheeler, an Irishwoman of good family, and after several years he was separated from her. The disunion attracted a good deal of attention, especially as the lady saw fit to make the public her confidant, and to write a number of novels, now quite forgotten, for the purpose of satirizing her husband and his family. She tormented him upon all possible occasions; published pamphlets about him; and, when he was to address his constituents at Hertford, she appeared at the hustings, and then undertook to address the voters upon the subject of her wrongs. Of this ill-assorted marriage two children were born—the first, a daughter, who died in youth; and Edward Robert, who succeeds to the title and estates, and who, as "Owen Meredith," has won a good reputation as a writer of poetry.

M

MACREADY, WILLIAM CHARLES, an English tragedian, born in London, March 8, 1798; died at his residence in Weston-Super-Mare, England, April 29, 1878. He was the son of an actor, who, desiring a different profession for his son, and wishing to give him a thorough education, sent him to Rugby. At the age of sixteen, when nearly ready for Oxford, his father's affairs became so deeply embarrassed, that the son was compelled to abandon his collegiate pursuits and turn his talents to the stage. His first appearance was made at Birmingham, June 10, 1810, in the character of *Romeo*, in which he was successful, and until 1814 he remained with his father's company as a leading actor and stage director, performing with applause at many of the chief provincial towns. During the two following years he visited Ireland and Scotland, increasing his reputation, which was thought sufficient to warrant him in making his appearance on the London stage, and accordingly he appeared at Covent Garden in September, 1816, as *Orestes*, in "The Distressed Mother," where he won great applause, not only from the public, but from Edmund Kean and other prominent actors. He had, nevertheless, a hard battle to fight for many years, owing to the jealousy of some of the profession. In 1819 he made a decided hit as *Richard III.* His *Virginus*, *Mirandola*, and *Rob Roy*, were pronounced masterly personations, and after his success in the first, he speedily took high rank among Shakespearean actors. On removing from Covent Garden to Drury Lane, he became the original representative of the heroes in Sheridan Knowles's "Caius Gracchus," and "William Tell." In 1826 Mr. Macready made his first visit to America, appearing, on the 2d of October of that year, at the Park Theatre, New York, as *Virginus*, and subsequently as *William Tell*. The next year he was again in London, and, at Drury Lane, he is said to have attained one of the greatest successes ever conquered in acting, by his impersonation of *Macbeth*. A little later he played in Paris, and there also he found a liberal public admiration. In October, 1830, acting at Drury Lane, he added Lord Byron's "Werner" to his repertory, and in this he has not only never been equaled, but has never been approached. In 1836 he acted at the Haymarket, as *Melantius*, in an adaptation of "The Maid's Tragedy," by Beaumont and Fletcher, made by himself, and entitled "The Bridal." In October, 1837, he took the management of Covent Garden, holding it two seasons, and increasing the attraction by the most gorgeous stage pageantry that had ever been seen. The opening piece was "A Winter's Tale;" this was followed by "The Lady of Lyons," "Wom-

an's Wit," by Sheridan Knowles, and Byron's "The Two Foscari." The following season "Richelieu," one of his best personations, was acted. His Shakespearean revivals are counted the best that ever graced the stage. On leaving Covent Garden, he appeared at the Haymarket again, and also at Drury Lane, in 1840, as *Macbeth*, as *Ruthven*, in a tragedy called "Mary Stuart," and as *Shylock* in the "Merchant of Venice." He revisited the United States in 1848-'44, and again in 1849, on which occasion a riot took place at the Astor Place Opera-House. Returning finally to England, he gave a series of farewell performances in all the prominent theatrical cities of the kingdom; and then, at the Haymarket theatre, after one comprehensive round of his great characters, took a last benefit, acted for the last time, and said farewell to the stage and the public. His final appearance was made in "Macbeth;" and one who saw the performance states that the tragedian could never have acted better than he did on this touching occasion. The latter portion of his life was occupied chiefly with schemes for the education of the poorer classes.

MAINE. The legislation of most general interest accomplished by the Legislature which was in session the early part of the year, consists of acts to promote immigration, and facilitate the settlement of the "public lands," "in aid of free high-schools," amending the statutes relating to normal schools, and "respecting insurance and insurance companies."

The first-named act provides for the establishment of a State Board of Immigration, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Land Agent. The board is required to appoint a Commissioner of Immigration, whose duties are defined in the third section as follows:

It shall be the duty of said commissioner to exercise a general care and oversight over all immigrants coming to Maine; to give them all needful information, to assist them in settling upon public lands of the State, or obtaining employment within its borders, and to have special charge of the colony at New Sweden, to the end that its development and prosperity may be promoted in every way consistent with law; and the compensation and entire expenses of said commission shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars. And it shall be the duty of said agent, resident in New Sweden, to have special charge of the State storehouse, stores, tools, and all other State property there, to receive and disburse all State supplies, and keep proper accounts and vouchers therefor; and the compensation of said agent shall not exceed the sum of \$800.

The board is authorized to expend for provisions, tools, seeds, and other necessary aid to be furnished the colonies, and for which payment may be taken in labor on the roads, and other public works, an amount not ex-

ceeding \$4,000, and for schools \$200. The duties of the board are described as follows by the fifth section:

The board aforesaid may cause all immigrants arriving under the provisions of this act to be settled on any of the public lands of the State not otherwise appropriated, and assign to each man over twenty-one years of age, by certificate from the land agent, a lot of one hundred acres of land; and the land agent shall, at the expiration of five years from the date of said assignment, grant each of the persons aforesaid, or his heirs at law, a deed of warranty or other valid title of the lot assigned him; provided, each of said persons has established his residence on the lot assigned him, has built a comfortable house thereon, and has cleared not less than fifteen acres of land within the time aforesaid, ten of which shall be laid down to grass; and all said persons shall be exempt from State taxation until January 1st, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

The amended law relating to normal schools places these institutions "under the direction of a board of seven trustees, five of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, for a term of not more than three years, under one appointment." The Governor and Superintendent of Common Schools are made *ex officio* members of the board. It is provided that the Board of Trustees "shall have charge of the general interest of the State normal schools; shall see that the affairs of the same are conducted as required by law and by such by-laws as the board may adopt; employ teachers and lecturers for the same; and annually on the first day of December lay before the Governor and Council, for the information of the Legislature a financial statement, furnishing an accurate detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the school-year preceding."

The object of the act in aid of free high-schools is explained in the first section:

When any town shall have established and maintained a free high-school as provided by this act, for at least ten weeks in any one year, such town on complying with the conditions herein set forth, shall be entitled to receive from the State one-half the amount actually expended for instruction in said school; not, however, exceeding five hundred dollars from the State to any one town: *Provided*, That no town shall be entitled to such State aid unless the appropriation and expenditure for such school on the part of said town, has been exclusive of the amounts required by law to be expended for common-school purposes. Such State aid shall be paid from the State Treasury, on and after the first day of December of each year, upon certification by the Governor and Council as provided by section eight.

Any town may establish and maintain not exceeding two free high-schools, and may divide the State aid between them; or two or more adjoining towns may unite in establishing and maintaining a free high-school, which shall receive the same State aid as if maintained by one town.

One of the sections of the act relating to insurance and insurance companies provides that—

No foreign insurance company shall be admitted to do business in this State, unless it has a *bona*

fide paid-up, unimpaired capital, if a stock company, of at least one hundred thousand dollars, well invested in or secured by real estate, bonds, stock, or securities other than names alone, or, if a mutual company, cash assets to the amount aforesaid. And no stipulations or conditions shall deprive the courts of this State of jurisdiction of actions against such companies, nor limit the time of commencing them to a period of less than two years from the time the cause of action accrues.

A State Temperance Convention was held in Augusta on the 16th of January, and was attended by representatives of every phase of the temperance sentiment. In discussing the prohibitory law, all considered it an excellent one, and no amendment of its essential features was suggested. It was also the general opinion that the sheriff enforcement act had proved effective, and afforded all the machinery for the enforcement of prohibition that could be desired. The elevation of public sentiment was required in each county to the degree necessary to secure the election of faithful sheriffs and county attorneys, and to support them in the impartial discharge of their duties. The convention continued in session during two days, and was presided over by Governor Perham. The address of the convention to the people of Maine was read by Neal Dow.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in reviewing the results of the past year in the cause of temperance in this State, we have abundant cause for courage and hope, and while we feel a degree of pride at the steady and permanent advancement which has placed our State in its eminent position as a leading example of the power and beneficence of both legal prohibition and persuasion, we do not forget the untiring activity and ceaseless vigilance required to sustain it in that position.

2. *Resolved*, That we hail with unbounded pleasure the new and vigorous allies of our cause—the Temperance Reform Clubs of Maine—which within the past year have sprung into existence ready armed for noble and efficient service, which has been nobly rendered, the savior of hundreds from a drunkard's doom, and the efficient prompter of a sound temperance sentiment among the people.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of all temperance men to aid and encourage the Reform Clubs in the great moral work of reforming the inebriate, in which they have been so successfully engaged during the past year, and that it is their duty to contribute liberally of their means to keep reformed temperance lecturers in the field, to preach the gospel of temperance from every hill-top and every valley in the old Pine-tree State.

4. *Resolved*, That we enter upon a new year with renewed faith in the principles of legal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors; that we believe it to be the pledge of our most permanent success, the safeguard of the public, and the protector of moral reform.

5. *Resolved*, That, believing that the sale and use of intoxicating liquors is by far the most prolific source of pauperism, wretchedness, and crime, in the land, that temperance furnishes a large percentage of the idiosyncrasy, insanity, and other frightful maladies among the people, that it fosters every species of vice, and tends continually to nullify and render abortive all efforts for the moral elevation of society; that the legal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the several States is greatly hindered, and often prevented, by reason of the immense importations into, and manufacturing throughout the

country; that the practical effect of the sanction of our Government to such importation and manufacture, at the price of the revenue arising therefrom, is to encourage and sustain the traffic in the States; we therefore believe that it is the duty of Congress to enact measures to restrict such importation and manufacture to the quantity required only for medical, chemical, and scientific purposes.

6. *Resolved*, That we view with mingled satisfaction and delight the harmony existing between all temperance organizations in the State, and among all friends of the cause, which we will aim to foster as an element of immense power, and most hopeful to lead to success.

7. *Resolved*, That in making proposed modifications in the prohibitory law, so far as they relate to cider, we deem it important that the legislation shall be so framed as to abolish cider-tipping, as experience shows that cider-tipping shops are injurious in their influence, and almost always serve as a cover for the sale of stronger beverages; and we believe that legislation to this extent is desired and will receive the support of the people of Maine.

The working of the prohibitory law in Maine is thus stated by Governor Dingley in his message to the Legislature of 1874:

Where our prohibitory laws have been well enforced, few will deny that they have accomplished great good. In more than three-fourths of the State, especially in the rural portions, where forty years since intoxicating liquors were as freely and commonly sold as any article of merchandise, public sentiment has secured such an enforcement of these laws, that there are now in these districts few open bars; and even secret sales are so much reduced as to make drunkenness in the rural towns comparatively rare. The exceptions to this state of things are mainly in some of the cities and larger villages, where public sentiment on this question is usually not so well sustained as in towns more remote from the tide of immigration. But even in these places our prohibitory legislation has always been enforced to some extent, and not infrequently with much thoroughness; and has never been without that important influence for good which all laws in moral directions exert.

The question of extending suffrage to women attracted no little attention in the early part of the year. The matter was brought before the Legislature in the form of "legislative hearings." Early in February a State Convention for the formation of a woman's suffrage association assembled in Augusta, and passed resolutions claiming the right of suffrage for the women of Maine, "and the power to exercise that right upon the same terms by which it is exercised by men;" appealing to the Legislature for an amendment to the constitution securing the right of suffrage to citizens without distinction of sex; and declaring:

That this society pledges itself, here and now, member to member, to pursue the work we have to-day undertaken, with unabated and undeviating fidelity, until the women of the State of Maine shall have the ballot, in as sure possession as do the men of this State.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Portland, August 12th, and was attended by 477 delegates. Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk, was chosen as the candidate for Governor. The following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, are substantially the same as those adopted by the Ohio Democratic

Convention, which was held in Columbus, July 30, 1873:

Resolved, That the Democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances; supports the Federal Government in all constitutional authority, and regards at this day, as Jefferson did in his day, the true province of a republican Government to be the protection of rights and not of interests; supports the Federal Government and constitutional authority, and defends the reserved rights of the State and people, and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them. In order to preserve and maintain these rights, it insists upon a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. It resists all attempts of one department of the Government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of other departments, as the Executive and Legislative Departments, under the rule, has done in overslaughing the honest opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States, by increasing their numbers, and the appointment of new judges, who are subservient to the Executive and Legislative will.

It opposes all interference with private affairs, or the business of men, not required by the public safety, as is odiously illustrated in the enactment of the existing bankrupt law of the United States, and advocates the greatest individual liberty consistent with public order. It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the rights of suffrage or eligibility to hold office; it favors a liberal law for the naturalization of foreigners; it insists upon equal and exact justice to all men; it opposes all monopolies, and denies that it is within the province of the Government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes at the expense and to the detriment of the rest of the community. It therefore opposes the system by which a large portion of the profit-producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation, and demands that constitutional means be used to remedy this injustice. It insists that the tariff laws should be formed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries, and holds that the nearer approximation that can be made to universal free trade the greater will be the advantage of the Federal Government to the people of Maine.

It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, and insists on the substitution of a banking system that shall not cost the people a higher percentage to create a currency in a few hands, to loan at their own prices to the industrial masses, than any other people pay for money loans wherewith to unfold their enterprises and compensate the labors of the nation. It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, but insists that in the return to specie payments care must be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country or unjustly injure the debtor class. It appreciates the benefit conferred by railroads, but opposes all unjust combinations of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation; and is opposed to all legislation that places them or any corporations beyond the jurisdiction of the people through their Legislatures. It opposes all laws that give capital any advantages over labor.

It requires honesty and economy in every department of the Government, Federal or State, and condemns corruption, whoever may be the guilty parties. It is in its very nature, and as a necessary result of its principles, a party of progress, and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound practical wisdom.

Resolved, That the wealth of the country is the product of its labor, and the best use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing classes. Hence every just measure

that tends to protect them from oppression, and to improve their condition, and dignify their calling, deserves and receives our support.

Resolved, That although always constituting a large majority of the American people, the agriculturists have never demanded of the Government, State or Federal, any special privilege; have never infested the halls of Congress or the Legislature with lobbies and rings, but on the contrary have suffered under discriminating and unjust laws until "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue." We hereby pledge our sincere and honest efforts to obtain for them a redress of their grievances, and equal and exact justice.

Resolved, That the public lands should be sacredly reserved for actual settlers, who will dwell upon and cultivate them; and for the payment of the public debt; and that we will continue to denounce and oppose all further donations of them.

Resolved, That the greatest danger to free institutions is the wide-spreading corruption that threatens the utter destruction of public virtue. When Credit Mobilier frauds pass unpunished, when those in them are elevated to high official position, when seats in the Federal Senate are purchased, when vast sums of money are corruptly employed in party elections, when an army of office-holders, with the sanction of the Government, use their official influence to control elections, when the bribery of custom-house officers is the established usage, when rings of plunderers are the receivers of money appropriated for public uses, when official defalcations are of such frequent occurrence as to excite attention, when presidential patrons are saved from punishment, when Credit Mobilier and salary-grabbing Congressmen receive appointments, and when congressional investigations are generally whitewashing affairs, it is not strange that men begin to lose confidence in free institutions, and that the fall of the great republic is looked for throughout the civilized world.

To remedy these evils we insist that the receipts and expenditures of the Government shall be diminished; that its patronage shall be curtailed, and all useless offices abolished; that it shall cease to usurp functions to which it has no title; that official misconduct, fraud, and corruption in elections, shall be rigorously punished, and that public virtue shall be upheld, and the want of it condemned, by the united voice of the people.

Resolved, That we condemn without reserve the late action of Congress in granting additional salary as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal; and we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the law, or received and retained money procured thereby, and we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it a law; and also unqualifiedly condemn the action of the Republican party of our State in paying for political party-work, and enriching party-leaders, by raising the salary of public officers, and especially in raising that of the present Warden of our State-prison to \$4,000, more than three times the salary of any former warden, and more than the salary of any other warden of any prison in New England, and more than that of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of our State.

Resolved, That the act of the President in setting up, by the bayonet, a government in Louisiana not chosen by her people, and having no title whatever to rule over them, was a flagrant violation of her rights, and of the Federal Constitution, and a union of the purse and sword in the hands of the same man, revolting to the spirit of our republic, and dangerous alike to public and individual liberty.

Resolved, That all attempts made to introduce into our American system of schools for the masses, the Prussian system of compulsory education, should command the serious investigation of our people, and the careful vigilance of our Legislature.

Resolved, That every part of the Government, being in the hands of the Republican party, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation and administration of which the country complain, including the seduction of Democratic members of Congress to the corrupt schemes of the Republican party to rob the people of their money.

Resolved, That under the time-honored Democratic banner, with this declaration of principles on its folds, we engage in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to the patriotic men of every class, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us on terms of perfect equality, in the struggle to rescue the Government from the hands of dishonest men, and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

The Republican State Convention, comprising 1,246 delegates, met in Bangor on the 19th of June, and after nominating Nelson Dingley, Jr., for the office of Governor, adopted the following platform of principles:

Resolved, As the principles of the Republican party, heretofore expressed in its convention, in regard to State and national affairs, it is declared that events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the State and nation, and the maintenance of the interests, rights, and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the Republican party has so met the vital issues of the past twelve years as to secure the support of a vast preponderance of the patriotism and intelligence of the nation, it has fairly won of itself the right to the title of being the true reform party of the country.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine demand at the hands of those they have chosen to conduct the affairs of the nation and State rigid economy, to the end that taxes may be reduced as rapidly as is consistent with good government.

Resolved, That this convention protests against the granting of another acre of the public domain to railroad or other corporations, and we further declare against any grant of the national credit for a national participation in the building of canals or railroads, believing that the direct tendency of that policy is toward prodigality and corruption.

Resolved, That we heartily applaud the active measure of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption, and we have seen with profound regret in the disclosures made thereby evidence of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful men, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours, and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their power.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine denounce the recent action of Congress known as the salary grab, increasing the salaries of its members, and especially its retroactive feature, by which nearly \$5,000 were voted to each member for services already paid, as a gross violation of the pledges of the last national Convention, and demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of an act so disgraceful to Congress and odious to the people.

Resolved, That the practice of loading the appropriation bills essential to the support of the Government with objectionable legislation in the shape of amendments toward the close of the session, is a prolific source of abuse, and a fraud upon the people, and its reform is urgently demanded.

Resolved, That we recognize as a growing evil that should be uprooted the increase of private legislation, both in the Legislatures of the States and in the national Congress, consuming the time that should be given to purely public interests, building up thereby overgrown corporations and monopolies,

and giving rise to lobbies which tend to bring into reproach both national and State Legislatures.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Maine are due Hon. Sidney Perham for the fidelity and ability with which he has filled the Executive chair for the last three years; and further

Resolved, That this convention presents to the people the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., as a gentleman of unspotted reputation, distinguished by his services in the public affairs of our State, and capable of filling the Executive chair with the wisdom and ability demanded by the first office in the State.

Mr. Dingley, who became the successful candidate, and is, therefore, the present Governor of Maine, was born in Durham, Androscoggin County, in 1832. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1855, and was admitted to the bar the following year. He entered, however, the profession of journalism the same year at Lewiston, subsequently became the proprietor of the *Lewiston Journal*, and has since continued as its editor. Soon after entering upon his professional career, Mr. Dingley was elected to the State Legislature, and was subsequently returned six times. In 1863 and 1864 he was elected Speaker of the Lower House. He is an earnest friend of education, and has labored zealously to promote the industrial interests of the State.

At the election held in September, the total number of votes cast was 80,580, of which Mr. Dingley received 45,674, Mr. Titcomb, 32,816, and Mr. Williams, the Reform candidate, 2,090. The present State government is entirely Republican, and is composed as follows: Governor, Nelson Dingley, Jr.; Secretary of State, George G. Stacey; Treasurer, William Caldwell; Land Agent, Parker B. Burleigh; Attorney-General, H. M. Plaisted; Superintendent of Common Schools, Warren Johnson. The composition of the Legislature is as follows:

PARTIES.	Senss.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	30	108	138
Democrats.....	1	41	42
Reformers.....	--	4	4
Independent.....	--	3	3
Republican majority.....	29	85	85

The receipts of the State Treasury during the year ending December 31, 1873, including \$379,762.08 on hand December 31, 1872, were \$1,798,884.45, and the expenditures during the same period \$1,362,453.77, leaving a balance of \$436,430.68 in the Treasury at the close of the year, most of which will be needed to meet obligations of the State that will mature at an early date. Of the receipts, \$181,293 was the tax on savings-banks, \$3,666 interest on deposits, \$2,180 duty on commissions, \$1,111 balance paid into the State Treasury by the Insurance Commissioner, \$986 license fees from hawkers and peddlers, and nearly all the remainder, reaching about \$1,250,000, was from direct taxation. Of the expenditures, \$480,566 was on account of interest, and \$214,708 on account of sinking fund and principal of

public debt; and about \$40,000 for pensions of soldiers and aid to soldiers' orphans, making a direct expenditure of about \$685,274 arising from the late war. The sum of \$374,978 was also paid from the State Treasury to towns for common school purposes, and reduced municipal taxation to that extent. This left about \$800,000 as the expenditures for general State purposes.

That portion of the public debt which fell due in 1873 and was presented to the Treasury, amounting to \$49,000, has been paid; and the sinking fund, for the redemption of the debt as it shall become due, has been increased during the year to \$1,255,746. After deducting the sinking fund, the State debt on the 1st of January, 1874, was \$5,882,654, a reduction of \$284,499 during the past year, and of \$2,366,746, or more than one-fourth since the close of the war. At the present rate of accumulation of the sinking fund, according to Governor Dingley, the State debt will be met as it matures and entirely extinguished in 1889. The same official suggests that "as the sinking fund invested in the United States and State securities is already over \$1,225,000, and is constantly increasing, whether some additional provision for its oversight and security would not be advisable."

Up to the present time almost the only resource of the State to meet both ordinary and extraordinary expenditures has been direct taxation. In 1873 the State tax was five mills on the dollar, but it is the opinion of the State Treasurer that the tax for 1874 may be reduced to four and a half mills, provided the Legislature shall make no unusual appropriations. The Governor suggests the expediency of devising some method other than direct taxation to secure a part of the revenue required for State expenditures, so that there may be a still further reduction in the rate of taxation.

The character and efficiency of the public schools of the State have been materially improved by the increase in school-money arising from the State mill-tax and the tax on savings-banks; the improvement in methods of teaching growing largely out of the work of the normal schools, and the marked influence of the free high-school system above described. The success of this system has surpassed the utmost expectations of its warmest friends. From the 1st of March to the end of the year, 150 free high-schools in 133 different cities, towns, and plantations, representing every county in the State, have been maintained from one to three terms each. These schools have been supported by municipal appropriations to the amount of \$83,523, and State aid to the amount of \$29,184, and have been attended by 10,286 pupils.

The system has proved especially successful in sparsely-settled districts and small towns.

The aggregate expenditures for public schools during the past school-year amounted to

\$1,000,596 exclusive of the amount expended for school-buildings and free high-schools. Of this sum \$625,618 were directly contributed by towns, and \$374,978 by the State.

"If to this sum," says Governor Dingley, "should be added the annual expenditures for school-buildings, free high-schools, normal schools, and College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the public and private expenditures for those academies, seminaries, and higher institutions of learning which supplement our educational system and confer such lasting benefits on the State, there can be little doubt that the amount would reach a million and a half dollars."

The earnings of the convicts of the State-prison during the year ending November 30, 1873, defrayed the expenses of the institution during that period and yielded to the State a net profit of \$2,084. The trustees of the Reform School ask for an appropriation of \$20,000 to make such changes in the building as will enable them to separate the boys committed for offenses of different grades. During the year 593 persons, including 274 females, were under treatment in the Insane Hospital. Of the patients in the hospital at the close of the year, 51 were supported by the State, 299 were receiving State aid of \$1.50 per week, and 61 were supported by their friends at the rate of \$3.75 or \$7.00 per week, according to accommodations. Since the opening of the hospital in October, 1840, 4,215 patients have been admitted, of whom 3,804 have been discharged; 1,709 recovered; 734 improved; 614 unimproved, and 747 have died. Two of the three commissioners of a proposed new Insane Hospital, appointed by the last Legislature have reported in favor of erecting on the present hospital-grounds in Augusta a new hospital at an estimated cost of \$150,000, and with accommodations for 100 patients.

During the year the State has expended about \$14,000 in educating 55 deaf and dumb, and 11 blind beneficiaries. The cost of supporting insane State paupers has reached the sum of \$3,500, and of paupers in unincorporated places, \$8,000.

The enterprise of founding a Swedish colony in Aroostook, which was begun in 1870, is reported to have become successful. The spot selected was called New Sweden, where in 1870, 50 Swedes, aided by the State, settled, and where the colonists now number 600, and occupy an area of 20,000 acres of land. In September, 1873, all State aid to the Swedes ceased, since which time the colony has been self-sustaining. There are at present no American citizens, and consequently no municipal organization in New Sweden, and there can be none for two years, at the expiration of which time 133 Swedes, who have already taken the necessary preliminary steps, will become American citizens. A school is maintained, in which the chief study is the English language. The Commissioner of Immigration

is of opinion that the colony will prosper, and will attract a still larger immigration from Sweden. He recommends that the care of the public property in New Sweden be transferred to the Land Agent, and that the act establishing the Commissioner of Immigration be repealed.

The number of savings-banks in Maine is fifty-six, with deposits amounting to \$29,556,-523. The whole number of depositors was 91,398, who had on deposit an average of \$323. The assets of the bank, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:

ASSETS.	1873.	1872.
Invested in U. S. bonds.....	\$1,308,701 05	\$974,104 41
" State of Maine bonds.....	334,700 00	371,923 25
" Other State, county, and municipal bonds.....	6,257,176 72	7,714,296 04
" Other bonds and stocks.....	4,940,627 53	4,595,199 80
" Bank stock.....	574,101 25	660,432 75
" Real estate.....	229,450 42	231,581 09
" Miscellaneous stocks, etc.....	120,933 65	826,845 85
Loans on real estate.....	246,323 77	7,310,771 56
Loans, collaterals, etc.....	5,518,314 83	6,122,002 47
Cash.....	663,643 81	768,140 62
Total.....	\$26,154,333 03	\$29,556,523 84

The total length of railroads in the State is given by the Railroad Commissioners at 900 miles. No new roads have been opened for passenger-travel during the year, excepting the Boston and Maine extension to Portland. The Somerset road from West Waterville has been opened for freight thirteen miles, to the north side of the river at Norridgewock. The Lewiston & Auburn branch is nearly graded. The Bucksport & Bangor Railroad is well under way, and will be completed during 1874. It is to connect with the European & North American road at Bangor.

The last few years have witnessed a wonderful expansion in the manufacturing, commercial, and mining industries of the State. In the manufacture of cotton goods there has been an increase since 1870 in the capital invested of \$2,542,315, or more than 20 per cent.; the increase of product has exceeded five per cent., and of operatives twelve per cent. The total number of cotton-factories in the States is 27, which produced during 1873 goods to the amount of \$12,427,670. Five new companies are about to go into operation. Boots and shoes are produced by 113 establishments, with a capital of \$1,863,964. Since 1870 there has been an increase of over 180 per cent. in the value of the annual production. The chief centres of this industry are Auburn, Portland, and Bangor. There are sixty-one establishments for tanning and currying leather, with a total capital of \$1,522,380, and an annual production valued at \$3,187,300. Returns from 329 saw-mills show a total capital of \$4,005,000 invested in the lumber interest, with an annual production of \$5,184,445. The total number of lumber-mills in the State is 1,109, of which the annual production is estimated at \$10,000,000. Twen-

ty-four ice establishments during the year cut and packed 301,000 tons of ice, valued at \$522,000. In the fishing industry 861 vessels are employed, the total value of the product exceeding \$800,000. The value of the manufactures of wool during the past year was \$7,000,000; leather, \$4,000,000; paper, \$3,000,000; flour and grist-mill products, \$2,225,000; iron, cast and forged, \$2,500,000; machinery, \$2,500,000; edge-tools, nearly \$750,000; oil-cloths, \$1,500,000; bricks, \$500,000; fertilizers, nearly \$80,000; menhaden and kerosene oils, \$500,000; canned products of the soil and sea, \$1,750,000; granite quarried, \$4,500,000; lime, \$1,800,000.

One of the most encouraging signs of prosperity was the great revival in ship-building, which developed itself in 1873. During the year there were built 276 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 89,817 tons, and valued at \$5,500,000. This was more than double the tonnage of 1872, and nearly as large as that of any one of the prosperous years before the war.

The total value of the agricultural productions for 1873 is nearly \$57,000,000; manufactured and industrial products, \$96,000,000, an increase of 22 per cent. within three years, making the total value of the agricultural and mechanical productions, \$152,750,798. The total wealth of the State, valued on a cash basis, is \$242,808,688, an increase since 1870 of \$17,985,828.

MALLORY, STEPHEN R., a Southern political leader, former U. S. Senator, born in Nassau, N. P., in 1810; died at Pensacola, Fla., November 16, 1873. He was the son of a sea-captain of Bridgeport, Conn., who died in 1821, while at Key West with his vessel; the widow and son, remaining, opened a hotel there. He was educated in New York and Connecticut, and returning to Key West, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Florida in 1838. He became County Judge for Monroe County, and Judge of Probate, and also received from President Jackson the appointment of inspector of customs at Key West. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk to the lucrative office of collector of that port. He was a delegate to the National Convention in 1850, and the following year was elected to the U. S. Senate by the Florida Legislature, and reelected in 1857, serving until the secession of his State in January, 1861, when he was formally expelled. He was an active agent in promoting secession, having been one of the Southern Senators who held a secret consultation at Washington for the purpose of organizing a confederacy. During the civil war he held the post of Secretary of the Confederate Navy, in which his duties were almost nominal. At the close of hostilities he was arrested and held as a prisoner of State until March, 1866, when he was released on parole. In 1867 he was pardoned by President Johnson, and since that time had lived mostly in retirement.

MANZONI, Count ALESSANDRO, an Italian poet and novelist, born at Milan, March 8, 1784; died in Rome, May 22, 1873. He has by some writers been confounded with the radical Republican leader, Count Manzoni of Florence, who was in 1849 associated in a triumvirate with Guerrazzi and Montanelli in that city; but the two were not even near kinsmen. Count Alexander Manzoni's father, though a count, was not educated, but his mother was a daughter of the famous publicist Beccaria, whose treatise on "Pains and Punishments" excited so much attention, and his grandson came largely under his influence. He was educated at Milan and Pavia, and while he had imbibed from his grandfather the Voltairean philosophy, the poetic side of his nature put him in sympathy with Alfieri, Monti, and Foscolo. In 1805 he went with his mother to Paris; the name of Beccaria introduced him to the society of the younger philosophers of the Voltairean school, such as Volney, Garat, Tracy, and Fauriel. His first poem, produced in 1806, under these influences, was in blank verse, and inspired by the sudden death of a friend. It was entitled "*In morte di Carlo Imbonati*." A beautiful passage in this seems to have been the motto and watchword of his subsequent life. It was that beginning, "Non far tregua coi villi; il santo vero," etc. It may be thus translated, "To make no compact with meanness; never to betray the sacred truth; and never to utter a word which shall encourage vice, or which shall ridicule virtue." He returned to Milan in 1807, and married the next year Louisa Henrietta Blondel, the daughter of a Genevese banker. In 1809 appeared his mythologic poem, "*Urania*." It was at this time that he met with that spiritual change which transformed him into a new being. Through the instructions of his grandfather, and the philosophical teachings of his Parisian friends, he had grown up from boyhood an infidel, perhaps an atheist; but his wife had become a devout convert to Catholicism, and he was drawn to the same faith by the feeling of the absolute need of his soul for a faith in which it could rest. He signalized his conversion by the publication, in 1810, of a collection of lyric pieces of the most lofty and fervent character on the Nativity, the Passion, the Resurrection, and Ascension of our Lord. For ten years Manzoni published nothing more; then appeared his brilliant romantic tragedy, "*il Conte di Carmagnola*," which drew from Goethe and Schiller the highest commendations, though severely criticised in some quarters. He replied to his critics in a dignified letter written in French, "Upon the Unity of Time and Place in Composition." In 1823, he published a second tragedy, "*Adelchi*," of great merit and beauty, into which he had introduced very freely (as indeed he had done to some extent in his previous tragedy) the ancient choruses. Between the two, he had published an ode on the death of Napoleon,

entitled "The Fifth of May," in which he enlogized somewhat extravagantly the French Emperor. But the work by which Manzoni will be best known was his romance "*I Promessi Sposi*" (The Betrothed), published in 1827. This novel, under the guise of a village love-story, gives a complete and beautiful picture of Italian life in the seventeenth century. In the perfection of its portraiture, the vividness of its creations, and the exquisite beauty and chasteness of its style, no fiction of Continental Europe compares with this charming story. It has been translated into every language of Europe, and is as popular to day as when first published. To an illustrated edition of it published in 1842, the author added "The History of the Infamous Colonna," in which, like his grandfather, he discussed some of the highest questions of social economy and criminal law. After the success of this great work was established, Manzoni never attempted any thing more in the way of fiction. A most tender husband and father, he refused for nearly thirty years to be drawn away from the delights of home, the society of those dear to him, and his favorite studies. Neither political station, peace nor war, fame nor glory, had any attractions for him. But during this period he was visited with severe afflictions; two wives and all his children (four in number) were successively taken from him by death—and in 1856, at the age of seventy-two, he was left alone. In 1860 he was appointed a Senator of the kingdom of Italy. He had not in his latter years written any thing except an "Essay on Some Points in the History of the Lombards," but in 1884 he had been roused by what he deemed an unjust imputation on the moral influence of the Catholic Church, in Sismondi's "Italian Republica," to defend it in a tract entitled "Observations on Catholic Morals." So pure was his diction, and so thorough his mastery of the best forms of Italian speech, that when eighty-four years of his age he was appointed, with the assistance of Signor Roger Bongui, to report on the best means of establishing a unity of language in the new kingdom of Italy, taking the Florentine dialect as a basis.

MARRIAGE-LICENSES. The laws in force in the several States and Territories of the United States, in relation to births and marriages, have been collected by the State Department at Washington, and present the following results:

Alabama.—There must be a license to marry from the Judge of Probate; certificate of the marriage returned to him and recorded in his office. No registry of births.

Arkansas.—No license; but the person solemnizing must return a certificate to the clerk of the court for the county, who shall record it. No registry of births.

California.—No license required; but persons solemnizing must keep a record and transmit it to the county recorder, who shall record it. No registry of births.

Connecticut.—License must be had from the town clerk; certificate returned to town registrar, and by him recorded. No registry of births.

Delaware.—A marriage-license must be had, or bans published in church. Persons solemnizing must keep a record, and once a year transmit copy to recorder of county, who records it. No registry of births.

Florida.—License for marriage to be issued by clerk of county; certificate of, returned to him, and he records it. No registry of births.

Georgia.—License for marriage issued by ordinary of the county; certificate returned to him, and he records it. No registry of births.

Illinois.—Bans must be published two weeks in church, or license obtained from county clerk; in either case certificate to be returned to him by party solemnizing, and by the clerk recorded. No registry of births.

Indiana.—No license required; but certificate of, must be returned to county clerk, and by him recorded. No registry of births.

Iowa.—License must be had from the county clerk, and party solemnizing must return certificate to clerk, who records it. No registry of births.

Kansas.—No license is required; but certificate to be returned to the county clerk by the person solemnizing, and to be recorded by the clerk. No registry of births.

Kentucky.—There must be a license, or publication notice, filed in clerk's office; certificate to be returned to the registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, who is to record it. While there is provided in this State a mode of registering births, as there is no provision requiring persons to report birth, the law is, to a great extent, a dead letter.

Louisiana.—The parish judge issues a license and the certificate is returned to that officer, and he records it. No registry of births.

Maine.—The town clerk issues license, or publication of bans in church; the party solemnizing the marriage keeps record, and makes return to the town clerk within a year; clerk records it. No registry of births.

Maryland.—The clerk of Orphans' Court issues license; the certificate is returned to him, and he records it. No registry of births.

Massachusetts.—Parties intending to marry must file notice with the clerk, after which he issues license; and certificate is returned to the town registrar, who records it. Inhabitants of this State going out of the State to marry, in order to evade law, marriage declared void. No registry of births.

Michigan.—License issued by county clerk, and certificate returned to him; clerk records it. No registry of births.

Minnesota.—No license; but the minister or magistrate who performs ceremony must examine one of the parties, on oath, as to whether the proposed marriage is such as the

law allows; certificate of oath and marriage returned to the county clerk for record. No registry of births.

Missouri.—License by clerk, and certificate returned to him for record. No registry of births.

Mississippi.—License issued by Registrar of Orphans' Court, and certificate returned to him for record. No registry of births.

New Hampshire.—The intention to marry must be published at three meetings, either religious or town meetings; certificate of town clerk of such publication is the license; it is returned to him and recorded. No registry of births.

New Jersey.—No license is required; but certificate of marriage to be returned to town clerk, and by him recorded. No registry of births.

New York.—No license is required; but certificate of marriage must be returned to the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths; provision is also made for the return of all births, but not generally enforced.

North Carolina.—License to be issued by county judge or clerk, and the certificate returned to clerk, who records it. No registry of births.

Nebraska.—Judge of Probate issues license, and certificate is returned to that officer, and he records it. No registry of births.

Nevada.—No license required; certificate returned to county clerk, who records it. No registry of births.

Ohio.—Bans may be published in church, or a license from clerk of county court, to whom, in either case, certificate is returned for record. No registry of births.

Oregon.—No license is required; but certificates returned for record to recorder of the county court. No registry of births.

Pennsylvania.—No license required; but the person solemnizing the marriage must keep record. No registry of births.

Rhode Island.—No license required; but return must be made by person solemnizing marriage to town clerk for record. No registry of births.

South Carolina.—License from the clerk of the county court, and return made to him for record. No registry of births.

Tennessee.—License from clerk of county court, and return of certificate to him for record. No registry of births.

Texas.—License from clerk of Probate Court, and return of certificate to him for record. No registry of births.

Vermont.—Publication in either church or town meeting; certificate returned to town clerk for record. No registry of births.

Virginia.—License from the county court, and return of certificate to the court for record. No registry of births.

West Virginia.—License from clerk of the county court; certificate returned to that officer for record. No registry of births.

Wisconsin.—Persons solemnizing to examine one of the parties on oath; to make certificate and return the same to the county clerk for record.

Colorado.—No marriage-license required; but certificate to be returned by the party solemnizing to the clerk of the county for record. No registry of births. In this Territory if a married man dies without a will or issue, all his property, real and personal, goes to his widow.

Dakota.—No marriage-license required, and no record kept. Judges, justices of the peace, and ministers of the gospel, may solemnize. No registry of births.

Idaho.—No license required; but party solemnizing must, within three months, return certificate of, to county recorder for record. No registry of births.

Utah.—No license required, and no registry of either marriages or births.

Washington.—No license required; but certificate to be returned by the party solemnizing to the county recorder for record. No registry of births.

New Mexico.—No license required, and no registry of marriages or births.

In the several States and Territories penalties are imposed by the statutes for a failure to comply with the requirements as to license or return of the certificate—in some cases against the parties to the contract, in other cases against the party solemnizing the marriage, and in some instances against all parties; but in none of the States or Territories is the marriage null and void because of a non-compliance with the requirements of the statute.

MARYLAND. The report of the Comptroller of the Treasury Department for the year ended September 30, 1878, shows that the total receipts from all sources during the year were \$2,482,677.48, which, added to the balance at the end of the fiscal year 1872, viz., \$339,171.10, make the total amount in the Treasury during the fiscal year 1873, \$2,771,848.58; \$301,125 was derived from the issue of the Maryland loan authorized by act of 1872, chapter 366; \$65,082.50 was realized from the sale of \$65,000 of Maryland Defense Loan, issued to reimburse the Treasury for bounties formerly paid in excess of receipts from the county funds. This latter sum was paid to the Southern Maryland Railroad Company, in pursuance of the act of 1868, chapter 454. The receipts from ordinary sources were but \$1,814,848.96, which is less than the revenue from ordinary sources during the year 1872 by the sum of \$62,020.48. The receipts have fallen below the estimates, because a number of the railroad companies, coal companies, and national banks, are still resisting the taxes imposed by law. A large item has been lost to the Treasury in the failure of the last Legislature to impose a license upon sample traders. The revenue from this source

in 1871 amounted to \$44,253, but the law imposing the license being defective, because inoperative, and the bill framed to cover the defect failing to be passed, that item of revenue has been lost to the State for the past two years.

The total disbursements amounted to \$2,287,088, being less than the total expenditures for 1872 by the sum of \$68,615.70. Among the disbursements were \$453,296 expended in the redemption of the debts of the State, and \$152,500 devoted to the payment of the State's subscription to the stock of railroad companies in Charles and St. Mary's Counties, under the act of 1868; leaving \$1,681,242 as the expenditures for ordinary purposes. The balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year was \$484,810.

The aggregate debts of the State for which interest has to be provided, on September 30, 1873, were \$10,741,215. The State holds in productive assets \$4,522,048; leaving the State debt over and above its assets, estimated as productive, \$6,219,172.

To meet this surplus of debts, however, there are unproductive assets amounting to \$21,608,694.51.

It is expected that the indebtedness of the Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Company to the State, accounting the original investments and accrued interest, and amounting to \$20,136,253.97, will, before many years, be transferred from the schedule of unproductive assets to that of interest-paying securities, and thus there will be furnished a fund from which ample means will be obtained to retire the public debt, and leave a large balance over and above all the liabilities of the State. This anticipation is supported by the marked increase of the revenues of the company during the past year. The revenue that accrued from all sources from June 1, 1872, to November 30, 1873, was \$817,652. The net revenue during this period was \$450,397, while that for the period from June 1, 1870, to November 30, 1871, was \$410,437, showing an increase in favor of 1873 of \$39,960. The amount paid on account of the company from June 1, 1872, to November 30, 1873, was \$415,620.

Under the decision of the Court of Appeals, the surplus revenues are to be used, first, to pay the repair bonds, and then to pay the overdue coupons on the preferred construction bonds; after the overdue interest has been liquidated, the accrued interest on these bonds must be paid; then \$5,000 per year to the holders of the bonds issued to the creditors of the Potomac Company; then the sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the preferred bonds, as prescribed by the 5th section of the act of 1844.

And after the above payments shall have been made, the entire surplus revenue shall be applied to the discharge of the principal and interest of the liens and claims of the State of Maryland.

All of the repair bonds, including overdue and accruing interest, amounting in the aggregate to \$432,968.38, have been paid and the bonds destroyed.

Of the preferred construction bonds issued under the act of 1844, the principal is \$1,699,500; the whole amount appropriated on account of overdue coupons on the bonds since December, 1871, was \$584,850; of which amount, as heretofore stated, the present management has appropriated \$407,880; and there yet remains due and unpaid the interest from July 1, 1858, amounting to, including coupons due to January 1, 1874, \$1,580,535.

Should the revenues of the Canal Company continue to justify the retirement of the overdue coupons, in the same manner as at present, it will take, as the above figures will show, about eight years to pay off the overdue interest on these preferred construction bonds, and put the State in condition to receive some interest on its large investments in this valuable work.

In accordance with the law passed by the Legislature at its last session, there has been established in the office of the Controller a bureau known as the Insurance Department, and an Insurance Commissioner has been appointed. The last report of the commissioner gives full tabular statements of the condition and standing of the various insurance companies doing business in the State. It also shows that the increase of the revenue from licenses from foreign insurance companies for 1872 over that of 1871 was \$20,617.78, and for the year 1873 over 1872 \$17,970.89, showing an increase of \$38,588.67 for the two years.

The report of the State Board of Education shows an increase in the number of schools, teachers, and pupils, over that of the preceding year. The Governor refers to the importance of normal training, and recommends the appointment of a board composed of the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the principal of the State Normal School, to select a site on which to "erect a building suitable for the purposes of the school and worthy of the liberality of the State." At present the school is held in a rented building. The "Maryland Agricultural College," to which has been transferred the land-scrip granted by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, for the establishment of colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts, is satisfactorily performing its part in the cause of education. It is proposed to lay at the college a foundation for a colony of English farm-hands, by engaging some pioneers in the work upon the farm, and thus establishing a nucleus for such immigrants to cluster around, and then to distribute them among the farmers of the State. "It is plain," says Governor Whyte, "that a new system of agriculture must be adopted in Maryland. It is hardly possible for our farmers to grow grain in competition with the agriculturists of the West, and it will be far more

judicious to turn our lands to other and more remunerative culture. This will require skilled labor, in the production of fruits and garden-stuff, for which our soil is specially adapted. A similar colony of Swedes has been successfully established in the State of Maine, and, considering the immense volume of English immigration promised the coming spring, it will be madness to lose the opportunity of turning some of it to our doors. I earnestly press this matter on your attention, and recommend that some aid be granted to the trustees of the college in furthering their laudable undertaking."

The appropriation by the Legislature at its last session of \$50,000 for the establishment of schools for colored children has resulted beneficially in some quarters, but there is reason to believe that in other sections it has not been judiciously applied. An investigation into this subject is deemed desirable by the Executive. An important adjunct to the general system of schools for colored children is afforded by the colored normal school which is progressing very satisfactorily.

In 1873 the Maryland penitentiary, for the first time in its history, became self-sustaining, the earnings for the year ending November 3d having exceeded the expenditures by \$5,638. The number of persons confined in the city and county jails, supported at the public expense and contributing nothing by way of labor in return, being in many instances idlers who commit petty offenses for the very purpose of securing lodgings and support in the jails, has recently increased to such an extent that the Governor suggests the propriety of establishing a house of correction for such prisoners, and also for the younger convicts who are now sentenced to the penitentiary.

During the last two years the death-penalty has been carried into effect in seven instances, and two prisoners at the end of the year were under sentence awaiting execution. The Governor urges that "some provision should be made for the execution of felons which would prevent the indecent and shocking scenes which are so often attendant on these occasions."

The receipts on account of the Oyster Fund for the past fiscal year amounted to \$65,490.55, and the expenditures to \$24,770.75, showing an excess of receipts of \$40,719.80. The total receipts during 1873 exceeded those of 1872 by \$14,708.28. The laws controlling this interest do not seem to produce satisfactory

results; hence the Governor commends the entire subject to the prompt consideration of the Legislature, "as the troubles arising between the clashing interests now engaged in the oyster-business may culminate at some time in serious difficulty." He says: "No ingenuity can devise a law which will be acceptable to the diverse interests engaged in the oyster-trade. Certain it is, however, that no satisfaction, nor any approach to it, can be attained until material changes are made in the present 'Oyster law,' as it is commonly termed. It would be better to repeal absolutely the act of 1870, chapter 364, and remit the whole subject to the counties, as prior to 1867, unless the boats of the police force are increased in number. If the present system of a general oyster police is continued, guard-boats should be placed in every locality where dredging is prohibited, and those places thus practically closed."

The importance of increasing the number of fish in the bay and rivers of the State is generally admitted. Experienced pisciculturists have designated Maryland as a "celestial land for fishermen," and it is their opinion that shad, herring, and rock, can be increased, by a little effort, to unlimited quantities.

The successful introduction of the black bass into the Potomac is an incentive to prompt and effective action toward the increase of this food in other rivers of the State.

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly directed to what is regarded as one of the most objectionable features of the present constitution, viz., the section of the article copied from the constitution of 1864, relating to a uniform registration of all the voters in the State. It is the opinion of the State officers that such a system tends to furnish the machinery for fraud more perfectly than any which could be devised, and that the purity of the ballot-box can be far better preserved by the entire repeal of this system, and by a division of the present election districts and wards into a larger number of voting-precincts, and by providing judges and inspectors of election who could subject the voter to full and close inquiry on the day of election.

The annual report of the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, dated October 1, 1873, shows the receipts, expenses, and net earnings of that company and its various branches for the preceding year to have been as follows:

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROADS.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
Main stem, including the Winchester & Potomac, the Washington County, and the Winchester & Strasburg Branches, and the Metropolitan Branch Road.....	\$12,252,843 78	\$7,313,882 15	\$4,938,961 63
Washington Branch.....	439,141 66	156,761 62	282,380 04
Parkersburg Branch.....	948,411 27	881,257 64	117,153 63
Central Ohio Division.....	1,045,447 62	975,447 13	70,000 49
Lake Erie Division.....	777,006 12	686,555 46	90,450 66
Wheeling, Pittsburg & Baltimore Railroad.....	47,384 79	46,654 61	710 18
Newark, Somerset & Straltaville Railroad.....	185,326 30	126,494 06	58,832 27
Total.....	\$15,695,541 54	\$10,137,052 64	\$5,558,488 90

The revenues of the main stem and different branches were as follows:

Main stem.....	\$12,252,843 78
Washington Branch.....	439,141 66
Parkersburg Branch.....	948,411 27
Central Ohio Division.....	1,045,147 02
Lake Erie Division.....	777,006 12
Wheeling, Pittsburg & Baltimore Railroad.....	47,354 79
Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad.....	185,326 20
Total for 1873.....	\$15,695,541 54
Total for 1872.....	13,626,877 81
Increase.....	\$2,068,664 23

The liabilities of the company were reduced during the year \$458,500 by the payment of the remainder of the second mortgage bonds of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company (now the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company), which were guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and which matured January 1, 1873. The original sum was \$1,000,000. The liabilities also show the following increase, viz.:

Preferred stock, second series, 6 per cent. currency.....	\$15,100 00
Sterling loan, redeemable in 1903, £1,700,000 @ \$4.84 gold.....	8,228,000 00
Total.....	\$8,243,100 00

The surplus fund of the company, which represents capital derived from earnings invested in the various branch and connecting roads, and the great improvements which have been continuously constructed on the main line, and which is not represented by stock on bonds, now amounts to \$29,034,403. In the autumn of 1872, £700,000, and in August, 1873, £1,000,000, were negotiated in London on satisfactory terms. The Metropolitan Branch road, from Point of Rocks to Washington, forty-two miles, was opened for traffic on the 25th of May.

The decision of the Superior Court of Baltimore, holding that the company were bound to pay the dividends on the State's preferred stock in gold instead of currency, which the State contended it was entitled to receive up to January 1, 1870, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. The amount of the judgment entered in favor of the State against the company was \$281,489.89 in gold, with interest from March 1, 1872. The Court of Appeals declared, in its opinion, that "the six per cent. guaranteed dividend was and is payable by the company in money generally, and not in gold specifically."

In the suit by the State against the same company, for the recovery of the one-fifth of the receipts from passenger-travel, the Court of Appeals having decided in favor of the State, judgment was duly entered in the Superior Court of Baltimore City on December 1, 1871, for \$351,290.18, with interest from that date. Since then this case has been taken, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was pending at the close of the year.

The year witnessed the completion of the Union Railroad, a work of great magnitude,

and destined to have an important bearing upon the commercial status of Baltimore. The road is about seven and a half miles long, and extends from Lower Canton around the eastern and northeastern sections of Baltimore, and connects with the railroads passing through the city. The cost of the entire work was \$2,500,000. The Great Union Tunnel cost \$1,500,000; it is five-eighths of a mile long, is excavated from fifty to seventy feet deep, and is double-arched. By means of the Union Railroad and its various branches, coal can now be brought direct to deep water for shipment, and cars loaded with grain from the West can be emptied into elevators. The Western Maryland Railroad was also completed during the year, thus affording new facilities for an immense coal-traffic.

The Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for State Controller, and one for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was held in Baltimore, August 12th. Levi N. Woolford, of Somerset, was nominated for the former position, and James S. Franklin, of Annapolis, was renominated for the latter. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Conservative party of Maryland, in convention assembled, reaffirm its adhesion to long-established principles of the Democracy; it recognizes and supports the legal constitutional authority of the Federal Government, but insists upon a strict construction of the Federal Constitution as necessary to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and people; it opposes centralization as the most insidious and dangerous enemy of popular right, and will continue to denounce it in every guise in which it may appear; it believes in the capacity of the people for self-government; it insists upon equal and exact justice to all men; it is opposed to monopolies, and will prevent, by every means in its power, all special legislation for the benefit of particular interests which may be injurious or prejudicial to the many, and is pledged to promote, by beneficent and judicious legislation, the prosperity of the whole people.

Resolved, That the general departments of our Government, legislative, judicial, and executive, are independent in their several species under the Constitution, and any attempt by any one of them to usurp authority is destructive of constitutional right, is in defiance of the others, and should be resisted as dangerous to civil liberty.

Resolved, That our tariff laws, as adjusted and enforced by the Republican party, are discriminating and injurious to the masses, and justice demands their revision with a view to the revenue alone, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular interests.

Resolved, That the wealth of a country is mainly derived from the product of its labor, and every just measure tending to improve its condition and promote the advancement of the laboring classes, should receive sympathy, and will command our cordial support.

Resolved, That we earnestly deprecate the unjust and discriminating laws under which the agricultural interests of the country have suffered, and we hereby pledge the best efforts of the party to obtain for them a redress of their grievances, and equal justice.

Resolved, That still adhering to the policy of preserving the public lands for actual settlers, who will improve and till them, we denounce all gifts of such lands by the Government to incorporated companies as an unscrupulous and dangerous waste of the pub-

lic property, fully deserving the condemnation of all just and patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That the late action of Congress, in enacting a law for the increase of their own, and the salaries of other officers of the Government, is, in view of the depressed condition of the laboring taxpayers of the country, upon whom the burden mostly falls, utterly unjustifiable, and its immediate and unconditional repeal should be demanded by the people.

Resolved, That as the power, prosperity, and perpetuity of the State would depend upon the virtue and intelligence of its people, we pledge our party to a liberal provision for the extension and improvement of the free-school system already auspiciously inaugurated by the Democratic Conservative party in this State.

Resolved, That we recommend, and shall expect, the most rigid economy in every department of the State government, and we pledge our party to a careful scrutiny of official conduct, and the prompt and vigorous punishment of all official delinquencies.

Resolved, That, in presenting our platform of principles, and placing thereon candidates whose past record is an earnest of devotion to the time-honored principles herein announced, we feel confident of the sympathy and support of all honest, patriotic citizens without regard to past differences, and we ask all who agree with us to unite in maintaining the honest integrity and dignity of our beloved State.

The Republican State Convention assembled on the 12th of September in Baltimore, and adopted resolutions of adherence to the Republican principles; indorsing the administration of President Grant, and expressing unshaken confidence in his sterling integrity; favoring State and municipal reform; demanding of the incoming Legislature the passage of laws for equal taxation upon corporations and others; and favoring the extension of free schools. The last resolution was as follows:

Resolved,—That we are anxious that the recent events and prejudices of the past should be buried, and will welcome as the greatest public blessing a return of that good feeling which will enable the people of this State to judge of the measures, policy and candidates of political parties according to their merits alone.

Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough was nominated for Controller, and John H. Price for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The general State election for the choice of a Controller and a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, also for members of the State Senate and House of Delegates, was held November 4th. The total number of votes cast for Controller was 139,319, of which Mr. Woolford received 79,651, and Mr. Goldsborough 59,668. The present State government is entirely Democratic, and comprises William Pinkney Whyte, Governor; R. C. Hollyday, Secretary of State; Levi Woolford, Controller; John W. Davis Treasurer; William R. Hayward, Land Commissioner. The Legislature is composed of the following members:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	23	57	80
Republicans.....	3	28	31
Democratic majority.....	20	29	49

Baltimore.—The municipal election in this city in 1873 resulted in the choice of Joshua Vansant, Democrat, as mayor, by a majority of 10,100 in a total vote of 35,402, over the Republican candidate, Mr. Carson. The City Council consists of nineteen Democrats and



CITY OF BALTIMORE, FROM FEDERAL HILL.

one Reformer in the first branch, and ten Democrats in the second branch.

According to the report of Mayor Vansant, the receipts into the City Treasury of Baltimore for the year ending October 31, 1873,

were \$7,889,948, and the total disbursements \$7,724,535. Both the receipts and disbursements include extraordinary items, and do not indicate either the revenue proper or the current expenses of the city government. The

funded debt of the city on the 31st of October, 1873, was \$27,108,925, being an increase of \$1,144,500 over that of the corresponding date of the previous year. The guaranteed debt of the city was \$2,648,500, October 31, 1872, and \$1,995,000 October 31, 1873, showing a decrease during the year of \$653,500. The aggregate funded and guaranteed debt, therefore, was on the 31st of October, 1873, \$29,103,925. In this total are included the loan to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Water and Park stock, the guaranteed debts of the York & Cumberland and the Union Railroad Companies, all of which regularly pay to the city the interest on the loans, stocks, and guarantees. These amount to \$11,172,566. The city, therefore, has to provide only for the payment of interest on \$17,931,359.

As against this aggregate funded and guaranteed debt, the city has securities, available assets, etc., amounting to \$27,252,514.

According to the report of the City Registrar, the floating debt of the city is \$875,415, which is an increase since October 31, 1872, of \$264,884. This has been caused by an increase of the expenses in several of the departments of the city government, by making appropriations of money not embraced in the tax levy, and by over-estimates in the matter of collections upon the tax levy.

While it is apparent, says the Mayor, that the expenses of the city have been increased, and that a necessity for funding its debts exists, it is agreeable to know that important ends have been accomplished by the expenditures, and that "there is something to show" therefor. The extension and improvement of Patterson Park; the beautifying and the improving of all the public squares; the erection of school-houses and of station-houses; the making within a period of two years a ship-channel which it was supposed would require five times that measure of time to complete the extension of the water-works over the beautiful and fast-improving northwestern section of the city; the introduction of a new supply of water from the Gunpowder River that will, with the present supply from Jones's Falls, be ample for a population of 500,000; and the aid extended for the construction of a railroad through the fertile Valley of Virginia, which, with its important connections, will bring to our doors the treasures of a rich soil, are measures that will prove beneficial to the city in every respect, are indications of its progress, and gratifying to the people of our goodly city. It is the waste of the means of the people that produces discontent, not the proper application of such means.

The construction of the new City Hall has been progressing satisfactorily, and it is believed that the building will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November, 1874. Its estimated cost is \$2,500,000, and when completed it will be in the opinion of many one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the United States.

The Corn and Flour Exchange reported the receipts of flour and grain during the year as follows: Flour, 1,312,612 bbls.; wheat, 2,810,917 bushels; corn, 8,330,449 bushels; rye, 100,519 bushels; oats, 1,255,072 bushels.

Baltimore is celebrated for its oyster and fruit packing trade. Within ten years the trade

has increased 300 per cent. There are about fifty firms engaged in this business, of which twenty confine themselves exclusively to the packing of raw oysters. During the past year about 20,000,000 cans of fruit and vegetables were packed, of which about one-third were peaches and the balance other varieties of fruit, berries, and vegetables. About 3,000,000 bushels of oysters were steamed and hermetically sealed. The season for hermetically sealing oysters commences about the 1st of October, and continues until about the 1st of April. The packing of raw oysters is the largest branch of the business. The twenty firms engaged in this department packed during the year about 5,000,000 bushels of oysters.

During 1873 Baltimore suffered extraordinary losses by fire. Among the public buildings destroyed were the Holliday-Street Theatre, the Museum building, the Church of the Ascension, the First English Lutheran and Central Presbyterian Churches, all of which, with one exception, were old and familiar landmarks. Several planing-mills and other manufactories were also destroyed. The year also witnessed the most serious conflagration that ever visited Baltimore; it occurred in July and involved the destruction of two churches, St. Alphonsus Hall, and about one hundred dwellings.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Legislature which had assembled early in January continued in session till June 12th, 170 days, the longest session ever held in the State, except those of 1869 and 1870. During this time there were passed 385 acts and 71 resolves. Two matters which attracted general attention in the early days of the session were the election of George S. Boutwell as United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Henry Wilson to the vice-presidency; and the refusal of the two Houses to rescind the resolution passed by the extra session of 1872, censuring Charles Sumner for his action in relation to flags of army regiments and the army register.

George Sewall Boutwell was born in Brookline, Mass., January 28, 1818, and at the age of eighteen began the study of law. He entered political life in 1840, as an advocate of the election of Van Buren to the presidency, and between 1842 and 1851 he was seven times elected as a Democratic member from Groton to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1851, by a coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers, he was elected Governor, and was re-elected to the same office in the following year. After the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 he left the Democratic party, and subsequently helped to organize the Republican party, with which he has since acted. In 1868 he became a member of Congress, and was twice re-elected to that office. He was appointed Secretary of the United States' Treasury in March 1869, and resigned that office after his election to the Senate.

The question of consolidating several lines of railroads in the Commonwealth and vesting the control of the Hoosac Tunnel in the State, in order to constitute an unbroken through-line from Boston beyond the limits of the State, received a great deal of attention, both in and out of the Legislature. The legislation, however, on this subject was confined to the passage of a bill giving the Governor and Council power to expend \$200,000 in completing the tunnel and its approaches, and also containing a clause prohibiting the consolidation of the Lowell and Fitchburg Railroads. The bill allowing the Eastern and the Boston & Maine Railroads to unite failed in the House, after having passed the Senate.

The general railroad legislation consisted of a law concerning accidents, authorizing the commissioners to investigate their causes, and requiring notice of accidents to be given to them within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of such accidents. The general railroad law was amended by providing that corporations formed under it may reduce their capital under certain restrictions, and change the gauge of their road to narrow gauge. Accounts of railroad and street railroad corporations are required to be closed on the 30th of September. State directors of railroads are to make an annual report to the Legislature, with suggestions as to management, etc., and no member of the Legislature, and no person owning stock, shall, during the term for which he is chosen, be eligible to the office of State director.

An act doing away with the power of cities and towns to legalize the sale of malt liquors was passed early in the session, and went into effect in May. "It brings the prohibitory law," says one of the leading journals of the State, "back to where it was in 1867, the only drawback, in the opinion of the friends of the statute, being the still-existing provision that apothecaries may sell. A bill to do away with this failed by a small majority in a thin House, and there was no attempt to reconsider, from which it is inferred that an impression prevailed that the matter had been pushed far enough for this year."

A new State-prison was ordered by the Legislature, and an Insane Asylum for the eastern portion of the State. An additional judge of the Supreme Court was provided for. The criminal code was so amended as to require that when a person indicted for murder or manslaughter is acquitted on the ground of insanity the court shall order such person to one of the State lunatic hospitals for life. He may, however, be discharged by the Governor and Council when the former is satisfied, upon a hearing of the matter, that it may be done without injury to others.

A law was passed providing that bank shares shall be taxed where located, the bank being held responsible for their collection.

The political campaign of 1878, in Massa-

chusetts, was one of unusual interest, having been not only attended with a high degree of excitement in the Commonwealth, but attracting general attention throughout the country at large. The chief feature of the contest was the determined efforts of General B. F. Butler and his friends to secure the Republican nomination for Governor for that gentleman at the Worcester Convention. General Butler personally conducted the canvass on his side, having early entered the field and made speeches in various parts of the State. His action encountered a most bitter opposition from many of the leading members of the Republican party, and a large majority of the most influential journals in the State. By these a general complaint was made, that the Administration patronage and influence in the State were used in favor of General Butler, and there was a decided remonstrance not only in the speeches and the editorials of the campaign, but also in the resolutions of the convention against Federal interference in State politics. The contest was rendered still more remarkable by the fact that this was the second attempt of General Butler to gain possession of the gubernatorial chair, he having been defeated in his first determined effort in 1871. In the present campaign the contest lay between Governor Washburn and General Butler, and resulted, as is shown farther on, in the success of the former. A significant feature of the campaign was the movement of the Labor Reformers who held a State Convention in Lowell, on the 5th of August, which was presided over by Judge Robert Cowley, of that city. In the language of that gentleman, the object of the movement "is not to seek to create any new party; it is not to nominate a State ticket in opposition to the two political parties which now exist; but it is to make our issues on the Senators and Representatives, and to goad both the existing parties to furthering our distinctive measures, to take counsel together on the best means to be used for furthering the enactment of the Ten-hours Law, and such other measures of State and national legislation as are necessary for the improvement of the condition of the people. We meet at a most favorable time; for within a few months the greatest manufacturing city in America has advanced half-way from the rule of eleven hours a day to the rule of ten. Lawrence has followed the lead of Fall River. The Pacific Mills have gone even further. The Atlantic Mills, under the management of that large-hearted and clear-headed superintendent, Hon. William Gray, have long been run on the ten-hours plan. Lowell, which has lately fallen so far behind Fall River that she has not now one-half the number of spindles and looms which Fall River has—Lowell, too, has advanced some steps toward the system which we desire."

No nominations were, therefore, made. A resolution, however, was unanimously adopt-

ed in favor of supporting General Butler, and after the appointment of a State Committee of Labor Reform, the principles of the party were set forth in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, to the shame and disgrace of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to the civilization of the nineteenth century, tens of thousands of women and children are compelled by their poverty to work among dangerous belting and machinery, in overheated and badly-ventilated rooms, eleven, twelve, and even fourteen hours per day, while in England for more than a quarter of a century the ten-hour system has been in operation, and where no child works more than five hours in any one day; and—

Whereas, the Republican and Democratic parties, through their conventions, their leading men, and newspapers, have constantly and systematically ignored, neglected, or sneered at, the claim of the factory operatives of Massachusetts for a ten-hour law; and—

Whereas, this measure is founded upon the wisest principles of a true political economy as well as upon the claims of justice and humanity—its operation not only tending to the improvement of the people through better sanitary conditions, but acting as such measures always have and will, upon the causes that govern wages—the purchasing power of wages will be increased, and a better home market thus opened for the varied products of our industry; and

Whereas, for the past twenty-five years hundreds of petitions have been presented to the General Court asking for effective legislation upon the subject without avail: therefore—

Resolved, That we, the factory operatives and their friends in convention assembled, postponing all other issues, do pledge ourselves—

1. To vote for no candidate for Governor, and no candidate for Senator or Representative, who does not stand pledged by his past acts, and free and explicit avowal of his purposes to vote for, and aid by his voice and influence, a good and efficient ten-hour law.

2. To do our utmost to defeat or cause to be defeated the nomination or election of those Senators and Representatives who voted against the desired legislation; and we especially mark the Hon. Martin Griffin, of Boston, chairman of the Labor Committee, the Hon. Charles P. Stickney, of Fall River, and Hon. N. W. Harmon, of Lawrence, who by their influence, treachery, and double-dealing, defeated the bill, as unworthy the support or vote of any working-man, and we hereby call upon the working-men of all parties to remember them and their colleagues, the Hon. James Brown, of Bristol, Isaac H. Coe, of New Bedford, Robert A. Fuller, of Cambridge, Newell Giles, of Essex, William H. Learned, of Boston, Timothy F. Packard, of Hampden, George A. Torrey, of Worcester, and Carroll D. Wright, of Reading, as enemies and traitors to our cause.

3. To return to the Senate and House of Representatives those men, and those only, whose voice, votes, and influence, have been given in behalf of favorable labor legislation.

4. To carry out these purposes, we call upon the working-men to organize ten-hour leagues and labor-clubs in every city and town in the Commonwealth, and to cause to be circulated copies of the ten-hour bill, and the position of the several candidates upon this question.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, Wm. B. Washburn, in carefully ignoring the ten-hour question, and in yielding to the demands of the cotton lords, banking capitalists, tenement-house owners; the removal of the officers of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor; and the subsequent appointment of a Senator who voted against the ten-hour bill, deserves the unqualified censure of all those inter-

ested in the measure, and of impartial labor investigation.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the Hon. William Gray, Hon. Charles Cowley, and Hon. H. K. Oliver, for their long-continued advocacy of our cause, and their gratuitous services before the labor committee.

Resolved, That we regard the recent changes made by Governor Washburn in the Bureau of Labor, after his proposition to lift this department to a "higher level," as a swindle upon labor investigations of the most atrocious and offensive character, and his re-nomination by the Republican party, and the indifference of the Democratic organization to this crime against labor, we shall regard as additional evidence that we have nothing whatever to hope from either of these two parties—that they have been captured by the capitalists as completely as the Whig and Democratic organizations were controlled by Southern chattel slavery.

1. That a bill for a ten-hour law be drawn up, such as the intelligent factory-operatives desire to have passed; that said bill be printed and circulated throughout the State, so that if possible every adult person in the State shall know what it is; that a vigilance committee of from one to five in each city and town in the State be appointed, whose duty it shall be, first, to get an able and friendly lawyer to draw up said bill, and to see that it is satisfactory to the operatives aforesaid.

2. To collect funds to pay the expenses of the ten-hour campaign of 1878, and to see that said ten-hour bill is thoroughly circulated.

3. To fill vacancies, and to make sure that there is one person at least in every city and town in the State who is friendly to the movement, and who will faithfully attend to this business.

4. That the chairman and executive of the Vigilance Committee shall, by letter or in person, place a copy of said ten-hour bill before every candidate for any State office, of whatever party, with the following question, "Will you, if elected, sign (or support as may be appropriate) this bill, should it be passed by the Massachusetts Legislature?" and publish the result throughout the State. If no candidate for Governor should answer in the affirmative this committee, or the executive committee, if one is appointed, should be instructed to call a State Convention to nominate an independent Labor ticket for State officers.

5. That the chairman of each city and town committee place said law before every candidate for State Senator and Representative, with the following question, "Will you, if elected, support and vote for this bill, without alteration or amendment?" and publish the result in all the local papers. If in any city or town any one or more of the candidates for those respective offices, or each and all of the tickets, fail to give an affirmative answer within a reasonable time, let the committee see to it that independent nominations are made, tickets printed and circulated at the polls.

If in any case nominations are likely to be delayed till too late for the action above suggested, let independent nominations be made, tickets printed, etc., taking care that persons be selected as candidates, if practicable, from any of the parties in the field, in preference to strictly Labor men, so as to induce the other parties to nominate and elect the same men.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Worcester, September 3d, and was organized with John K. Tarbox, of Lawrence, as president. The State ticket was completed by the nomination of Mayor William Gaston, of Boston, for Governor; William L. Smith, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-Governor; Benjamin F. Mills, of Williamstown, for Secretary

of State; Nathan Clark, of Lynn, for Treasurer; Waldo Colburn, of Dedham, for Attorney-General; and C. Osgood Morse, of Newburyport, for Auditor.

The first part of the resolutions were the same as those adopted by the Maine and Ohio Democracy (*see* MAINE). The others were as follows:

Resolved, That the length of the legislative sessions, the number of State officers, the expenses of government, and the burdens of the people have increased, and are increasing, and ought to be at once diminished.

Resolved, That the disgraceful, partial, and corrupt execution of the liquor law brings all law into contempt, and calls for the indignant condemnation of every citizen who believes in the impartial administration of justice.

Resolved, That intervention by the Federal Administration in State politics for the benefit of its favorites and the advancement of its intrigues, notoriously felt in this Commonwealth, is hostile to freedom and purity of elections, an insult to the popular intelligence, and merits the indignant reprobation of the people jealous of their rights and liberties.

Resolved, That we invite the cooperation and welcome to full fellowship in political action of all patriotic citizens who agree with us in these principles and are willing to unite to establish their beneficent rule in the government of State and nation.

Resolved, That the limitation of the hours of labor for minors in manufacturing establishments to ten hours is commended by urgent physical, social, and moral reasons, and has our cordial sympathy.

Resolved, That we present, as our candidate for Governor, William Gaston, of Boston, and we call upon the people of Massachusetts to support him at the polls as a citizen whose unspotted private life and whose varied official career mark him as eminently fitted to discharge the important duties of the supreme Executive with credit to himself, and with the entire approbation of the Commonwealth.

The assembling of the Republican Convention took place in Worcester, on the 10th of September, and probably caused more excitement in the State and attracted more attention out of it than any other convention ever held in Massachusetts. One thousand one hundred and five delegates, representing every county in the Commonwealth, answered to the call of their names upon the assembling of the convention. Most conspicuous among these was General Butler himself, who had been elected a delegate from Gloucester, that he might in person direct the movements of his followers on the floor of the convention. The convention having been called to order by George B. Loring, of Salem, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, a permanent organization was effected by the selection of ex-Governor A. H. Bullock as presiding officer.

Most of the day was spent in a stormy debate occasioned by a resolution offered by General Butler, debarring a delegate, named Green, from taking part in the proceedings of the convention, for having publicly declared that he would not be bound by the action of the convention in case General Butler was nominated. In this discussion, in which General Butler and his opponent, Congressman George F. Hoar, took a leading part, the most

impressive speech was made by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, a delegate from West Roxbury, who boldly asserted the right of every delegate to vote as he chose at the election, regardless of the action of the convention. He claimed that the action of the convention was not binding on any delegate, and declared that "a bolt is always in order." The prolonged discussion on this resolution resulted in a very decided vote adverse to General Butler, which was regarded as a test of his strength in the convention; still the final issue was regarded as doubtful, each party claiming it as favorable to themselves. At this point the convention took a recess and reassembled in the evening, when the action of General Butler surprised his adherents and amazed his opponents. Immediately after the opening of the evening session that gentleman took the platform and made a short speech withdrawing from the contest. His reasons for this unexpected course, which caused great surprise throughout the country, were given in the following words:

MR. PRESIDENT: The test vote already taken in the convention showed me that there is already in the hall a majority of delegates in favor of the nomination of Governor Washburn. Having verified that with satisfaction to myself and friends, so far as I know, I do not desire to prolong any contest upon that question by parliamentary or other tactics. Having announced my purpose to bow to the will of the convention, as expressed, which I hold to be the first condition of party fealty, having first tested the will of the convention in this behalf, I do not propose, and I desire every friend of mine in the convention to agree to it, to make no further opposition to the nomination of Governor Washburn by his friends in any manner they please, by acclamation, by ballot, or otherwise, and I desire that no friend of mine will vote for me, because I don't want the semblance of a contest where I make no control whatever. We are in a Republican Convention, and although many bitternesses which I hoped would have been avoided have been evoked in the contest, I should trust that there is no occasion—certainly there is not on my part—to keep them up as between Republicans, and let it be on their heads, and not on mine, if they bring trouble into the Republican party. And further, I desire, in order that the delegates may in a large degree return to their homes at night, to save further votes upon the question of Governor, that his friends may nominate him in any way they please, without opposition from my friends, if they choose to take my advice and listen to my wishes. And for this reason I don't wish, and I will not be the means of splitting the Republican party if I know myself (tremendous applause); and another thing, having taken part in the proceedings of this convention, I am bound by its action, as every honest man ought to be. But hereafter, if in the course of human events anybody chooses to vote for me for Governor, or for any other office (laughter and applause), I propose to take one of two courses—either to go into the convention of the Republican party or the party I am in, submit my claim, and to take the vote of the convention, or stand out, if I see cause, and run independently of the action of any convention. (Applause.) From that I am precluded as having come into this convention, and I think every well-judging mind will agree with me that I should be so precluded. I trust our friends will remain to see to it not to take part in this contest, but to see to it that the ordinary organization be properly completed.

As soon as the delegates had recovered from the surprise caused by this action of General Butler, Governor Washburn was renominated by acclamation, and the remainder of the State ticket was made up as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Talbot, of Billerica; Attorney-General, Charles R. Train, of Boston; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner, of Northampton; Auditor, Charles Endicott, of Canton; and Treasurer, Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield. The following platform was then adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Massachusetts emphatically disapprove of and condemn the action of those members of the last Congress, Republicans and Democrats, who availed themselves of the occasion of an increase of the salary of the President, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the members of the cabinet, supposed to be just and necessary for the future, to secure to themselves a disproportionate and extravagant compensation for past as well as future services.

Resolved, That while we recognize the full right of every citizen to express and act upon his convictions upon all questions of public interest, no person holding public office has the right to seek to influence the action of his subordinates by exciting their fear of loss of place if their opinions and actions shall differ from his own, and we call upon the President further to remove all public officers who have improperly interfered with the independence of the Republicans of Massachusetts in the management of their local concerns, whenever the fact is proved to their satisfaction.

Resolved, That the adoption of a policy which shall so reduce freights on railroads that the raw material, food, and coal of the West and South shall be exchanged at the least possible cost for the manufactures of New England interesting the whole country is vital to the industries of Massachusetts; that the power vested by the Constitution in Congress to regulate commerce between the States includes jurisdiction over this great subject, and that we call upon Congress and our State Legislature to so exercise all their powers over railroads and all such monopolies.

Resolved, That every great achievement for personal liberty, for the preservation of the Union, for education, for the elevation of labor, for the elevation of woman, for the extension of suffrage, which has been accomplished in this country for a generation, has been due to the Republican party; that while none of these great causes has any thing to hope for in the future from any other source, while every new truth, every claim founded on justice will in the future, as in the past, find its earliest converts, its most generous recognition, its strongest advocates and its first victories among the Republicans of Massachusetts; and that pressing duty of the day is to secure honesty and purity, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and take counsel on public matters and select their agents free from violence, intimidation, and fraud; the right to hold caucuses and conventions without being cheated and bullied, and we therefore call upon all honest Republicans, however they may differ on other questions, or howsoever they may have advanced in their reception of new ideas, to unite in purging the Commonwealth and the nation of violence, treachery, and corruption.

Resolved, That we demand such legislation on the hours of labor as will secure the ten-hour system for women and minors employed in the factories of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Republican party is the party of temperance, order, and law; that it favors the honest and impartial execution in good faith of all laws,

especially those for the suppression of crime, intemperance, and disorder; that the character and details of such laws must be such as the people shall decide through their representatives chosen to the two branches of the Legislature, and, when so determined, should be obeyed cheerfully by all law-abiding citizens, until repealed by the same authority.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Massachusetts look with pride upon the Republican administration of the Commonwealth, and recognize in their candidate for Governor, William B. Washburn, the same qualities of good sense, fidelity, and uprightness, the same watchfulness for the public interest and care for the public welfare which he has so conspicuously exhibited as one of our representatives in Congress, and we commend him and his associates upon the ticket this day nominated to the hearty support of the good people of the Commonwealth.

A supplementary resolution was adopted, providing that hereafter all meetings in cities for the election of delegates to the State Convention shall be held by wards; that no delegates be admitted to the convention without credentials from the proper ward officers; that no one but Republican voters are entitled to vote for delegates to the State Convention; that any ten Republican voters may demand the use of the check-list; and, if after such demand, the list is not used, delegates so chosen shall be refused seats in the hall of the convention by the committee.

The election resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket. The total vote was 182,323, of which Governor Washburn received 72,183; William Gaston, 59,360; and 790 were scattering. The political composition of the Legislature is as follows:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	95	105	180
Democrats	11	65	76
Independents	4	10	14
Republican majority	10	90	90

On the temperance question 10 in the Senate are pronounced prohibitionists, 11 declare for license, and the views of the remainder are indicated as unknown; in the House, 70 are avowed prohibitionists; 79 favor license, and the views of the remaining 51 are not known.

William B. Washburn was born in Winchendon, January 31, 1820, and graduated at Yale College in 1844. After leaving college he devoted himself for manufactures, and entered public life in 1850, when he was elected to the State Senate from Orange. He became a member of the Republican party upon its organization in 1856, was elected to Congress in 1862, and was returned biennially until 1871, when he was chosen Governor of the State. He was reelected in 1872, and has now been chosen for the third time.

In the Third Congressional District an election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Whiting. Henry L. Pierce, Republican, the Mayor of Boston, was elected by a majority of 5,805 over all opponents, he having received 6,856 votes, while 788 were

cast for Benjamin Dean, and 212 for Charles G. Greene.

Massachusetts has successfully maintained her financial credit and prosperity notwithstanding the monetary and commercial depression of the year. Maturing indebtedness has been liquidated without recourse to taxation, temporary loan, or draft upon the ordinary revenues. During the year the Troy & Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel loan was necessarily increased by further issues of scrip, amounting to nearly \$1,200,000; but the extinguishment of other maturing liabilities leaves the net increase of the funded debt less than \$800,000. The amount and character of the State debt are exhibited in the following statement:

Funded debt, January 1, 1873.....	\$27,692,704
Retired during the year:	
Union Fund loan.....	\$293,500
Alm-house loan.....	60,000
State-House Enlargement loan.....	65,000
	418,500
Balance outstanding.....	\$27,274,204
Additions during the year: Tunnel loan—	
Sterling scrip.....	\$798,600
Dollar bonds.....	400,000
New State-prison loan.....	5,000
	\$1,203,600
Present funded debt.....	\$28,477,804
Classification of outstanding liabilities:	
Railroad loans.....	\$14,501,616
War loans.....	13,236,188
Ordinary loans.....	750,000
Total.....	\$28,477,804

Installments of the funded debt, amounting to \$544,000, will mature during the present year, viz.: Of the Union Fund loan, \$300,000; State-House Enlargement loan, \$100,000; Almshouse loan, \$50,000; and the Taunton Lunatic Hospital loan, \$94,000. All these are payable from their several sinking funds, the last three being the only outstanding installments of the loans they represent. With the exception of floating liabilities, consisting mainly of sums due and uncalled for, the whole of comparatively small aggregate and fully provided for, the State has now no debt whose liquidation is not contemplated by established sinking funds and their large and increasing accumulations.

The ordinary revenues for 1874 are estimated at \$2,536,000, and there is about \$1,387,000 cash in the Treasury applicable on the same account. It is estimated that the ordinary expenses of the year will reach nearly or quite \$5,245,000. To meet the apparent deficit in resources for the payment of estimated expenses, it is thought that a State tax of from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 will be required.

In addition to the funds that must be provided for ordinary expenses and the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel under the Shanly contract, an appropriation will be required for work upon the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, to place it in readiness for the traffic of the tunnel, and there will be a demand upon the Treasury for money to carry out the contract

for the improvement of the South-Boston Flats. Other public improvements to be provided for are the new State-prison, the new Insane hospitals at Danvers and Worcester, and extensive additions to that at Taunton.

The debts of the different cities of the commonwealth, together with the increase during the year, are shown in the following statement: The net increase of the debt in Boston proper is \$4,950,567; but the debts of Charlestown, Brighton, and West Roxbury, carry the total to \$8,751,780. Charlestown had a sinking fund of \$176,000, but Brighton and West Roxbury had made no provision of this kind. The debt of Newton is about the same as last year.

CITIES.	January 1, 1874.	Increase.
Boston.....	\$28,988,990	\$8,751,780
Cambridge.....	2,697,246	686,509
Fall River.....	1,583,499	653,779
Worcester.....	2,605,613	73,689
Springfield.....	867,064	580,900
Lowell.....	1,937,500	218,876
Somerville.....	809,854	136,000
Lynn.....	1,785,308	277,303
Newton.....	421,000	.....
New Bedford.....	1,016,500	112,000
Lawrence.....	432,988	3,180
Chelsea.....	1,423,650	160,950
Taunton.....	387,363	25,466
Fitchburg.....	650,775	151,164
Haverhill.....	257,700	140,855
Holyoke.....	827,750	.....
Gloucester.....	222,619	15,788
Newburyport.....	496,878	23,178

There has been a remarkable increase in the value of the property of Massachusetts during the past two years. In 1872 the increase in the entire taxable property of the State amounted to the unparalleled sum of \$224,000,000; while in 1873 the increase over the previous year amounted to \$71,000,000. The valuation of the entire taxable property of the State for three years is shown in the following statement:

1871.		
Real and personal estate.....	\$1,406,673,258	00
Savings-banks deposits.....	163,704,077	54
Corporations, exclusive of real estate and machinery.....	101,208,665	00
Total.....	\$4,761,591,000	54
1872.		
Real and personal estate.....	\$1,696,599,969	00
Savings-banks deposits.....	184,797,313	92
Corporations.....	104,757,278	03
Total.....	\$1,986,154,560	95
1873.		
Real and personal estate.....	\$1,763,429,990	00
Savings-banks deposits.....	203,062,156	52
Corporations.....	90,988,561	00
Total.....	\$2,057,480,707	52

In 1872 the gain in the valuation of real and personal property amounted to \$199,921,711, or very nearly \$200,000,000 in twelve months. In 1873 the increase was \$66,830,021. The following table gives the total valuation of the real and personal property of the Commonwealth, with the gain and loss by counties:

COUNTIES.	1872.	1873.	Loss and Gain.
Barnstable.....	\$15,360,530	\$14,455,468	Loss...\$844,082
Berkshire.....	39,817,625	38,218,508	Loss...1,599,117
Bristol.....	96,960,718	108,007,086	Gain...11,046,368
Dukes.....	3,391,777	3,374,734	Loss.....17,093
Essex.....	155,165,056	159,564,494	Gain...4,399,438
Franklin.....	15,871,556	16,183,031	Gain...311,475
Hampden.....	65,008,915	70,677,755	Gain...5,668,840
Hampshire.....	97,785,536	97,109,732	Loss...675,804
Middlesex.....	295,879,158	294,400,563	Gain...28,521,404
Nantucket.....	2,311,157	2,364,282	Gain...153,125
Norfolk.....	112,028,618	112,101,837	Gain...163,219
Plymouth.....	31,531,714	34,864,478	Gain...3,332,734
Suffolk.....	701,705,593	714,088,934	Gain...12,383,341
Worcester.....	131,022,996	137,629,086	Gain...6,606,093
Total.....	\$1,696,599,969	\$1,763,429,990	

In 1873 the growth was largely checked by the Boston fire. The valuation of personal property, as returned by the assessors of cities and towns, was also materially affected by a change in the method of assessing the bank-tax, which operates throughout the State to reduce the valuation of personal property. The purchase of bank stocks by savings institutions has taken this class of property from the taxable values of the municipalities of the State. Thirty-seven per cent. of capital stock of Boston banks is held by savings institutions, insurance companies, and charitable societies, and is exempt from local taxation. The city of Boston lost upward of \$7,000,000 by this change from its list of personal property.

These two causes, however, are not sufficient

to explain the phenomenal change in value shown during the past two years. The *Boston Journal*, after showing that the increase of wealth and population have been mainly confined to the more populous centres of the Commonwealth, adds that this fact "presents to politicians and social statisticians very important problems which have important bearings upon the future of Massachusetts. Should this state of affairs continue, it must at no distant day work a political revolution in Massachusetts, while many social questions will be seriously affected by the change which the above figures indicate. A State controlled by the residents of large cities and large towns, living in compact bodies, will be a very different commonwealth from one where 'the hardy yeomanry' are sufficiently numerous to be taken into account, when politicians lay out a campaign, or legislators meet to make laws. The necessity already exists for a convention to revise the constitution of Massachusetts, which is older than two-thirds of the cities, and, as compared with the progressive constitutions adopted by several States, is a very poor bit of work. It was adapted to the stage-coach era, not to the days of railroads and the magnetic telegraph."

In the following statement are shown the grand total of personal and real estate in the cities of the State, together with the taxation for 1872 and 1873:

CITIES.	PERSONAL AND REAL.			TAXATION.			
	1872.	1873.	Gain.	Rate, 1872.	Rate, 1873.	Total Levy, 1873.	Increase.
Boston.....	\$682,724,300	\$693,831,400	\$11,107,100	11 70	12 80	\$9,031,489	\$899,123
Cambridge.....	55,248,350	62,421,215	7,172,865	12 00	13 50	866,060	181,316
Fall River.....	37,811,294	47,416,246	9,574,952	12 10	13 00	636,551	179,071
Worcester.....	42,242,550	47,294,334	5,052,284	17 40	17 40	832,217	93,361
Springfield.....	33,611,150	37,449,820	3,828,670	13 00	16 00	602,226	157,160
Charlestown.....	34,912,120	35,289,682	377,562	15 40	15 20	554,502	
Lowell.....	31,161,768	35,288,527	4,096,759	13 00	16 90	617,481	191,019
Somerville.....	22,755,325	29,619,100	6,863,775	13 00	12 80	388,914	94,540
Lynn.....	27,545,577	27,983,772	438,195	16 60	18 40	531,925	57,785
Salem.....	23,843,900	26,553,600	2,709,700	17 00	18 00	490,040	73,244
Newton.....	24,256,854	25,984,050	1,727,196	13 50	14 50	384,089	49,774
New Bedford.....	23,793,998	25,240,064	1,446,066	17 20	16 20	420,449	44
Lawrence.....	20,763,999	22,006,217	1,242,218	15 80	16 00	367,253	25,187
Chelsea.....	16,707,843	17,631,955	924,112	16 00	17 50	318,641	41,640
Taunton.....	16,277,220	16,735,684	478,464	13 50	15 00	261,821	32,138
Fitchburg.....	11,656,102	12,361,359	705,257	15 80	16 60	222,249	28,122
Haverhill.....	10,234,390	10,412,290	177,900	17 40	20 00	220,077	34,385
Holyoke.....	7,692,596	8,578,192	885,606	14 10	15 50	139,329	24,930
Gloucester.....	7,909,149	7,714,520	194,629	19 00	20 00	161,352	2,900
Newburyport.....	7,312,650	7,572,540	259,890	18 70	20 40	159,420	16,000
Total.....	\$1,138,520,019	\$1,197,366,067	\$59,040,677			\$7,204,135	\$2,181,514

From the above it will be seen that in all the cities, except Charlestown, Somerville, and New Bedford, the rate of taxation has increased, and in every city, except Charlestown, there has been an increase in the tax levy.

The various educational, reformatory, charitable, and penal institutions of the State are reported to be in a prosperous condition. The new Normal School building at Worcester has been completed, and was ready for occupancy early in 1874. An additional boarding-house at Bridgewater, and a large dormitory at

Westfield, were built during the year to meet the necessities of the institutions at those points. The Agricultural College and the Technical Institutes of the State are crowded with pupils, and seem to be filling their special mission in a most satisfactory manner. The commission under the act of the Legislature of 1873 to provide for the building of a new State prison, after examining fifty-eight different sites, selected one in the western part of Concord, which has been approved by the Executive Council. The site embraces about

100 acres near the junction of the Boston & Fitchburg, Lowell & Mansfield, and Nashua & Acton Railroads.

A railway side-track will be laid to any part of the premises without expense to the State, upon which freight can be run from either of the railroads before mentioned. It was originally thought desirable to locate the prison within ten or twelve miles of Boston, while the Concord site is about eighteen miles distant. This fact alone prevented its selection at once upon the first examination. But after many months of careful study and unwearied search, and on full consultation with the officers of the prison and other persons conversant with the wants of such an institution, it was found to possess in so marked a degree all the other indispensable requisites, and seemed so greatly preferable to any other available tract, that the commission and the Council finally and unanimously determined to secure it, and the initiatory steps to obtain a satisfactory plan for the buildings were at once taken.

For many years the Massachusetts State prison has been a source of considerable revenue to the public Treasury; and it is thought that with more spacious and convenient workshops, and better facilities for motive power, the institution will become still more profitable, while its reformatory power will be greatly enlarged with the increased facilities for the classification of prisoners. The receipts during the year ending September 30, 1873, were \$152,712.65; expenses, \$129,285.27; excess in favor of the prison, \$23,427.38. The whole number of convicts October 1, 1872, was 562; received, 174; discharged (including nine deaths and one escape), 150; remaining September 30, 1873, 586.

The site selected for the new Hospital for the Insane is situated about two miles from the village of Danvers, five from Salem, and seventeen from Boston. The selection embraces about 200 acres, on an elevated plateau, and a considerable part of it is in a high state of cultivation. It is expected that operations on the buildings will be begun early in the spring.

The prohibitory question was kept prominently before the public during the year by the numerous seizures made by the State police. According to the report of the Police Commissioners, the number of places in Boston where liquor was sold was 2,952 in 1871, 2,768 in 1872, and 2,427 in 1873, showing a reduction of 525, and a reduction of ten per cent. in the cases of drunkenness and disorderly persons since the appointment of the commissioners. The work of the department in the State for the year has resulted in 8,136 liquor prosecutions, and 4,265 prosecutions for general offenses; 5,545 liquor seizures, and 105 gaming seizures; fines paid, \$145,027.47; costs paid, \$62,643.21; fees turned over to the State Treasury, \$18,849.20; bribe-money turned over to Surgeon-General, \$270; stolen prop-

erty recovered, \$29,298.10; sales of furniture from gaming-houses, \$219.76; proceeds of sales of vessels delivered to State Agent, \$10,932.14; proceeds of sales of liquor, \$13,071.14; estimated value of liquors on hand, \$50,000; in hands of Agent, \$3,000; aggregate, \$333,311.02; number sentenced to houses of correction for violation of liquor law, 521; committed, 272; details for musters, picnics, etc., 212; days of detail service, 1,030; distilled liquors seized, 40,269 gallons; malt liquors seized, 91,629 gallons; returned by order of the courts, 3,198 gallons; total expense of the department, \$149,974.66. The total force of the department comprises a chief, four clerks, seven detectives, and eighty-eight men besides, or one officer to four cities and towns; forty-eight of these are located in the cities. There is one officer to about every 17,000 of the population of the State. There is a constant demand for more officers, and the commissioners believe that the welfare of the Commonwealth requires the increase of the force to 200 men, which they recommend, and state that with that number the whole expense to the State would not be over \$300,000.

The question of prohibition is treated at length by Governor Washburn in his annual message to the Legislature of 1874. He admits that the law has been "but a partial success in some of our larger cities," and adds that "vehement and vituperative censure and condemnation, not only by laymen, but also by ministers of the gospel of peace, have been heaped upon the chief constable, the police commissioners, and the Executive, because the law is not thoroughly enforced in this city."

In Boston there seems to be a formidable opposition to the prohibitory law. Here, as in other large cities, a special State police force has been organized by the Legislature for the purpose of executing the law. In discussing this question in his message to the Common Council of Boston, Mayor Cobb takes the ground that "there can be no substantial and permanent relief but in a change of legislation." He declares in favor of a license law.

The negotiations long in progress concerning the improvement of the South-Boston flats were concluded during the year. By the terms of an agreement, signed by the Commonwealth, the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the city of Boston, the completion of this vast enterprise will have an important influence upon the future growth and commercial prosperity of Boston.

It embraces in its ultimate scope a valuable domain of the Commonwealth bordering on the main channel of Boston Harbor, between seven and eight hundred acres in extent, along the line of whose frontage the freights of a vast inland and maritime commerce may easily be exchanged. It will greatly improve and enlarge the harbor by increasing the area of its deep water, and will, in time, undoubtedly

prove a source of much revenue to the Commonwealth. For an account of the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel, *see* HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Boston.—One of the most important events in the history of Boston during the year was the election held October 7th, which determined the annexation to Boston of Charlestown, Brighton, and West Roxbury, to take effect January 1, 1874. This seems to be only a step in the commendable policy adopted by Boston some years since of extending her municipal jurisdiction over the suburban cities and

towns, thus greatly enlarging her area and increasing her wealth and population. The original limits of Boston embraced but 690 acres; 1,700 acres were acquired by the addition of South and East Boston, and by filling the surrounding flats; 2,100 by the annexation of Roxbury; 4,800 by the annexation of Dorchester; and 880 by filling flats in other places; making the entire area of the city previous to the annexation of 1873, 10,170 acres. In 1860, the population of Boston was 177,840; in 1870, 250,526, the city ranking seventh in the United



CITY OF BOSTON.

States. Roxbury was annexed in 1867, and now constitutes the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth wards, containing, according to the census of 1870, 34,772 inhabitants. Dorchester was annexed in 1869, and now forms the sixteenth ward, with (in 1870) 12,259. By the annexation of 1873, the population of Boston has been increased to 292,489, according to the census returns of 1870, and there is little doubt but that its present population is considerably greater; the area is increased to upward of 19,000 acres and the valuation to \$765,470,651. The particulars of this increased area are given in the following statement:

	Taxable Area in Acres.	Population, 1870.	Valuation, 1873.
Boston.....	9,583	250,526	\$609,631,400
* Charlestown.....	590	28,323	34,942,129
Brighton.....	2,370	4,937	14,548,531
West Roxbury.....	6,637†	8,693	22,148,600
Total.....	19,100†	292,489	\$765,470,651

Elections were held on the same day, October 7th, in each of the cities and towns interested. In Boston the vote was light, but

largely in favor of annexation. Of the other places voting, only Brookline refused annexation. The vote of Boston was: For Charlestown, 5,960 yes, 1,863 no; Brookline, 6,205 yes, 1,516 no; West Roxbury, 6,110 yes, 1,633 no; Brighton, 5,629 yes, 2,133 no. The vote of Brighton was 1,622 yes, 128 no; West Roxbury, 720 yes, 618 no; Charlestown, 2,240 yes, 1,947 no; Brookline, 299 yes, 706 no.

The city is connected with Boston by the Charles River Bridge, 1,503 feet long, and the Warren Bridge, 1,390 feet long. The annexation of Charlestown brings Bunker Hill within the limits of Boston, gives access to a supply of water which will be sufficient for the next eight or ten years, and brings the Navy-Yard and both sides of the Charles River, and all Boston Harbor, within city jurisdiction. The freight stations of the Boston & Lowell, Maine, Fitchburg and Eastern Railroads, are also brought within the limits of the city proper, and many difficulties incident to the consigning of vessels to the Charlestown side of the river are avoided. By gaining control of Brighton, the city gets authority over its cattle-markets, and obtains one of the finest places for suburban residences in Massachusetts. The

* Valuation Charlestown, 1873.

streets of the town are wide and well laid out, and are considered better than those of any other town in New England. West Roxbury, like the other two places named, is in excellent condition financially, and is one of the wealthiest towns in the State. This, too, is largely settled by Boston merchants. Before the an-

as they related to the election of municipal and ward officers. The new wards elected their ward officers and school committee men, and voted for municipal officers in Boston at the city election in December, under the same warrant and regulations that apply in the old wards of Boston; but for all other purposes the tenure and duties of the local officers remained unchanged for the full terms for which they were chosen.

All of the places annexed are connected with Boston with lines of horse railroads, and all have excellent school and library facilities. Charlestown is at present the seat of the Massachusetts State-prison, and is largely engaged in the ice-trade. It is thought that the policy of extending the municipal limits of Boston will not end here, and that efforts will be made to incorporate other suburban cities and towns.

On the 30th of May an extensive conflagration occurred on Washington and Essex Streets, which entirely destroyed many valuable buildings, prominent among which was the Globe Theatre. The total loss was estimated at \$3,000,000, on which, however, there was a large insurance.

The rebuilding of the burned district of 1872 was promptly begun, care being taken to widen and remodel the streets. There were, in the burned section, thirty-one streets, five squares, eight places, and one court. In rebuilding it, seventeen streets have been widened, four extended, and a large square has been laid out, at a total cost to the city of about \$5,000,000. Two streets have been made forty, two forty-five, five fifty, six sixty, and one one hundred feet wide. The general plan of the streets has been but slightly changed, with the exception of the extensions of Franklin, Arch, Pearl, and Oliver Streets, but the widenings will facilitate travel in the highest degree.

In November, the total number of buildings erected or in process of construction, was 365, of which 125 were completed and 240 in progress of erection. The buildings are mostly four stories high; many of them cover more ground than those they replace, and comprise splendid structures, in which all modern improvements have been introduced. The modern Gothic appears to be the favorite style of architecture, and a majority of the structures of any pretension are of this order, though many buildings of great beauty are in other styles. About three-fourths of the new buildings have flat roofs, and the remaining one-fourth are Mansard, there being few pitch roofs.

In this section of the city, will be found, as before the fire, the great markets for wool, boot and shoe leather, and cotton cloths, from the great mills of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

The municipal election held in December resulted in the choice of Samuel C. Cobb, a merchant of Boston, as mayor.

The total funded and unfunded debt of the



STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

nexation, Boston had sixteen wards. West Roxbury becomes ward seventeen; Brighton, ward nineteen; and three wards of Charlestown become respectively wards twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two. The Board of Aldermen of the city will not be increased in number, but each new ward will be entitled to the



FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.

election of two members to the Common Council, which will thus be increased to seventy-four members, each present ward of the city being entitled to four.

The provisions of the act of union did not take effect until January 1, 1874, except so far

city of Boston, December 31, 1873, compared with the debt at the close of 1872, as set forth in the message of Mayor Cobb, is shown in the following exhibit:

DEBT.	Dec. 31, 1872.	Dec. 31, 1873.
Funded debt.....	\$35,527,293 45	\$29,718,677 91
Unfunded debt, being loans authorized but not negotiated.....	3,961,879 27	4,090,781 19
Total.....	\$39,489,172 72	\$33,739,459 03
Increase of the total debt during the municipal year 1873.....		\$5,749,213 69

The means on hand December 31, 1873, for the payment of this debt of \$39,488,672.72, compared with those of 1872, were as follows:

MEANS.	Dec. 31, 1872.	Dec. 31, 1873.
Funds in the hands of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.....	\$13,213,494 17	\$12,328,900 63
Public Land and other bonds in the hands of the City Treasurer pledged for the payment of the debt.....	1,187,401 15	1,223,948 70
Total.....	\$14,850,895 32	\$13,552,849 33
Increase of means during the municipal year 1873.....		\$798,645 99
The gross debt, December 31, 1873, was....	\$39,488,672 72	
The means on hand for the payment of the same, December 31, 1873, were.....	14,850,895 32	
Net debt December 31, 1873, was.....	\$25,187,777 40	

The net debt of the city, December 31, 1872, was \$20,187,209.70, which shows that

there was an increase of the net debt amounting to \$4,950,567.70 during the year 1873, while the gross debt was increased, in the same year, \$5,749,213.69.

The following statement shows the increase to the debt this day (January 5th) by the annexation of Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Brighton:

Charlestown	\$2,747,181 46
Brighton	705,450 00
West Roxbury.....	525,000 00
To which add the debt of the city as given above.....	39,488,672 72

We have the total gross debt of the consolidated city of Boston, at this date.....	\$43,468,304 18
Less redemption means:	
City of Boston.....	\$14,850,895 32
City of Charlestown....	176,418 49
	14,527,313 81

Net debt of the consolidated city of Boston, at this date..... \$28,938,990 37

The Auditor of Accounts classifies the gross debt of the consolidated city as follows:

GROSS DEBT.	Dec. 31, 1872.	Dec. 31, 1873.
City debt proper.....	\$36,079,666 48	\$31,323,808 29
Water debt (net cost of works).....	10,811,956 24	9,702,950 74
War loans (outstanding)....	1,914,500 00	1,914,500 00
Roxbury loans (outstanding).....	589,050 00	630,700 00
Dorchester loans (outstanding).....	152,500 00	167,500 00
Charlestown debt.....	2,747,181 46	
Brighton debt.....	705,450 00	
West Roxbury debt.....	525,000 00	
Total.....	\$43,468,304 18	\$38,739,459 03

The annual municipal expenses of Boston have greatly increased during the past few



CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

years; the appropriations for the ordinary expenses in 1873-'74 amounted, in round numbers, to \$8,600,000 against \$1,900,000 in 1858-'54, twenty years ago.

MASSIMO, Prince CAMILLE VICTOR, the chief of the princely house of Massimo, one of the oldest and noblest in Rome, born at Rome

August 15, 1803; died in that city, May 12, 1873. It was said that he claimed descent from Quintus Fabius Maximus, the "Cunctator" of the Punic Wars, perhaps the most ancient pedigree, outside of the Jewish race, to be found in the world. He succeeded his father, Prince Camille Maximilian, in the pos-

session of the principality of Arsoli in May, 1840. He had been all his life the most strenuous adherent and champion of the temporal power of the Papacy in the Roman States, and until that power was overthrown was Postmaster-general for the Pontifical States. He was cheered in his last moments by "the Pontifical blessing." As a proof of his adherence to the old state of things, it is stated on good authority that from the time when King Victor Emmanuel's troops entered Rome he had kept the gates of his palace closed, and steadily refused either to retire from the Holy City or to have any thing to say to the newcomers.

MAURY, MATTHEW FONTAINE, LL. D., an American hydrographer, physicist, and author, born in Spottsylvania County, Va., January 14, 1806; died in Lexington, Va., February 1, 1878. When a child of four years old, his father removed with his family to a farm near Franklin, Tenn. Here the opportunities for early education were meagre, being only those afforded by the "Old Fields" schools of that time, but in his sixteenth year young Maury entered Harpeth Academy, then under the charge of Rev. James H. Otey, afterward Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee. Here his progress in his studies was rapid. In 1825 he received a midshipman's warrant and entered the U. S. Navy. There was then no naval academy, and most of the education the midshipmen received was from the chaplains, as many of the higher officers, though brave and gallant men, had not much reputation for scholarship. Under these circumstances many of the midshipmen gave very little attention to study. Maury was, however, one of the few who were bound to master their profession, and every leisure moment on shipboard was devoted to study. He acquired a thorough knowledge of navigation, under very great difficulties. At the age of twenty-five he had attained the rank of passed midshipman, and was appointed master to the sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, then ordered to the Pacific. The low barometer off Cape Horn, and the curious phenomena attending it, excited his attention, and he communicated the results of his observations to the *American Journal of Science*, his first scientific paper. On his return to the United States in 1834 he published a treatise on navigation, which years after became the text-book of the U. S. Navy—a bold undertaking for a passed midshipman who had been but nine years in the navy. In 1837, after twelve years of service, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and soon after had the misfortune to fracture his right leg at the knee joint, and became a cripple for life. Being thus prevented from active sea-duty, he was obliged to content himself with such shore-duty as he could perform, and he turned at once to his pen. A series of papers on naval reform, and other topics of national interest, over the signature of "Harry Bluff," mostly

published in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, soon called attention to him by their boldness and their thoroughly practical character, and led to the abolition of the old Board of Navy Commissioners, the organization of the present Bureau system, and the establishment of the Naval Academy. At his instance, and in consequence of his earnest advocacy, a navy-yard was established at Memphis, a series of observations on the quantity of water, and the velocity of the current of the Mississippi near the surface and the bottom, were taken, and river-gauges established at different points. He also advocated with strong arguments the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal into a ship-canal, and the improvement of the overflowed lands of the Mississippi on a uniform system. We are indebted to him also for the warehousing system, so beneficial to our commercial interests. In 1842 Lieutenant Maury was appointed Superintendent of the Depot for Charts and Instruments at Washington, which was afterward developed into the National Observatory and Hydrographical Department of the United States. Here, by examination of the old log-books stored for fifty years in the Navy Department, he began the preparation of those wind and current charts and sailing-directions which were to make his name so famous. The first completed was one relative to the voyage between the United States and Rio Janeiro. It was some time before any captain could be induced to try this chart, but when once tried it was found to expedite the voyage so much that it was in great demand. He then drew up the form of a log containing columns for such facts as would be useful in carrying on this work, and furnished the blanks to the masters of vessels bound to foreign ports, and they were invited to join him in collecting data for making other charts. A great enthusiasm was thus aroused and he had ample returns from zealous and competent observers in all parts of the world. The information thus gathered was reduced to a system and utilized. The value of this system being now fully demonstrated, Lieutenant Maury was authorized by the U. S. Government to solicit the coöperation of European powers in the establishment of a general system of meteorological research at sea. Copies of the charts and sailing-directions were furnished without charge to the public vessels of all countries, and were also distributed gratuitously to the masters of merchant-vessels, on condition that each one thus furnished should keep a record in the prescribed form, and at the end of the voyage forward it to Washington, or to Admiral Fitzroy's office in London. He also called the Maritime Conference held at Brussels in 1853, in which the United States and nearly all the European Governments were represented, and which led to the establishment of offices to coöperate in the system of research by all of them. He then proceeded to complete his "Wind and Current Charts

and Sailing Directions." It has been computed by competent authorities that these charts have been the means of saving many millions of dollars annually to the commercial nations of the world. During the preparation of these charts he collected the material for his great work, "The Physical Geography of the Sea," published in 1855. While some of the details of this work were found to be erroneous, and were afterward corrected by the author, it was a grand contribution to hydrographical science, and received the highest encomiums from scientists in all countries. The influence of its author was felt in our naval affairs, and to his suggestions it was due that we were saved from making those premature and costly experiments in armored ships in which the European nations sunk such immense sums. He also predicted the change which has since taken place in substituting a few large guns for a great number of smaller ones, and in increasing the number of small vessels armed with two, four, or six large rifled guns. To his counsels is due also, in part, the substitution of open batteries and earthworks for casemated forts. The investigation of the phenomena of storms at sea had led him, as it did William C. Redfield, independently, and perhaps a little earlier, to look forward to the utilization of the telegraph in communicating the intelligence of coming storms, and though others have laid claim to the honor, it seems to be susceptible of proof, that these two were, in a higher sense, than any other men of this century, the fathers of our present invaluable signal-service system. The subject of deep-sea soundings had attracted his attention as early as 1848, and these soundings afterward made so thoroughly by Lieutenant Brooks, at his suggestion, led to the discovery of the telegraphic plateau, and the successful laying of the Atlantic cables. He was consulted and greatly honored by foreign governments, and received from them the decorations of their orders of merit. It was while thus in the zenith of his fame and usefulness, and perhaps a little elated by the extraordinary, though worthily won, honors which had come upon one whose attainments had been made under such difficulties, that the late civil war burst upon the nation. The one unwise step of his life, which marred somewhat the lustre of a career otherwise untarnished, was his abandonment of the observatory, and his going over to the Confederacy. His name and his knowledge were of some service to the Confederate cause, but, soon wearied of the strife, he went to Europe in 1863 and remained there till 1868, spending a portion of his time in Russia, where he prepared some text-books for the imperial princes, and a portion in England, engaged in literary and scientific labors. In 1868 he was elected to the chair of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. In 1871 he was chosen President of the University of Alabama, but

after some hesitation declined the position. During his professorship at Lexington he completed the preparation of a series of geographical text-books, comprising "First Lessons in Geography," "The World we live in," "Manual of Geography," and "Physical Geography." He had also made considerable progress in a series of wall-maps, and a text-book of "Practical Astronomy." These were published in New York and Baltimore.

MCGUFFEY, WILLIAM H., D. D., LL. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, college president and professor, and author of numerous school text-books, born in Washington County, Pa., in 1800; died in Charlottesville, Va., May 4, 1873. While he was a child his father removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, then a wilderness, and built a log-cabin in the woods. The boy worked hard on the backwoods farm, but diligently employed in study all the time which he could save from out-door toil. He read all the books that he could borrow, and received a little occasional instruction from a clergyman. At eighteen he began the study of Latin with borrowed books, walking several miles to recite to his ministerial friend. His father was too poor to help him, and he supported himself as a teacher until he could be fitted for college. He graduated at Washington College, Pa., in 1825, under the presidency of Andrew Wylie, D. D. Immediately after graduation, so good was the reputation of the young collegiate, that he was appointed Professor of Ancient Languages in Miami University, and in 1832 was transferred to the chair of Moral Philosophy in the same institution. In the mean time (1829), he was called to the Presbyterian ministry, and preached during the remainder of his life, though he rarely had any pastoral charge. In 1836 he was elected President of the Cincinnati College, remaining in that position until 1839. It was while he was occupying this position that he commenced the preparation of his series of Eclectic Readers and Spellers, which, though repeatedly revised and their number increased, have held their place in the popular estimation beyond almost any series in the country. In 1839 he accepted the presidency of the Ohio University at Athens, where he remained until 1845, when he assumed the duties of Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of Virginia. He remained in connection with that institution until his death, working zealously and ably until disease interrupted his labors.

McILVAINE, Rt. Rev. CHARLES PETTIT, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, born at Burlington, N. J., January 18, 1798; died at Florence, Italy, March 12, 1873. He was a son of the late Hon. Joseph McIlvaine, United States Senator from New Jersey 1823-1826. The son graduated from Princeton College in 1816, and after a course of theological study was admitted to deacon's orders July 4, 1820, by Bishop White,

and two years later having labored in Christ Church, Georgetown, Md, received priest's orders from Bishop Kemp of Maryland. From 1825 to 1827 he was Professor of Ethics and Chaplain in the United States Military Academy at West Point. In the latter year he was called to the rectorate of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, where he remained till 1832, when he was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, and was consecrated October 31, 1832. In 1831 he had been appointed Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion and Sacred Antiquities in the University of the City of New York. As Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, Bishop Melvaine sustained the relation of Chancellor to Kenyon College and President of the Theological Seminary at Gambier, Ohio, and gave such instruction to both on the evidences of Christianity as his other onerous duties permitted. In his position as bishop he won the esteem and respect of all denominations of Christians, and exerted a wide and powerful influence for good over the Episcopal Church in the United States. In 1853 he received the degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford, and in 1858 that of LL. D. from the University of Cambridge. During the late civil war he was an active and efficient member of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and visited England to explain the position of the United States Government on the questions then at issue. He was present also at the Pan-Anglican Council, and at the time of his death had been for many months in Europe in the hope of benefit to his health. Bishop Melvaine was an able and forcible writer. His published works were: "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," 1832 (these were delivered before the University of New York); "Oxford Divinity compared with that of the Roman and Anglican Churches," 1841; "The Holy Catholic Church," 1844; "The Sinner's Justification before God," 1851; "No Priest, no Altar, no Sacrifice but Christ;" "Valedictory Offering: Five Sermons," 1853; "A Word in Season to Candidates for Confirmation;" "The Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church as to Confirmation;" "Chief Danger of the Church;" "The Truth and the Life," a series of Twenty-two Discourses, 1850; "Directions to Inquiring Souls." Bishop Melvaine had also edited "Select Family and Parish Sermons, 2 vols., 1839; "Memoir of the Rev. Henry W. Fox;" and "Memoir of the Rev. Charles Simeon."

MELINE, Colonel JAMES F., an American soldier and author, born in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., about 1818; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 14, 1873. His father was an officer in the United States Army, and he had strong tastes for a military life. He graduated from Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburg, and afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was for some years engaged in the banking business in Cincinnati, where he was

for a time connected with the *Catholic Telegraph*. For a short period before the breaking out of the civil war he was French consul in Cincinnati; but early in the war he entered the army, and served on General Pope's staff. In 1865-'66 he made the Rocky-Mountain trip, the events of which he recorded in the volume entitled "Two Thousand Miles on Horseback." He was afterward employed by the Government in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, during which time he was a correspondent of the *Tribune*. His latter years had been devoted entirely to literature, and he had been a regular contributor to the *Catholic World*, in which his vindication of Mary Queen of Scots, in answer to Mr. Froude, first appeared. This was afterward published in a volume. He wrote also for the *Galaxy*, and the *Nation*, and was the author of a "Life of Sixtus V.," and many other smaller works. At the time of his death he was completing a series of articles on Savonarola, three of which have been published. In the early part of the summer Colonel Melvaine visited the Springs in West Virginia, in company with Mr. Strother (Porte Crayon), but deriving no benefit physically (he was suffering from disease of the heart), he returned after a short visit, and, by the advice of physicians went to Saratoga. He remained there only a few days, and then went home to die.

MEREDITH, WILLIAM MORRIS, LL. D., an eminent statesman and cabinet officer, born in Philadelphia, June 8, 1799; died in that city, August 17, 1873. He graduated early, and with distinction from the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and entered upon the practice of his profession about 1820. From 1824 to 1828 he represented his native city in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and from 1834 to 1849 was President of the Select Council of Philadelphia. In 1837 he was chosen a member of the convention for amending the constitution of the State. On the inauguration of President Taylor in 1849, Mr. Meredith was nominated by him Secretary of the Treasury, which position he held till the death of the President in 1850. In 1861 he became Attorney-General of his State, and filled that office until 1867. He was a member of and presided over the recent Constitutional Convention in Pennsylvania, and from his experience in public affairs was one of the most valuable members of that body. As a lawyer, Mr. Meredith occupied for many years the foremost rank in his native State, and was constantly engaged in important cases, both in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and that of the United States. As an able and ready legal debater, he had few equals and scarcely any superiors in this country.

METHODISTS. I. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States for 1873:

CONFERENCES.	Traveling Preachers.	NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.		
		Members.	Probation-ers.	Total.
Alabama.....	75	8,141	954	9,095
Arkansas.....	34	3,805	976	4,781
Baltimore.....	197	28,250	3,736	31,986
California.....	129	6,416	1,012	7,428
Central German.....	118	9,962	1,249	11,211
Central Illinois.....	241	22,378	1,901	24,279
Central New York.....	274	23,532	2,712	26,244
Central Ohio.....	152	20,796	1,796	22,592
Central Pennsylvania.....	208	28,721	4,540	33,261
Chicago German.....	60	4,329	1,032	5,361
Cincinnati.....	171	32,244	2,551	34,795
Colorado.....	34	1,330	361	1,691
Delaware.....	52	10,086	1,024	11,110
Des Moines.....	132	15,732	1,586	17,318
Detroit.....	237	19,824	1,970	21,794
East German.....	42	2,778	488	3,266
East Maine.....	106	8,222	2,178	10,400
Erie.....	304	33,729	2,696	36,419
Florida.....	26	1,670	537	2,207
Georgia.....	93	11,542	2,958	14,500
Germany and Switzerland.....	60	6,642	1,871	8,513
Holston.....	96	20,725	2,854	23,579
Illinois.....	251	32,918	2,708	35,626
India.....	30	793	537	1,330
Indiana.....	136	28,082	3,085	31,167
Iowa.....	127	18,985	1,236	20,221
Kansas.....	192	15,068	3,791	18,859
Kentucky.....	97	15,636	2,828	18,464
Lexington.....	58	8,142	1,288	9,430
Liberia.....	19	2,000	100	2,100
Louisiana.....	68	8,760	2,009	10,769
Maine.....	130	11,223	2,143	13,366
Michigan.....	280	32,468	2,783	35,251
Minnesota.....	149	10,803	1,432	12,235
Mississippi.....	139	26,446	3,897	30,343
Missouri.....	113	12,793	2,338	15,131
Nebraska.....	80	5,672	1,735	7,407
Nevada.....	15	494	27	521
Newark.....	198	29,319	3,528	32,847
New England.....	263	25,159	3,521	28,680
New Hampshire.....	133	11,931	1,879	13,810
New Jersey.....	177	27,592	3,556	31,148
New York.....	276	34,499	5,557	40,056
New York East.....	244	35,985	4,053	40,038
North Carolina.....	39	7,255	1,008	8,263
Northern New York.....	221	21,318	3,103	24,421
North Indiana.....	162	24,768	4,636	29,404
North Ohio.....	159	20,308	1,732	22,040
Northwest German.....	61	3,876	840	4,716
Northwest Indiana.....	156	21,591	1,550	23,141
Northwest Iowa.....	56	3,459	635	4,094
Ohio.....	175	36,313	2,996	39,309
Oregon.....	81	4,349	925	5,274
Philadelphia.....	226	34,520	4,165	38,684
Pittsburg.....	316	48,334	7,431	55,765
Providence.....	175	17,328	2,019	19,347
Rock River.....	218	22,372	1,977	24,349
Rocky Mountain.....	17	325	98	418
South Carolina.....	82	21,344	4,679	26,023
Southeastern Indiana.....	117	23,198	2,054	25,252
Southern Illinois.....	162	22,238	2,439	24,677
Southwest German.....	113	8,386	1,189	9,575
St. Louis.....	127	13,574	2,436	16,010
Tennessee.....	76	9,728	1,801	11,529
Texas.....	120	11,882	2,264	14,146
Troy.....	265	28,395	4,018	32,413
Upper Iowa.....	190	17,657	1,840	19,497
Vermont.....	121	10,044	1,479	11,523
Virginia.....	58	4,799	924	5,723
Washington.....	102	22,136	2,698	24,834
Western New York.....	225	17,067	1,528	18,595
West Virginia.....	148	23,407	4,496	27,903
West Wisconsin.....	132	10,639	1,063	11,701
Wilmington.....	115	21,774	3,115	24,889
Wisconsin.....	179	13,552	1,756	15,308
Wyoming.....	201	22,827	3,603	26,430
Missions outside of Conference.....		5,369	3,055	8,417
Total.....	10,571	1,288,704	175,323	1,464,027
In 1872.....	10,242	1,272,496	185,945	1,458,441
Increase.....	329	10,208		5,586
Decrease.....			10,622	

The number of local preachers was 12,261. Number of Sunday-schools, 18,031; of officers and teachers, 197,180; of scholars, 1,818,608. The number of adult baptisms during the year was 56,163; of baptisms of children, 53,287. Number of churches, 14,499; probable value of the same, \$66,332,580; number of parsonages, 4,677; probable value, \$8,542,554. The contributions of the churches and Sunday-schools during the year, for benevolent objects, were as follows: For "conference claimants," \$156,272.16; for the Missionary Society, \$672,950.54; for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, \$54,588.19; for Church extension, \$83,704.45; for the Tract Society, \$21,259.95; for the Sunday-school Union, \$22,052.39; for the Freedmen's Aid Society, \$29,217.18; for education, \$45,294.91.

The receipts of the Missionary Society for the year ending November 1, 1873, were \$680,936.64, showing an increase over the receipts of the previous year of \$19,780.04. The General Missionary Committee met on the 11th of November, and made the following appropriations:

I. FOREIGN MISSIONS:

1. Africa (Liberia).....	\$10,500 00
2. South America.....	12,924 00
3. China.....	68,034 00
4. Germany and Switzerland.....	21,300 00
5. Scandinavia.....	48,970 70
6. India.....	88,051 20
7. Bulgaria.....	7,200 00
8. Italy.....	15,690 00
9. Mexico.....	23,000 00
10. Japan.....	21,720 00

Total for foreign missions..... \$337,199 90

II. DOMESTIC MISSIONS:

1. To foreign populations in the United States.....	\$76,800 00
2. Indian.....	4,150 00
3. American.....	331,500 00

Total for domestic missions..... \$411,950 00

III. MISSIONS IN TERRITORIES OF U. S., to be administered as foreign missions,

IV. MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS..... 83,000 00

Total..... \$843,149 90

The following is an exhibit of the condition of the foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as given in the annual report for 1873:

MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Members.	Probationers.
Africa.....	23	2,000	100
South America.....	8	.....	.....
China.....	17	1,061	610
Germany.....	60	6,643	1,971
Denmark.....	6	276	146
Norway.....	12	1,367	381
Sweden.....	48	2,106	1,541
India.....	17	823	599
Western India.....	6	850	.....
Bulgaria.....	2	.....	.....
Italy.....	3	15	40
Japan.....	5	41	8
Mexico.....	3	.....	29
Total.....	200	14,683	5,335

The number of assistant missionaries was 435; of teachers, 317; of churches, 115; of parsonages, 61; of day-schools, 182; of pupils in the same, 7,403; of Sunday-schools, 348; of pupils in the same, 21,242; amount of mis-

sionary collections, \$4,181.41; amount of collections for church expenses, \$40,960.77.

There were connected with the domestic missions among foreign populations in the United States (including the Indian, Welsh, German, Scandinavian, and Chinese populations), 265 missionaries, 13,391 members, 8,376 probationers, 183 local preachers, 209 churches, and 122 parsonages. The amount of \$10,886.96 was contributed for missionary purposes in these missions; in the Territories were three missionaries, two helpers, and 180 probationers. Twenty-two hundred and seventy missionaries were employed in the American domestic missions. The total number of missionaries and assistants was 3,170.

The receipts of the Woman's Foreign Mis-

sionary Society for the year ending in May, 1878, were \$54,920.32. It numbered 1,397 auxiliaries, and 38,452 members. It had six missionaries in India, and six in China. The missionaries in India were stationed at Lucknow, Bareilly, and Moradabad. One hundred and fifty girls were supported at the orphanage in Bareilly, and a hospital building had been built at the same place. Zenana-work was sustained at twenty-four stations. The missions in China were at Foochow, Peking, and Kiu-Kiang. Schools were supported in these three cities.

II. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.—The following are the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as reported in March, 1878:

CONFERENCES.	Traveling Preachers.	Local Preachers.	White Members.	Colored Members.	Indian Members.	Total Ministers and Members.
1. Baltimore.....	163	103	23,095	103	....	23,471
2. Virginia.....	159	174	43,979	599	....	44,220
3. Western Virginia.....	46	93	11,403	21	....	11,566
4. Holston.....	129	275	33,998	168	120	34,691
5. North Carolina.....	138	202	48,192	562	....	49,105
6. South Carolina.....	137	127	36,041	653	....	36,966
7. North Georgia.....	148	412	46,447	176	....	47,198
8. South Georgia.....	113	211	26,077	...	....	26,417
9. Florida.....	35	80	6,990	...	....	7,059
10. Alabama.....	117	228	26,082	252	....	26,694
11. North Alabama.....	113	321	27,621	50	....	28,111
12. Louisiana.....	76	75	11,127	92	....	11,379
13. Mississippi.....	111	163	17,982	69	....	18,337
14. North Mississippi.....	128	218	25,681	...	....	25,434
15. Memphis.....	113	285	28,254	...	....	28,660
16. Tennessee.....	174	307	38,591	53	....	39,131
17. Kentucky.....	96	100	19,181	122	....	19,510
18. Louisville.....	118	195	23,510	70	....	23,899
19. St. Louis.....	47	85	9,984	...	....	10,190
20. West St. Louis.....	77	125	13,432	26	....	13,664
21. Missouri.....	114	125	22,578	40	....	22,861
22. Western.....	52	23	2,747	...	....	2,722
23. Indian Mission.....	20	82	172	454	4,590	5,321
24. Arkansas.....	48	131	10,795	22	....	10,998
25. White River.....	48	107	9,413	18	....	9,582
26. Little Rock.....	68	176	15,034	...	....	15,283
27. Trinity.....	79	166	14,577	...	....	14,890
28. East Texas.....	48	102	9,110	...	....	9,263
29. Texas.....	52	77	6,075	...	....	6,213
30. Northwest Texas.....	73	177	11,425	...	....	11,679
31. West Texas.....	22	38	3,551	...	....	3,635
32. Los Angeles.....	19	15	735	5	...	774
33. Pacific.....	45	53	3,195	7	....	3,302
34. Columbia.....	13	14	1,048	...	....	1,075
35. Illinois.....	53	66	5,671	...	....	5,791
China Mission.....	...	...	70	...	....	70
Bishops.....	9	...	...	...	....	9
Total in 1872.....	3,013	5,134	637,536	3,557	4,710	654,159
Total in 1871.....	2,858	4,944	600,909	7,841	4,433	621,184
Increase.....	155	190	36,617	...	277	32,975
Decrease.....	...	...	...	4,284	...	...

The number of superannuated preachers was 219; number of baptisms, 62,139; number of Sunday-schools, 6,900; of teachers, 45,998; of scholars, 812,759. Amount of collections for "conference claimants," \$65,262.44; collections for missions, \$94,139.95.

The apparent decrease in the number of colored members is accounted for by the fact that they have left this connection to join the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, which was organized under the direction of the General Conference of the Church South.

The Board of Missions met at Nashville, Tenn., May 8th. It laid assessments upon the

Conference with a view of raising \$250,000, of which \$100,000 should be contributed to the board to be administered by it, and \$150,000 be left under the control of the General Conference boards. The following appropriations were made for the work directly under the control of the board:

China.....	\$7,000
Contingent.....	3,000
Mexico.....	21,000
Key West (a mission among the Cubans).....	500
For the German work.....	6,850
Indian Mission Conference.....	13,000
For work on the Pacific coast, in the Territories, and in West Virginia, Florida, and Illinois.....	24,400
Total.....	\$79,050

The remainder of the \$100,000 called for was to be reserved for new work, to be entered upon when the means are provided. The formation of Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies was recommended.

A scheme for building up a grand Central University has been under consideration for several months among the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It was greatly advanced early in 1873, by the bounty of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, who gave to the Board of Trust of the proposed university the sum of \$500,000 for the purchase of ground and erection of buildings, upon certain conditions, one of which was that the institution should be placed at Nashville, Tenn. The Board of Trust promptly accepted the gift with the conditions attached. At a meeting held in May, the board pledged itself, so soon as it should have a sufficient amount of funds, to set apart \$200,000 as a fund for the support at the university of young preachers and the sons of traveling preachers of the coöperating conferences. The grounds for the university have been bought, and building has been begun upon it. The faculty were to be elected, and classes opened in January, 1874.

III. COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America was organized, in pursuance of a recommendation of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, on the 15th of December, 1870. It was designed at the time that the colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South should be separated from that body and attached to the colored church, and that the latter should have entire control of the work with the colored membership. The first General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church made it a rule that membership should be confined to the colored race.

At the General Conference in 1873, Bishop Miles presented an address, in which he gave the number of conferences which had been organized to that time as fourteen. The number of traveling preachers was stated to be 635; of local preachers, 583; and of members, 67,888. That the separation of colored members from the Methodist Episcopal Church South must have gone on quite actively, in connection with the growth of the Colored Church, will readily appear from the fact that the reports of the Church South for 1872 showed an aggregate of only 3,557 colored members against 7,841 in 1871, and 19,686 in 1869.

The first General Conference in 1870, elected two bishops for the Colored Methodists. One of these, Bishop Vanderhorst, died a few months afterward. The other bishop, W. H. Miles, found the episcopal work too extensive for him to carry on without help, and called an extra session of the General Conference to elect new bishops. The Conference met at

Augusta, Ga., on the 19th of March, and elected as bishops Joseph A. Beebe, L. H. Halsey, and Isaac Lane. It also took measures for the improvement of Sunday-schools, for the organization of missionary enterprises, and for the establishment of an institution of learning. Bishop Miles has bought for the latter purpose grounds in Louisville, Ky., at a cost of \$8,500, and has called upon the friends of the Church for \$50,000, with which to carry out plans for building.

IV. CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.

—The first of the Congregational Methodist churches was organized in Monroe County, Georgia, in 1852. The connection numbers now about one hundred and twenty ministers and ten thousand members, most of whom are in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. It has been described as "Arminian in doctrine, Methodist in usage, and Congregational in government." The fundamental articles of its constitution are as follows:

1. This Church shall be called the *Congregational Methodist Church*, and all the churches in her connection shall be congregational in their system of worship.

2. Christ only is the head of the Church, and the Word of God is the only rule of faith and conduct.

3. A Christian Church is a society of believers in our Lord Jesus Christ, and is of Divine institution.

4. No person who loves God, and obeys the Gospel of Christ, ought to be deprived of Church-membership.

5. Every man has an inalienable right to private judgment in matters of religion, and *all have an equal right* to express their opinion in any way that will not violate the laws of God or the rights of man.

6. Church trials shall be conducted on gospel principles only, and no minister or member shall be excommunicated, except for immorality, propagating unscriptural doctrines, or the neglect of duties enjoined by the Word of God.

7. The *Pastoral* or ministerial offices and duties are of Divine appointment, and regularly ordained ministers in the Church are *equal*.

8. All power necessary in the formation of rules and regulations of government and discipline is inherent in the ministers and members of the Church, but so much of that power may be delegated from time to time by representation, as the Church may judge necessary and proper.

9. The Church has the right to make and enforce such rules and regulations only as are necessary and proper, and which shall accord with the Holy Scriptures in the maintenance of the great system of practical Christianity.

10. It is the duty of all the ministers of the gospel to be faithful in the discharge of their ministerial and pastoral duties; and also of the members to esteem them highly for their work's sake, and to render them a righteous compensation for their labors.

11. No person shall be received into the Church without the consent of a majority of the members present.

12. The Church shall have the right to elect her own officers annually, which shall be an elder, church leader, deacon, steward, and secretary; and also to convene her membership at pleasure, for the purpose of transacting her own business, and such body, when convened, shall be denominated the *Church Conference*.

Other conferences, of superior and appellate jurisdiction, are the District, State, and Gen-

eral Conferences. The District Conference is composed of "delegates duly elected and authorized by the churches in the district;" the State Conference of delegates similarly accredited by the districts within the bounds of the State; and the General Conference of delegates elected and authorized by the State Conferences. The last body has jurisdiction over the general affairs of the Church. Its powers are carefully restricted under the operation of eight general rules. The District and State Conferences meet every year; the General Conference every four years. In electing delegates to the conferences, no distinction is made between ministers and laymen.

The General Conference met at Mount Jefferson, Ala., May 8, 1873. The Rev. J. J. N. Huddelston, of Mississippi, was reelected president. Twenty-four delegates were present; but little business was transacted. Provision was made for the publishing interests of the Church.

The *Congregational Methodist*, published at Opelika, Ala., is the organ of this Church.

V. FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—The number of ministers connected with the Free Methodist Church is ninety; the number of members is estimated at 6,000. The Church was incorporated under the name and style of "the Free Methodist General Conference of North America" by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 30, 1873.

VI. AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The British Methodist Episcopal Church is

an organization for British America affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. It was formed in Chatham, Ontario, in 1856. It has a flourishing Conference in Canada. It has one bishop, Willis Nazrey. In 1872 Bishop Nazrey visited Nova Scotia, and there collected the African Methodists and organized them. He then visited British Guiana, and, as a result of his efforts, the British Guiana Conference of the British Methodist Episcopal Church met at Georgetown, April 8, 1873. Reports were received at this meeting from five circuits, five stations, and three out-stations.

The Rev. J. G. Stewart, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, visited Hayti during 1873 in the interest of the work of his society. He found there a congregation of one hundred members still in existence at Port au Prince.

VII. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.—The numbers of members attached to this Church were reported at the sessions of the Conferences in 1873 as follows: Niagara Conference, 7,946; Ontario Conference, 6,380; Bay Quinte Conference, 7,492; total, 21,818. The increase from 1872 was 489. The number of traveling preachers in the three conferences was 225; of local preachers, 209.

VIII. WESLEYAN CONNECTION.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Wesleyan Connection in Great Britain, Ireland, the colonies, etc.:

CONFERENCES.	Members.	On Trial.	Ministers.	On Trial.	Super-numeraries.
BRITISH CONFERENCE:					
Great Britain.....	348,580	20,844	1,292	211	212
Ireland and Irish missions.....	19,977	594	136	27	23
Foreign missions.....	73,591	7,384	233*	103*	8*
French Conference.....	1,867	88	26	4	2
Australasian Conference.....	59,819	6,867	278	79	26
Canada Conference.....	66,985	3,669	464	125	86
Conference of Eastern British America.....	15,934	2,231	86	60	20
Totals.....	586,753	41,707	2,514	609	377

The Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection met at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was formally opened July 30th. The Rev. George T. Perks was elected president, and the Rev. Gervase Smith secretary. Deputations were present from the Conferences of Canada and of Eastern British America, and offered a report of the action which had been taken by their respective conferences for separation from the parent body and union under a new and independent organization. The Conference sanctioned the action of the two provincial conferences by the adoption of a minute, the principal points of which are as follows:

1. This Conference formally rescinds the Articles of Union which now subsist between the Connection in Great Britain and the Conferences of Canada and Eastern British America respectively, and gives to those Conferences the right to conclude such arrangements for their own consolidation into one

body, and for their entering into terms of union with other Methodist bodies, as shall be in accordance with the doctrines of Methodism contained in Mr. Wesley's first four volumes of "Sermons," and his "Notes on the New Testament," and with a system of discipline which, while adapted to the altered circumstances of Canadian Methodism, shall preserve the fundamental principles of a connexional form of Church government.

2. This Conference also confers upon the two Conferences now existing, and through them, and by such arrangements as they shall agree to, upon the Connection to be consolidated in the Dominion of Canada, all such rights and interests as it may now possess by virtue of the existing Articles of Union, or by virtue of any deeds or instruments relating to any trust-property secured for the benefit of either of the present Conferences.

3. This Conference further directs that the official seal of the Conference be affixed to any document which may be necessary for declaring its full concurrence in any application which the Canada Conference, or the Conference of Eastern British

* Exclusive of missionaries in Ireland.

America, may see fit to make either to the Parliament of the said Dominion, or to any provincial Legislative Assembly within the same, or to any Parliament or Legislative Assembly outside the bounds of the said Dominion, but comprised within the bounds of either of the Conferences aforesaid, for such powers as may be necessary to the vesting of the whole or any part of the trust—property now held for the use of either of the said Conferences, or of any ministers, trustees, or others in connection with either of the same, in such manner and upon such terms as shall secure the same to uses and upon trusts in connection with the proposed united Conference, similar, as nearly as may be, to those for which they are now secured.

A fourth resolution tenders the best wishes of the Conference to “the two bodies named,” and expresses the hope that intercourse will be continued between itself and them.

The preceding Conference had appointed a committee to sit during the year, and consider the subject of lay delegation. They were: 1. To obtain legal advice whether the provisions of the Poll deed would allow laymen to take part in the proceedings of the Conference; 2. If this is allowable, to consider under what regulations they should be admitted; 3. If it is not allowable, to prepare a plan for the better regulation of the committees of review. The committee reported that they had no recommendation to offer regarding the first and second points, but that they had agreed to recommend the appointment of a mixed committee to consider how far the constitution of the committees of review might be improved. Their recommendation was adopted.

The following resolution was adopted on the subject of national education:

The Conference, while receiving and adopting the report of the committee to whom the whole question of primary education was referred, expresses its regret that the essential parts of the recommendation of the committee have not been adopted by the Government in their measure for the amendment of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, and the Conference hereby records its deliberate conviction that in justice to the interests of national education, in the liberal sense, and to the different religious denominations of the country, school boards must be established everywhere, and an undenominational school placed within reasonable distance of every family.

A letter was received from Lords Shaftesbury and Ebury, representing the Vigilance Committee appointed at the Conference of Churchmen and Nonconformists of July 10th, inviting the Wesleyan body to give its help in the endeavor to rouse the public mind to some common action to counteract the danger to the Protestant faith arising from the advance of ritualism and the practice of the confessional. The following resolution was adopted, to be inserted in the minutes, a copy of it to be sent to Lord Ebury as chairman of the Vigilance Committee, but with the reservation that it should not commit the Conference to any particular party in the Church of England:

Having considered the resolution of the Manchester District Committee, calling its attention to

the danger to which scriptural Christianity and national freedom are exposed by the pretensions and movements of Popery in Great Britain and elsewhere, and more especially by the prevalence in our own country of Popish practices outside of the Romish Church; and considering further that recently a very considerable number of clergymen of the Church by law established has publicly moved with a view to procure legislation organizing the confessional as a national institution, the Conference feels bound to record its conviction of the extreme gravity of such facts, not only for any one section of the English people, but also for the nation at large. It is persuaded that the time has now come when those who value the doctrines of the Reformation, or the institutions, whether religious or national, to which they have given birth, are loudly called upon, both as citizens and as members of churches, to take all possible means for the diffusion of scriptural truth and the repression of Romish principles, and also to unite with all Protestants in promoting such measures as may tend to prevent the influence and authority of the nation from being directly or indirectly employed to further movements calculated to discredit and even to undo the Reformation, to which, under Divine Providence, are due many national benefits which Britons have good cause to esteem as blessings. The Conference expresses its belief and hope that our people generally will earnestly strive in their respective spheres of private or public influence, and in so doing will cheerfully cooperate with all who are like-minded, whether within the Established or Nonconformist Churches, in support of every lawful effort to repair the damage done in many successive years to the cause of Protestantism, and to perpetuate in England that Reformed Faith, the rejection or suppression of which in other countries of Europe has been followed by political instability and social disorder, as is witnessed at the present day in the greater part of such countries.

The Conference directed that a fraternal letter be sent to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (United States), which is to meet in 1874. A committee was appointed to prepare the letter.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, as reported at the anniversary in May, 1873:

1. In nominally Christian countries—embracing England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, and more recently Portugal and Italy; 191 ministers were employed, and there were 7,126 church-members and 6,778 scholars in the mission-schools. The missions in America, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas, will be incorporated with the Canadian Methodist Connection. In connection with the Methodist missions in Canada, and the Eastern provinces of North America, to the Indians, and other destitute people, there were 399 missionaries employed, who had under their care 22,740 church-members, and 82,766 scholars in the mission-schools.

2. In the West Indies, including Jamaica, the Windward and Leeward Islands, the Bahamas, British Guiana, Honduras, and Hayti, 97 missionaries were employed, and there were 44,788 church-members, and 28,088 scholars in the mission-schools.

3. In Western Africa—including the river Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast Districts—there were 21 missionaries, 8,976 church-members, and 5,899 scholars in the mission-schools. These missions had been involved in difficulty and danger by the Ashantee War.

4. In Southern Africa—including the Cape of Good Hope, Grahamstown, Queenstown, and the Bechuana Districts, Natal, and the Transvaal Repub-

lie—there were 85 missionaries, 13,748 church-members, and 15,581 scholars in the mission-schools.

6. In Australasia—embracing Australia, and the South Sea Islands, New Zealand, the Tonga, Feejee, and Friendly Islands—there were 356 ministers, 59,819 church-members, and 104,148 scholars in the mission and other schools. In the Friendly Islands the entire population is represented as having become Christianized, and the missions are entirely supported by the voluntary contributions of the natives. The Australasian Conference has undertaken the management, and to a large extent the support, of the Australasian missions.

8. In India and Ceylon—embracing the Calcutta, Madras, Tamil, and Cingalese Districts—there were 75 missionaries, 2,976 church members, and 13,897 scholars in the mission-schools.

7. In China, eleven missionaries are employed, and there are 178 church-members, and 886 children in the mission-schools.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Central, or principal stations.....	847
Chapels, and other preaching-places.....	6,647
Ministers and assistant missionaries.....	1,125
Other paid agents, as catechists and teachers.....	4,788
Unpaid agents, as Sunday-school teachers, etc.....	24,303
Full and accredited church-members.....	170,360
On trial for church-membership.....	15,616
Scholars in the mission-schools.....	245,738
Printing establishments.....	7

The fiftieth annual conference of the *Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada* met at London, June 4th. The most important business brought before it was the consideration of the reports of the committees on the basis of union with the Methodist New Connection and with the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America. Plans of union with both bodies were finally adopted. It was agreed that the name of the united body should be, "The United Methodist Church of Canada;" or, if it should hereafter be found expedient to modify the name—that is, in case of a more general organic union of the Methodist Churches—it should be called "The Methodist Church of Canada." A General Conference was provided for, to meet once in four years, and to have power to make laws and regulations for the whole Church, subject to certain restrictions relating to doctrines, the preservation of the itinerant system, the general rules, and the rights and privileges of ministers, which restrictions were carefully defined and prescribed. The General Conference is to be composed of ministers and laymen in equal numbers, in the proportion of one minister and one layman for every eight members of each annual conference, with additional representation for each fraction of three-fourths, provided the whole number of delegates does not exceed two hundred and twenty, and provided also the president of each conference shall be one of those selected. The ministerial members are to be elected by ballot. The lay members are to be elected by the lay members of the district meetings; the number to be elected to be determined according to the number of church-members in the district as compared with the whole number of members within the bounds of the annual conference. The annual conferences are to be

composed of ministers only who shall have traveled four years, and have been received into full connection. They shall transact all business appertaining to the circuits, stations, or missions within their bounds, and their decisions shall be final on all questions of ministerial character. The district meetings shall be composed of all ministers and preachers on trial within the district and an equal number of laymen, who (the laymen) shall have the right of taking part in all proceedings except the examination of ministerial character. It was provided that, "in the event of union between the Wesleyan Conference and the Methodist New Connection Conference in Canada, it is understood that the United Church shall constitute a distinct community, connected with the Wesleyan Methodist and New Connection Churches in England only by fraternal ties." In order to provide some recognized head of the body during the interval between one General Conference and another, a special committee was constituted, to consist of not less than twelve persons, of equal numbers of ministers and laymen, whose duty it should be, "from one session of the General Conference to another, to watch over and guard all the rights and privileges of our Church throughout the Dominion; to promote, as far as possible, the recommendations of the General Conference, and devise such means as shall be deemed needful for the interests and welfare of the Church, and which may require immediate action; but such committee shall have no legislative power, and shall not interfere with the duties of the annual conference, nor with the duties of any officer of the church." The terms for the incorporation of the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America in the same General Conference with that of Canada were embodied in a paper called "the Plan of Federal Union." It provided for the division of the Eastern Conference into three annual conferences, and was made to conform, in other respects, with the plan of union with the New Connection Conference. The plans were adopted, to be laid before the quarterly meetings to be held in November, for their action. It was understood with reference to the "Plan of Federal Union," that the constitution thereby formed should be recognized as the constitution of the Wesleyan Church in Canada, whether any other bodies should come into the Union or not. Under the operation of the two plans of union, the Church in Ontario and Quebec will be divided into three conferences, to be called the Toronto, London, and Montreal Conferences. Nova Scotia and Bermuda will constitute the Nova Scotia Conference; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference; and Newfoundland, Labrador, and the islands contiguous, the Newfoundland Conference. The scheme of union was also approved by the Conference of Eastern British America.

As the fiftieth anniversary of the first meeting of a Methodist Conference in Canada would come within the ensuing year, and it would also be the fiftieth year since the organization of the Missionary Society, the Conference determined to celebrate it as a jubilee year. Suitable religious exercises were directed to be held in October, when a free offering was to be solicited from the people, to be appropriated to the superannuated ministers' fund, the theological institutions at Coburg and Montreal, and the Missionary Society.

The returns of the votes of the quarterly meetings on the various questions submitted to them under the plan of union, so far as they were reported, showed the following results:

1. On union with the Conference of Eastern British America, 353 quarterly meetings voted yea, 2 nay.
2. On union with the New Connection Church, yeas 343, nays 12.
3. On the acceptance of lay representation in the General Conference, instead of the power before possessed by the quarterly meetings relative to legislation, yeas 331, nays 29.
4. On a proposed change in the constitution of the quarterly meetings as specified in the plan of union, yeas 330, nays 30.
5. On the acceptance of lay representation in the General Conference (representatives to be chosen by laymen only) instead of the power before possessed over certain acts of legislation by the quarterly meetings, yeas 298, nays 63.

The *Australasian Conference* met at Sydney in February. It perfected the plan which had been proposed at the preceding meeting for annual and General Conferences. Four annual conferences were created; those of New South Wales and Queensland, with the South Sea Missions; Victoria and Tasmania; South and Western Australia; and New Zealand. The General Conference will meet every three years. The principle that there should be lay representation in the Conference was affirmed by a nearly unanimous vote, and a committee was appointed to consider the subject, and report at the annual conferences. Provision was also made to secure the attendance of laymen at the financial district meetings, so that they may act with the ministers in voting for representatives on the stationing committee. An application was received from the Tongans to be erected into a distinct church. It was shown that the Friendly Islands had, during the year, contributed £9,000 for various religious purposes. According to the statistical reports there were connected with the Conference, 861 ministers, European and native; 2,948 churches and other preaching-places; 66,086 members, including those on trial; 3,261 local preachers; 5,821 class-leaders; 318,856 attendants on public worship; 112,387 Sabbath-schoolers, and 104,158 day-schoolers. There were also four colleges and a provisional theological college.

IX. METHODIST NEW CONNECTION.—The number of members reported to the Conference of 1878 was 31,161, showing an increase from the previous year of 191. The increase

in the amount raised for connectional funds was £217. The seventy-seventh annual Conference met at Hull, June 11th. A telegram was received from the Canadian Conference, stating that the terms of union with the Wesleyan Conference had been accepted, subject to the sanction of the quarterly meetings, and that a deputation would visit the next Conference in England. The weight of opinion in the Conference seemed averse to the consummation of the scheme of union, as it was believed to involve an unfair compromise of the chief distinctive feature of New Connection Methodism. A deputation was appointed to visit Canada, and represent the views of the Conference on the question; further, the subject was left in the care of the missionary committee for the year.

The following statistics of the home missions were presented: chapels, 283; missionaries, 109; local preachers, 225; members, 9,791; probationers, 512; Sunday-school teachers, 1,654; Sunday-school scholars, 18,104. The sum received for home and colonial missions was £5,087.

The Conference of the *Methodist New Connection in Canada* met at Dunnville, June 4th; the greater part of the session was occupied with the discussion of the plan of union with the Wesleyan Conference. The plan was approved by the unanimous vote of the Conference.

Much irritation was afterward excited among the Connection in Canada, by the proceedings of persons supposed to represent the parent body in England, in the endeavor to defeat the proposed Union. A paper was circulated among the churches containing the resolutions of the English Conference and committee deprecatory of the Union, and the address of the English Missionary Secretary, the design of all which was thought to be to influence the members to vote against union. On the 20th of October, the Executive Committee in Canada issued a circular declaring these movements to be in direct violation of a distinct agreement made between representatives of the English Conference and the Canadian Union Committee, that there should be no agitation of the Union question while it was pending; but that the decision of the whole matter should be left to the unbiased judgment of the quarterly meetings to be held in November.

The voting in the quarterly meetings resulted in fifty-six circuits declaring in favor of union and nineteen against it.

X. PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Primitive Methodist Connection in Great Britain, the colonies, and the mission stations, for 1878: Members, 16,658; decrease from the preceding year, 806; traveling preachers, 1,005; local preachers, 14,751; leaders, 9,997; connectional chapels, 3,797; other places of worship, 2,555; Sunday-schools, 3,506; Sunday-school

teachers, 48,978; Sunday-school scholars, 296,512; day-schools, 44; scholars in the same, 4,817.

The fifty-fourth Conference met in London, June 11th. The Rev. S. Autliff was elected president. The Missionary Committee reported the year's contributions greater than ever before. The gross amount was £32,257, 11s. 1d. The missions were generally in good condition. Additional missionaries were needed for the colonies and Africa. The reports of the statistical committee showed a decrease of 806 in the number of members from the previous year.

The report of the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society, which was made April 29th, shows that the society had in the United Kingdom 64 missions, 11 circuit missions, and 126 missionaries; in Canada, 38 missions, and 46 missionaries; in New Zealand, 6 stations and 7 missionaries; in New South Wales and Queensland, 22 missions and 22 missionaries; in Victoria and Tasmania, 12 missions and 12 missionaries; in South Australia, 6 missions and 7 missionaries; in Africa, 4 stations and 6 missionaries: in all, 150 missions and 226 missionaries. The sum of £32,257 had been expended during the year in the support and enlargement of missionary operations.

The following are the statistics of the *Primitive Methodist Connection in Canada*: Number of ministers, 91; local preachers, 270; class-leaders, 269; connectional churches, 196; other preaching-places, 121; parsonages, 31; value of church property, \$218,037; church debts, \$25,190; Sunday-schools, 186; teachers, 1,170; scholars, 8,260; church-members in Sunday-schools, 6,609. The reports show a decrease of 238 members.

The following are the statistics of the *Primitive Methodist Churches in the United States*, as reported at the two Conferences in May, 1873:

Eastern District, Conference held at Plymouth, Pa., May 14th to 19th: Circuits, 16; members (approved, 909; probationers, 214), 1,123; traveling preachers, 10; local preachers, 89; class-leaders, 64; churches, 17; other preaching-places, 24; Sunday-schools, 26; teachers, 360; scholars, 1,918; missionary contributions, \$371.64.

Western District, Conference held at New Digging, Wis., May 22d to 27th: Circuits and missions, 19; members (approved, 1,632; probationers, 110), 1,742; traveling preachers, 18; local preachers, 102; class-leaders, 93; churches, 36; other preaching-places, 42; Sunday-schools, 42; teachers, 463; scholars, 2,495. Contributions for missions, \$1,413.58; for the superannuated preachers' fund, \$161.90.

Total members in the two Conferences, 2,865; traveling preachers, 28; local preachers, 191.

XI. UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.—The following are the statistics of this denomination, as presented at the Conference of

1873: Ministers, 329; supernumeraries, 24; local preachers, 3,374; leaders, 4,309; members, 66,566; members on trial, 4,861; chapels, 1,303; preaching-rooms, 277; Sunday-schools, 1,218; teachers, 24,152; scholars, 160,037; day-schools, 91; teachers, 180; scholars, 11,148; chapels registered, 978; chapels settled on the connectional deed, 385. The reports of the home circuits showed a decrease of 676 members, while those of the foreign circuits showed an increase of 335 members. Thus there appeared a net decrease of 341 members.

A communication was received from the Vigilance Committee appointed at the conference of Churchmen and Nonconformists which had recently been held, asking the assembly to aid the committee in their efforts against ritualism and the confession. The resolutions adopted by the assembly in reply to this communication expressed regret at the progress of "anti-Protestant teachings and practices in the Established Church;" advised ministers and members to coöperate with all true Protestants in efforts to disseminate information among the people on the points of difference between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism; expressed the belief that "Romanizing doctrines and practices," so far as Protestants are concerned, were almost exclusively confined to the Established Church, and that the privileges of this Church were used by "a large and rapidly-increasing section of the clergy," to the subversion of the Protestant faith; and declared that it saw in these facts additional evidences of the desirability of disestablishing the Church.

XII. BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—The fifty-sixth annual conference of the Bible Christian Connection met at Landport, Portsmouth Circuit, July 30th. The Conference was composed of sixty ministers and ten lay delegates. The Rev. J. B. Vanstone was elected president. The statistical reports showed the numbers, etc., in the Connection to be as follows: Itinerant preachers, 259; local preachers, 1,727; chapels, 870; other preaching-places, 202; members, 25,815; on trial, 612; teachers in schools, 9,411; scholars, 48,678. The number of members had decreased 894. The receipts of the Missionary Society for the year were £6,253, or £300 more than those of the preceding year, and considerably more than those of any previous year. The amounts contributed for the support of the ministry were about £250 more than those of any previous year.

The Canadian Conference of the Bible Christian denomination was held at Lindsay. The Rev. E. Roberts was chosen president. A small increase was reported in the number of members.

XIII. WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.—The annual delegate meeting of the Wesleyan Reform Union in England was held at Bakewell, commencing August 19th. It was ordered that a friendly letter be sent to those circuits which had reported a decrease in membership, urg-

ing them to increased efforts for usefulness. The relation of Sunday-schools to the Union was discussed.

XIV. PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION.—The churches of this body are all in Ireland. The body originated in a separation from the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which took place in 1816, on a question of the administration of the sacraments. The primitive Wesleyans hold that while the Methodist organization is competent to provide for other functions, only ministers of Episcopal ordination are qualified to administer the sacraments. Consequently, they have received the communion from the Church of England. The Conference met in Dublin, in July. The subject of union with the Irish Methodist Conference occupied a considerable share of attention. A representative committee was appointed to meet a minister and a layman who had already been designated by the Wesleyans as their committee, and arrange a basis of satisfactory union. The action of the Conference on this subject was unanimous.

MEXICO (REPÚBLICA MEXICANA), an independent state of North America, extending from latitude 15° to 32° 43' north, and from longitude 86° 30' to 116° 50' west. It is bounded north by the United States; east by the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and British Honduras; south by Guatemala; and south and west by the Pacific Ocean; and its area, according to official returns of 1869, is 1,030,442 square miles. Señor Don Antonio García y Cubas, however, in his geography, published in the same year, sets down the area at 1,972,648 square kilometres, or only 761,640 square miles.

The republic is divided into twenty-seven States, one Territory, and one Federal District, which, with their populations (in 1869), and capitals, are respectively as follows:

STATES.	Population.	Capitals.
Sonora.....	109,389	Ures.
Chihuahua.....	179,971	Chihuahua.
Coahuila.....	84,397	Saltillo.
Nueva Leon.....	174,900	Monterey.
Tamaulipas.....	108,778	Victoria.
San Luis Potosí.....	476,500	San Luis Potosí.
Zacatecas.....	397,945	Zacatecas.
Aguas Calientes.....	140,630	Aguas Calientes.
Durango.....	185,077	Durango.
Sinaloa.....	163,095	Culiacan.
Jalisco.....	924,580	Guadalajara.
Colima.....	63,333	Colima.
Michoacan.....	618,240	Morelia.
Guanajuato.....	874,043	Guanajuato.
Querétaro.....	184,286	Querétaro.
Hidalgo.....	401,287	Pachuca.
México.....	650,663	Toluca.
Morelos.....	150,384	Cuernavaca.
Guerrero.....	390,029	Guerrero (Tixtla).
Tabasco.....	121,665	Tabasco.
Puebla.....	697,768	Puebla.
Vera Cruz.....	459,362	Vera Cruz.
Oaxaca.....	646,725	Oaxaca.
Chiapas.....	194,987	San Cristóbal.
Tabasco.....	85,707	San Juan Bautista.
Campeche.....	80,966	Campeche.
Yucatan.....	422,395	Mérida.
Lower California (ter'y).....	81,645	La Paz.
Federal District.....	275,996	Méjico.
Total.....	9,176,052	

The geographer already mentioned gives 8,743,614 as the total population of the republic, distributed according to races as follows: 1,750,000 pure-blooded Indians; 2,831,000 whites; and 4,662,000 mestizoes.

Wappasus estimates the population at about 8,000,000 in 1861, thus far agreeing with Sr. García y Cubas; but his estimate of the number of Indians and mestizoes—4,800,000 of the former, and 1,190,000 of the latter—is probably farther from the truth; inasmuch as the mixed race is, by all authorities, admitted to be by far the more numerous of the two.

The following is a list of the Mexican cities having more than 20,000 inhabitants:

CITIES.	Population.
México (capital of the republic).....	200,000
Leon.....	90,000
Guadalajara.....	75,000
Puebla.....	65,000
Guanajuato.....	63,000
Querétaro.....	48,000
Celaya.....	37,000
Orizaba.....	37,000
San Miguel de Allende.....	35,000
San Luis Potosí.....	34,000
Aguas Calientes.....	31,000
Zacatecas.....	30,000
Salvatierra.....	28,000
Durango.....	26,000
Mérida.....	25,000
Oaxaca.....	25,000
Morelia.....	25,000

The President of the republic is Señor Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada (elected November 2, 1872); Minister of the Interior, Gomez del Palacio; Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, José Díaz Covarrubias (Director); Minister of Finance, Francisco Mejía; Minister of War and Marine, General Ignacio Mejía; Minister of Public Works, Blas Balcárcel.

The President of the Supreme Court of Justice is General Porfirio Díaz. The present Archbishop of Mexico is P. A. de Labastida; Archbishop of Michoacan, Dr. Arceiga; and of Guadalajara, Dr. P. Loza. Mexican minister plenipotentiary to the United States, Sr. Don Ignacio Mariscal; consul-general at New York, Sr. Don N. Navarro.

The national income and expenditure for the fiscal years 1871 and 1872 are given as follows:

INCOME.	
Custom-house receipts.....	\$9,076,709 74
Revenue of Department of Federal District.....	1,741,622 91
Paper stamp-duty.....	1,734,894 54
Direct contributions of Federal District.....	477,228 75
State property.....	506,488 88
Mint.....	169,484 13
Public Instruction.....	6,074 68
Carriage-tax.....	7,028 61
Post-Office.....	265,140 22
Sundries.....	4,997,989 01
Total.....	\$19,029,250 97
EXPENDITURE.	
Legislative power.....	\$690,195 82
Executive power.....	28,088 70
Judicial power.....	175,139 79
Foreign Ministry.....	110,810 49
Ministry of the Interior.....	1,359,229 07
Ministry of Justice.....	537,105 12
Ministry of Finance.....	2,557,384 15
Ministry of War.....	6,536,536 79
Ministry of Public Works.....	1,719,418 76
Sundries.....	4,622,409 52
Total.....	\$18,846,109 21



S. Lerds Atjuda

By comparing the sums of the foregoing tables, it will be seen that there was a surplus of \$679,141.76 in the year referred to.

The estimated expenditure for the following year was \$23,018,822.76. The President of the republic has a salary of \$30,000 per annum.

There is no official report of the amount of the national debt. In the item *Ministry of Finance*, in above table of expenditure, is included the sum of \$375,188.27 for amortization of the home debt. The loans contracted by the imperial government are repudiated by the present, as they were by the Juarez administration.

The army, on December 14, 1872, comprised 1,650 officers of all grades, 21,689 men, and 7,284 horses and mules.

About two-thirds of the foreign commerce is carried on with the United States. The staple articles of export are silver and copper ores, cochineal, indigo, and other dye-stuffs

and dye-woods; Sisal-hemp, ixtle, mahogany, etc.; and the imports consist of cotton, linen, woolen, and silk fabrics; iron, wrought and unwrought; machinery, hardware, provisions, etc.

The total value of the imports for the year 1870 amounted to \$23,478,000; and that of the exports \$23,135,000, of which latter sum \$17,210,000 represented precious metals.

The exports to Great Britain for the five years from 1868 to 1872 inclusive, amounted to: 1868, \$1,753,320; 1869, \$1,752,850; 1870, \$1,499,065; 1871, 1,986,620; 1872, \$2,217,620.

The value of the imports from the same country during the same period reached: 1868, \$4,242,940; 1869, \$3,158,620; 1870, \$4,554,410; 1871, \$5,845,065; 1872, \$4,215,980.

The shipping movement in the principal ports of the republic for the year ending August 31, 1872, was, as shown in the subjoined table:

PORTS.	VESSELS ENTERED.		VESSELS CLEARED.	
	Foreign.	Coasting.	Foreign.	Coasting.
Matamoros (up to July).....	13	21	8	19
Tampico.....	68	48	66	46
Tu-san.....	30	46	33	43
Tecoutla (September to November, and April to August).....	4	18	4	19
Vera Cruz.....	183	318	195	299
Alvarado.....	16	120	23	108
Santecomapan.....	..	30	..	31
Coatzacoalcas } (up to July).....	53	30	51	18
Frosstera (Tabasco).....	53	97	45	89
Isabel Carmen (up to July).....	104	298	109	289
Campeche.....	24	317	18	330
Sisal* (September).....	8	36	3	27
Progreso (October to June).....	56	130	73	122
Ventosa (March).....	1	1	..	..
Salina Cruz (from March).....	5	3	5	2
Acapulco.....	50	40	45	41
Zehuatoaje } (up to July).....	1	10	3	10
Manzanillo.....	46	19	44	19
San Blas (except December).....	15	65	17	80
Mazatlan (January, May, and June).....	11	66	9	62
Guaymas } (up to July).....	27	133	29	122
La Paz.....	25	119	26	119
Altata (September).....	1	1	..	2
Texcoanapa (in seven months).....	1	5	1	4
Total.....	794	1,960	804	1,910

The number of passengers arrived (by sea) in the republic in the same year was 5,740; and 5,095 left it.

The railway from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico was completed in the last days of 1872; and on New-Year's Day, 1873, the first through-train descended from the latter to the former city, carrying President Lerdo de Tejada, the United States minister, and other persons of distinction, who were invited to take part in the ceremony of inauguration. The whole length of the line is 263½ miles, and the total cost of construction was \$27,000,000. The fare from terminus to terminus is: first class, \$16.00; second class, \$12.50; and third class, \$7.25. Some sixty miles of this line pass through the mountain-region, forming the ascent, by a series of terraces, from the coast to the great Mexican table-land, the mean elevation of which, on the eastern border, is 7,400

feet above the sea. This portion of the road (with an average grade of 123 feet per mile), now winding along the flank of some lofty mountain, at times on the very verge of an abyss, now threading lengthy tunnels, or intersected by bridges thrown at giddy eminences over deep ravines, gives the traveler an opportunity of surveying some of the most picturesque and grand scenery on the North American Continent.

From Apizaco, 86½ miles east of Mexico, extends a branch line to the city of Puebla, distant 29½ miles; and a line direct from Vera Cruz to Puebla is in process of construction, and trains running over a distance of seven miles. Three short railways lead from the city of Mexico to different places in the vicinity, the aggregate length being somewhat less than 20 miles.

The telegraph-lines enumerated in the annexed table were in operation at the end of 1872:

* The shipping-trade of this port was transferred to Progreso in October, 1872.

LINES BELONGING TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

	Kilometres.
Mexico to Querétaro.....	209.50
Querétaro to San Luis <i>via</i> San Miguel.....	251.40
San Luis to Matamoras <i>via</i> Saltillo, Monterey, Caderata, Cerralvo, and Mier.....	900.00
Querétaro to Leon <i>via</i> Salamanca.....	
Guamajuato, and Silao.....	272.35
Guamajuato to Dolores Hidalgo (branch).....	58.66
Trujano to Pénjamo (branch).....	62.85
Colaya to Salvatierra.....	41.90
Salamanca to Valle de Santiago (branch).....	50.28
Mexico to Tixtla (Guerrero) <i>via</i> Cuernavaca and Chilpancingo.....	386.82
Tehuacan to Oajaca.....	251.40
Durango to Mazatlan.....	377.10
Mérida to Campeachy.....	159.52
Helechacan to Iturbide.....	83.00
Mérida to Sisal.....	52.37
Mérida to Progreso.....	33.52
Mérida to Izamal.....	67.04
Mérida to Tekax.....	104.75
Mérida to Múma.....	56.00

STATE LINES.

San Luis to Durango.....	500.00
Ojo Caliente to Aguas Calientes (branch).....	80.00
Zacatecas to Jerez and Villanueva (branch).....	125.00
Salvatierra to Maravatio, and to Patzcuaro <i>via</i> Morelia.....	180.00
Jalisco to Tampico, <i>via</i> Ozuama.....	423.00
Vera Cruz to Minatitlan.....	404.96

PRIVATE LINES.

Leon to San Blas, <i>via</i> Guadalajara.....	320.00
San Juan de los Lagos to Aguas Calientes.....	90.00
Guadalajara to Manzanillo.....	370.00
Mexico to Toluca.....	67.40
Mexico to Vera Cruz.....	411.54
Mexico to Vera Cruz, <i>via</i> Ometusco, Huamantla, Jalapa, etc.....	581.39
Apizaco to Puebla, <i>via</i> Tlaxcala (branch).....	51.95
Ayotla to Ameca.....	30.00
Ometusco to Tulancingo.....	113.13
Perote to Tezintlan.....	31.30
Jalapa to Coatepec.....	8.38
Huamantla to Cañada.....	99.51
Mexico to Vera Cruz (railway line).....	415.00
Puebla to Apizaco (branch).....	45.00

IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

San Luis to Tampico.....	414.14
Minatitlan to Campeachy.....	620.00
Chilpancingo to Acapulco.....	167.00
Izamal to Valladolid.....	90.00

Total..... 9,098.26

Public instruction is in a prosperous condition in Mexico; the number of schools is on the increase; and the liberality of the central and of the different State governments in their appropriations for the development of the system is most praiseworthy.

In the city of Mexico there are the following institutes supported by the General Government: The Escuela Preparatoria, the courses of which comprise the modern languages, history, mathematics, chemistry, physics, ethics, etc.; the Schools of Jurisprudence, Agriculture, Medicine, Engineering, Fine Arts and Trades, and a School for Deaf-Mutes; besides a high-school for females, seven primary schools, three of which are for females; and a night school for adults of both sexes.

The Lancasterian Society has likewise a number of primary and grammar-schools under its jurisdiction, as also a normal school; there are numerous schools sustained by the Church; and a considerable number of municipal schools supported at the expense of the municipal authorities. Among the private educational establishments the *Ateneo*, of Sr.

Don Celso Acevedo, to whose untiring zeal and able teaching the advanced state of learning in the capital is in no small measure due. There are also some forty private schools in the city of Mexico.

In the city of Mérida there are about a score of public schools; one primary in each of the five wards, and some dozen central schools. All the other towns in Yucatan have a proportionate number; the State government expends \$19,000 annually in the cause of public instruction; and liberal outlays are likewise made by the several municipalities. New schools are being founded in every part of the republic.

Commerce at Matamoras was seriously injured owing to an order issued by the Secretary of the Treasury directing the collection of 4½ per cent., in addition to the 1½ per cent. import duty already in force. There being no district judge in that place, the collector of customs was invested; pursuant to the treasury regulations, with almost unlimited power to seize, embargo, and exercise magisterial functions generally; and his abuse of authority gave rise to grave complaints on the part of the commercial community. On the 20th of January the store and property of an American citizen were seized under the pretense of collecting back import dues, which had been previously abolished, but were afterward instituted by the Mexican Government. An immediate effect of such onerous import duties was the introduction of large quantities of smuggled goods, to the detriment of honest merchants, who were compelled to sell at ruinous prices, in order to be able to compete with the smugglers. Indignation meetings were held at Monterey with a view to the suppression of the contraband trade. At Matamoras, a meeting of the merchants was held, January 13th, and a solemn protest entered against the arbitrary measures of the collector of the port, in the exaction of an illegal duty, which they regarded as a forced loan.

A large number of miners in Hidalgo were out of employment; and the works at Real del Monte—the principal mineral region in the republic—had been suspended.

On the 10th of February, Mr. Nelson, the American minister, visited President Lerdo for the purpose of presenting the congratulations of President Grant on the election of Sr. Lerdo to the presidency.

The latter expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries should remain unchanged forever.

The British Government addressed a note to the Mexican Government demanding damages for raids made by Mexican citizens on British Honduras. In reply, Mr. Lerdo's government refused to consider the claim for damages; but offered to use its best endeavors to prevent in future the recurrence of the depredations, expressing at the same time the hope that the threat contained in the British note (of invad-

ing the territory of the republic in case the compensation demanded should not be granted) might not be carried out, and declaring that the republic had at all times discharged its lawful obligations.

The Roman Catholic clergy were loud in their protestations against the new law granting freedom of public worship to all religious sects; but the Government issued an order to the effect that the law should be fully observed. Under the protecting influence of this law, Protestantism is rapidly spreading in various parts of the country.

A remarkable phenomenon, in the shape of a quicksilver shower, was witnessed in the town of San Ignacio, State of Sinaloa. A thick shower of minute drops of mercury covered the plants; and samples were collected and preserved for scientific examination.

At the close of the year 1872 the entire country was at peace; but some complications, arising out of the depredations on the Rio Grande, exercised for a time an unfavorable influence upon industry and commerce.

A commission was appointed to examine into the affairs on the Texas frontier, and the following circular was issued for distribution among the Mexican and American citizens on either side of the river:

The Executive of the nation, empowered by the law of September 30th, has appointed the subscribers as a commission to examine into the facts relative to the damages complained of by citizens of the United States, and also such as the latter have caused to Mexican citizens in the States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila, by depredations of Indians, by robbery of cattle or other attacks upon persons or property; therefore the commission will receive all complaints which may be presented under the following rules:

First. Persons who have suffered in the territory of Mexico since February 2, 1848, any attack upon their persons or property, provided it has had its origin in invasions or incursions of individuals coming from the territory of the United States, or of individuals who at the time of committing the act resided in the territory of Mexico, and found protection afterward in the territory of the United States, may present their claims before this commission.

Second. The presentations of complaints will be made in writing on paper of the fifth seal, obtainable from the secretary of the commission, or made verbally by the personal appearance of the party interested before this commission.

Third. In either case the following shall be set forth:

1. The name and surname of the complainer or complainers, his or their domicile at the time in which the event or events took place which caused the complaint, his or their present domicile, his or their nationality, the exact or approximate date of the said events, the precise or approximate places or place where the same events took place, a brief history of the fact and its circumstances, without any opinion being expressed in regard to them, and whether any claim has or has not been presented before the mixed commission at Washington.

2. The kind, quantity, quality, and value of the property robbed or lost from any of the causes mentioned in rule first. If the complaint arises from any attack upon the person, the equivalent in an exact amount of money should be expressed.

3. The names and surnames of those who have

done the injury, if known, and the place of their residence when the facts occurred which gave rise to the complaint. If these circumstances are not known, then the reason or reasons should be expressed for believing that the injury has been occasioned by persons residing in the United States, or by persons, who, residing in the Mexican territory, have met with protection in the United States.

4. If the property robbed has been carried into the territory of the United States the circumstances of the act will be set forth, as far as known, by those complaining. It should also be shown if they have made any demand or any claim, or sought any kind of aid from any authority of the United States for the purpose of recovering that property; if the objects robbed were restored, the difficulties which may have been realized in securing their restoration, or the reasons which may have been announced by the authorities for not doing so.

5. Should the property robbed, in the territory of Mexico have been carried into the United States and converted into objects of commerce, the name and surname of the person or persons who acquired, the amount or price at which they acquired them, the place or places where the purchasers took them, and such other facts as may be known by those complaining.

6. Should those persons accused of the acts which gave rise to the complaint have found protection in the United States, the kind of protection which was extended shall be declared and shown—by whom, if the persons who protected said accused were authorities when such protection was given, or, if they had been before or were afterward, stating the public office or offices which they may have filled at any time in the United States.

Fourth. Persons complaining may present their proofs, either in writing at the time of presenting their complaint, or at any time thereafter, or verbally by a personal appearance.

Fifth. Should the proofs be in the form of documents, they should be presented before the commission, or it should be communicated to the commission in what archive or archives said documents may be found, in order that the commission may ask such copies or testimonials as may be thought necessary.

Sixth. Should the proofs proceed from witnesses, the complainant should present them before the commission; it would be better with a written interrogatory, or, at least, a verbal explanation to the commission of the points which he proposes to testify to, so that the witnesses may be interrogated upon them. The witnesses should number at least three upon each one.

Seventh. Should any witness not desire to appear, the complainant may inform the commission in order that it may issue a formal summons to compel the witness to appear.

Eighth. Heirs or representatives of persons who have suffered damages named in rule first, have, under the laws, the right to present their complaint.

NOTES.

1. This commission having for its object to make a complete inquiry, the rule of its conduct will be the most complete impartiality; and being guided by the principles of the strictest justice it invites persons residing in the territory of the United States, or individuals who have property there, and who believe themselves entitled to complain of robberies or depredations committed by bands organized in the territory of Mexico, to present their complaints before the commission with the required proofs.

2. Persons residing in the territory of Mexico are requested to give their aid to the commission in order that it may possess all the facilities necessary to fill its mission, and provide measures to remedy the evils said to have been committed on both frontiers, and prevent them in the future.

The office of the commission will be open every day, except feast-days, from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, in the house situated on the corner of Morelas and Sixth Streets, known as "the New House of Pedro José de la Garza."

EMILIO VELASCO.

ANTONIO GARCIA CARRILLO.

AGUSTIN SILICEO.

MATAMOROS, November 21, 1872.

Señor Don José María Iglesias was elected Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, an office equivalent to that of Vice-President, inasmuch as, on the demise of the President of the Republic, the latter is succeeded by the Chief-Justice.

Disturbances occurred in Yucatan, caused by the result of the State elections; and a large number of persons were killed.

The most important topic of the time was the insurrectionary movements of the Indians of Tepic, under one Lozada. The first battle between the insurgents and the national troops, commanded by Generals Ocorona and Flores, was fought on January 28th at Mohonera near Guadalajara. Lozada's men numbering upward of 6,000. The rebels were routed, with heavy loss, and were divided into separate bands; one of which, 2,000 strong, attempted to take possession of Mazatlan; but these in turn were defeated near the town of Rosario by a few hundred men under Colonel Altimirano. The loss sustained by the Government troops at Mohonera was little short of 400.

Immediately after the victory of Altimirano, the President of the Republic issued a decree for the closing of the port of San Blas, and authorizing General Ceballos to equip a war-vessel to cruise in the vicinity and prevent blockade-running. Ceballos was likewise instructed to interfere with the dispatch of any supplies from San Blas to the insurgents at Tepic.

The inhabitants of Mitlan, in the State of Oajaca, had risen, in March, displaced the Government authorities, and appointed in their place officers of their own choice.

The remains of an ancient temple, supposed to have been erected centuries before the discovery of Mexico, have been found in the mountains of San Juan in the State of Ohiapas; and in the vicinity of the temple have been dug up three stone statues representing Anahuac dignitaries.

About the middle of March the epizootic made its appearance at the capital, and soon became alarmingly prevalent, attacking fowls as well as horses and cattle; large numbers of afflicted animals were killed and burned in several localities, in order to check the spread of the distemper. The lack of facilities for transportation in consequence of the malady caused an enhancement in the price of the necessities of life in the city of Mexico, and elsewhere. Although of short duration, its effects were very violent and frequently fatal, especially among horses.

The United States Government received a

flattering mark of cordiality in a banquet given by President Lerdo to the American minister and secretary of legation, Messrs. Thomas H. Nelson, and Porter C. Bliss, on the eve of the departure of the former, in whose stead John W. Foster had been appointed minister. Julius A. Skilton, Esq., the American consul-general at Mexico City, and other distinguished American citizens were present at the entertainment.

The anniversary of American independence was cordially celebrated by the Mexican Government; flags were flying on all the public edifices; and the newspapers of the capital were unanimous in the expression of friendly sentiments.

The Federal District Court of Matamoros pronounced, July 23d, an important decision favorable to importers of merchandise from foreign countries, denying the right of the Government to collect a duty of one-half per cent. per pound on goods imported into the "Free Belt."

This decision was based on the provisions of the new tariff, and was made on the protest of Matamoros merchants against the exactions of this duty by the custom-house officers, who had persisted in collecting it, although the former tariff, under which it was previously imposed had been repealed. The effect of the decision will be to extend the privilege under the "Free Belt," and is applicable throughout the whole region.

Lozada, the Tepic rebel chieftain, was captured, and shot in August.

The loss of several lives, and destruction of a large quantity of property in Guanajuato, were caused by the bursting of a water-spout, and the consequent inundation of the city.

Yellow fever was unusually prevalent and fatal at Vera Cruz during the summer; there were also numerous cases of cholera there and elsewhere in the republic; and the small-pox committed frightful ravages in Oajaca.

In March, General Alatorre was appointed Governor of Yucatan.

On the occasion of the opening of the National Congress on April 1st, President Lerdo presented an address, which was responded to by Señor Don Francisco Gomez Palacio, president of that body for the month then current.

Among other subjects for deliberation in Congress was that of railways from the capital to the Pacific coast, on one hand, and to the northern frontier of the republic on the other. Two American companies, represented by the same agents as during the previous year* sued for concessions, one of the companies—that represented by Generals Rosecrans and W. J. Palmer—proposed a narrow-gauge line; while the other, by Mr. Plumb, urged the superiority of the broad-gauge. Neither, however, was successful, owing, perhaps, more to an indisposition on the part of the Government and the majority of the influential mem-

* See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872.

bers of Congress to encourage the naturalization of American enterprises in the republic.

Toward the end of the year a concession was granted to a Mexican company for the construction of the railway to the Pacific; but, as the project could scarcely be carried out under auspices exclusively national, it is surmised that the privilege will eventually be transferred to one or other of the two companies above mentioned. During the session of Congress in April and May, the act authorizing State governors to permit religious manifestations in public was repealed.

The late President of the Republic, Benito Juárez, was declared by Congress *Cenemérito* (well-deserving) in a high degree, and his name has been inscribed in letters of gold in the halls of Congress; the anniversaries of his birth and death are to be appropriately celebrated; and a like honor has been decreed to Father Hidalgo who took so active a part in the inauguration of the war of independence in 1810.

The Executive was authorized to appropriate \$50,000 to the erection of a monument to the memory of Juárez; the children of the latter are to have a pension of \$3,000 each per annum; and a premium of \$2,000 was offered for the best biography of him, to be presented within six months from May 1st.

The appropriation bills were the subject of animated discussions; and one presented by the Committee of Ways and Means retrenching several millions from the Government estimate, elicited an energetic debate in favor of the latter.

A new tariff was proposed by a committee of financiers appointed therefore by the President, and a subsidy of \$5,000 per kilometre was granted for a railway forty kilometres in length, intended to connect the Vera Cruz railway with the celebrated mining district of Pachuca.

Certain reform laws, issued by President Juárez at Vera Cruz, in 1859 and 1860, effecting the nationalization of Church property, and the separation of Church and State in the republic, were converted into amendments of the Federal Constitution.

Messrs. José Maria Iglesias, newly elected Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, José M. Lozano, and Manuel Castañeda y Najera, associate justices, took their oaths of office, May 17th. The first session of Congress terminated on the 31st of May. The President delivered a speech on that occasion, in which he referred with great earnestness to the questions of public instruction, railways, and the elections, shortly to take place, of members for the seventh constitutional Congress.

The elections were held on July 18th, and were more peaceable, and attended by less disorder, than in former years. Charges of undue interference of the army and the administration were less numerous and less serious than usual, and the majority of the members

returned were supporters of the present Government.

The national Congress assembled in preliminary session on the 1st of September; but the formal opening of the session did not take place until the 16th of the same month. Here follow the more important subjects, and the speech delivered by President Lerdo on the latter date:

CITIZEN DEPUTIES: The installation of the seventh constitutional Congress is an event doubly auspicious for the Mexican people. Besides the benefits justly expected from the patriotism and the wisdom of Congress, it sees in the legal assemblage of its representatives a new and satisfactory proof that constitutional order is now firmly consolidated in the republic.

Receive, then, citizen deputies, my very sincere congratulation, because you enter upon your high functions under the most favorable circumstances, with the assurance of a fortunate present, and cheered by the confident hope of a still happier future.

When the present Executive was called to office by law, he made a formal and spontaneous manifesto, which he renewed with pleasure on being soon after favored by a popular election, to the effect that the constant rule of his conduct will ever be the faithful observance of the Constitution and of the laws of reform, which have opened a new era for our country, regenerating it with the principles of modern civilization. In conformity with his promise and his duty, the Executive has placed a check upon some advances hostile to the laws of reform, which will soon be so justly invested with constitutional sanction.

Legal order is maintained throughout the States, free from threatened disturbances, excepting a legal question, which has excited between the State authorities of Coahuila differences much to be regretted. Although this has given occasion to a call for Federal aid, the Executive has thus far judged proper to refrain from imparting such aid, as well because in his opinion the occasion foreseen by the fundamental code has not arisen, as because he considers his neutrality entirely in accordance with our federative system, and even regards the matter in dispute as a question of State constitutional law, which, it is to be desired, may receive a prompt and pacific solution through the action of the local powers.

Our relations with the friendly powers preserve the same spirit of reciprocal good-will and cordiality as heretofore. The Republic of Colombia has appointed a new consul-general in Mexico. By virtue of the resignation of the former representative of the United States, a new minister plenipotentiary has arrived, who, like his predecessor, has given renewed proofs of the sentiments of friendship fortunately existing between the two republics.

The Presidents of Bolivia, Guatemala and Uruguay, having communicated their elevation to the chief magistracy of their respective countries, the Executive has replied with the esteem and cordiality due to the governments and people of those republics.

The American Government, desiring to celebrate the centennial of the independence of the United States of America, has projected for the year 1876 a great exposition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, to which it has invited the people and the Government of Mexico. This invitation has been accepted with satisfaction and deserved esteem by the Executive, who will endeavor to have Mexico worthily represented in the brilliant competition at Philadelphia, relying, as he does, upon the support, which, he doubts not, will be given him by Congress, in all those measures which require legislative action.

The ratification of the convention of November 27, 1872, which renewed that of July 4, 1868, having

been duly exchanged, the commissioner and the agent of Mexico in the Mixed Claims Commission are now in Washington discharging their important duties.

The commission of investigation appointed for the frontier of the Rio Bravo has not been able to terminate its labors, in spite of its assiduous efforts. Consequently, its period of duration has been extended, in accordance with the congressional decree, and by virtue of the same, a commission of investigation has been appointed for the frontiers of Chihuahua and Sonora.

The elements which have grown up during the protracted anomalous condition of Tepic afford sufficient reasons for still maintaining there a military government; but as this ought not to be indefinitely prolonged, it may now be a proper time for the representatives of the nation to examine and decide the principal question concerning the separation which that district has solicited, or its reincorporation with the State of Jalisco. An end would thus be put to the agitation maintained for so many years in that district, and Congress having made the decision which its wisdom may dictate, the condition of Tepic would be definitely fixed, to the great benefit of the general peace of the republic.

The proper commission has just concluded the draft of a code of criminal procedure, which will be promptly examined, in order that, by virtue of the authorization of Congress, it may soon receive the character of law, to the profit of a very important branch of the administration of justice.

The Executive believes it his duty to recommend to the enlightened consideration of Congress the pending project concerning the basis of a reform of the system of public instruction, since, if this could be acted upon during the present period of sessions, this important improvement might be established in time for the coming scholastic year.

It is unnecessary to recommend the pending railroad projects; their utility is so great and so well recognized, as also the anxiety of Mexican society for the realization of these enterprises, destined to produce the most abundant fruits of prosperity. The projected railroads will quickly foment our agriculture in the interior, and there will be obtained, at a later day, the great advantage of placing the republic in immediate relations with the United States and with Europe, giving also to Mexico the means of communication with Asia.

Among the pending bills those relating to a diminution of the cost of freight upon the railroad from Mexico to Vera Cruz, and to the prompt completion of the Jalapa Railroad, deserve special attention. Both these improvements will impart new life to rich and fertile regions, and will develop upon a grand scale the exportation of our tropical productions.

The Executive having been authorized to amend the tariff, intrusted its study to a commission, whose intelligent members have worthily executed their task. The examination of several points on which advice was tendered by various custom-houses has delayed the publication of the new tariff, since the Executive desires to proceed with the greatest prudence to the advantage both of commerce and of the Treasury.

The collection of the revenue and the payment of the public expenditure have been effected with the greatest regularity. Notwithstanding the outlay occasioned by the campaign of Tepic, the civil and military lists have been punctually paid, as well as the ordinary expenses of the administration.

Of the loan contracted in August of last year seven-eighths of the principal have been paid, as well as the interest which has become due. That loan freed our society from a new contribution, which would otherwise have been indispensable on account of the scarcity of resources resulting from the civil war, not then fully ended. The good-will displayed on that occasion by the subscribers to the loan was worthy of esteem, and it was but just to attend with

the greatest promptitude to the payment of principal and interest, as was demanded by good faith and the credit of the public administration.

Being fully persuaded of the immense advantages produced by telegraphic communication, care has been taken not only to preserve the existing lines, but to continue those commenced, and to construct other new ones. That of Tabasco, soon to extend to Yucatan, is nearly finished, as will shortly be those from Acapulco to Chilpancingo, and from San Luis to Tampico. A sum of money has been sent abroad sufficient to purchase the wire and apparatus for six hundred leagues more of telegraph. With these the extent of the lines belonging to the Government will soon reach 7,500 kilometres, thus proving the lively desire of the Government to establish in all the States of the republic this means of communication, so fruitful in benefits for society.

Through the just interest of facilitating in every way our communication, especially with the distant States which have hitherto not enjoyed them, it was provided that the Post-Office Department furnish a proper subsidy for the establishment of a line of diligences between the cities of Durango and Chihuahua. The contracting company has offered that before the end of the present month that line will be inaugurated, by which there will be established, for the first time, a regular service of coaches between those two cities.

The Executive being convinced that the lack of vigilance along our extensive coasts on both seas occasions great losses to the Treasury and to honest commerce, has determined to purchase four coast-guard vessels, two for the Gulf of Mexico and two for the Pacific. Smuggling will thus be prevented in great part, and also the danger of new commotions in some of our ports. The Executive has already provided a part of the sum necessary for the purchase of the said four vessels, but the amount fixed in the act of appropriation being insufficient, a proposal for that purpose will be immediately submitted to Congress, prompt action upon which is commended to your attention.

Provision has been made for the payment of the sums due to the lessees of the mints of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and San Luis, according to the terms of their respective contracts. Had these payments not been effected before the end of the year, triple interest would then have become due. It is, besides, advantageous that these mints should remain under the immediate charge of the Government.

A million dollars has been appropriated for the above object, and for the payment of the loan, the purchase of telegraph-material, and an advance on the purchase of coast-guard vessels; and that without any failure to defray the ordinary expenses of the administration.

These facts will prove to you, citizen deputies, the zeal of the Executive in striving after all possible improvements. Although there are grave difficulties to surmount, the administration endeavors to proceed with regularity; and if, as we should hope from the patriotism and good sense of the Mexicans, peace continues to shed its inestimable blessings upon our society, we may indulge in the well-founded hope that the republic, after so many sacrifices, will obtain the most complete prosperity.

In October the Jesuits were ordered to leave the country by the earliest opportunity, the choice being given them of American, English, or French packets.

Among the important acts of the second session of Congress are the following:

The separation of Church and State; Congress cannot make laws establishing or prohibiting any religion.

Matrimony is to be henceforth a civil contract.

Religious institutions cannot possess property.

A simple promise to speak the truth, and to comply with obligations contracted, under penalties in case of violation, is substituted for the religious oath.

No one is compelled to render services of any kind without just and equitable compensation.

Contracts infringing upon personal liberty, whether in matters of work, education, or religious vows, are illegal; consequently monastic orders are not allowed by law, nor is their establishment permitted, under any pretext, or by any denomination whatever.

LERDO DE TEJADA, SR. DON SEBASTIAN, President of the Republic of Mexico, was born at Jalapa, State of Vera Cruz, on the 25th of April, 1825. He studied Latin, philosophy and theology, in Puebla, and afterward entered the College of Ildefonso, in Mexico City, where he received his diploma of lawyer in 1851. The following year he was appointed rector of that institution, at the early age of twenty-seven. In December, 1855, he became magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice, shortly after the suppression of the special tribunals by virtue of the Juarez law, and held that post until the middle of 1857. During that interval he aided his brother Miguel, then Minister of Finance, in the decision of important questions requiring superior diplomatic skill, and affording him an opportunity to display the brilliant parts which have never failed to secure for him the admiration and applause of friends and enemies throughout his political career.

Called by President Comonfort to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, he entered upon his duties on June 4, 1857; but resigned the office on the 15th of September following, in time to escape sharing in the downfall of the administration, an issue which, if Comonfort had given ear to the timely premonitions of Sr. Lerdo, might easily have been prevented.

The reactionary party, who, as the enemies of the Constitution of 1857 (which they still refuse to accept), had been mainly instrumental in the overthrow of Comonfort, now elected to the presidency General Zuloaga, who had sedulously defended, and ultimately proclaimed, the "Plan of Tacubaya." But Sr. Lerdo, to whom the reactionary principles have ever been repugnant, retired from public life, to devote his attention anew to Ildefonso, and the exercise of his profession as a lawyer. After the reestablishment of the constitutional government, he was elected member of the Congress which commenced in May, 1861, and lasted until September 25, 1862, during which period he was three times President of the Chamber; and he likewise formed a part of the Congress of October of the latter year, and of May, 1863. Having removed to San Luis Potosi with the national Government, which was compelled to abandon the capital

by the advancing French army, he was appointed Minister of Justice September 15, 1863, and nine days afterward Minister of Foreign Relations, which post he held uninterruptedly until January 17, 1871, and in which he served the republican cause with the utmost zeal and patriotism, contributing to the preservation of Mexican nationality, and the final defeat of the imperialists. When the United States Government interceded in behalf of the Emperor Maximilian, he declared loudly and steadfastly against the interference of a foreign power with the internal administration of the country, and went so far as to say that the pardon of the ill-fated Archduke might prove lastingly prejudicial to the republic.

Sr. Lerdo was one of the chief advisers of Juarez in the reorganization of the Government after the return of the latter to the capital and the author of several wise reforms.

In 1867 he was, by a large majority of votes, elected President of the Supreme Court of Justice, a post equivalent to that of Vice-President of the Republic; and, accordingly, on the decease of Juarez, in July, 1872, he succeeded the latter in the Executive chair, in which he was confirmed by the national voice in November of the same year.

Of easy and unassuming manners, and profound diplomatic ability; often eloquent, and always brilliant and persuasive in the tribune; a faithful and constant defender of the Constitution, without a single instance of vacillation through his whole political career as minister, deputy, chief of the cabinet, or President of the Republic; and, above all, the sincere friend of popular education, as the surest foundation of enduring national prosperity—such is the present ruler of the Mexican people.

MICHIGAN. Among the most important acts of legislation was one for the appointment of a commission to propose a revision of the constitution. The commission was to consist of eighteen members, appointed by the Governor. Two were appointed from each congressional district, and they convened at Lansing, August 27th, and chose Sullivan M. Cutcheon president, and Henry S. Clubb secretary. On the 1st of December they reported to the Governor the amended constitution proposed by them. The changes proposed are not very radical. The most important are the following: 1. Prohibiting the Legislature from passing local or special laws in any of the following cases: divorcing parties; changing names of persons or places; regulating the practice of courts, or the jurisdiction and duties of justices and constables; providing for change of name; providing for election of supervisors; summoning and impaneling grand and petit jurors; regulating interest; authorizing sales, leases, or mortgages on behalf of persons under disability, or religious corporations or societies; chartering or licensing ferries or toll-bridges; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; changing the fees of officers; changing the laws of de-

seent; granting special privileges to individuals or corporations; declaring any named person of age; extending time for collection of taxes, or relieving assessors or collectors from performance of duty; punishing crimes or misdemeanors; adopting by any person of another as his child or heir; vacating or altering roads, streets, etc., alley or public ground, or building or repairing bridges, or draining swamps; exempting property from taxation. All these subjects to be provided for by general law. 2. Forbidding expenditures for schools under private or denominational control. 3. Increasing the judges of the Supreme Court to five, and giving them power to establish a code of civil procedure. 4. Leaving the amount of salaries of executive and judicial officers to be fixed by the Legislature. 5. Forbidding municipal corporations to give aid by money or credit to railroads, or any person, private corporation, or association (which, however, the courts hold cannot be done under the present constitution). 6. Requiring cities and villages to be incorporated only under general laws. 7. Forbidding the State to aid, by gift, or pledge of its credit, any person or corporation, or to subscribe, or to be interested in, the stock of any corporation, or to assume the indebtedness of any municipality. 8. Providing for an annual tax of two hundred dollars on every person engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks, and forbidding the sale to juniors, persons under guardianship, insane and idiotic persons, paupers, and common drunkards. The proposed instrument is to be submitted for approval to a special session of the Legislature, and if approved, must then be referred to the people for adoption. The Legislature also passed an act for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners, to establish a State fish-breeding establishment for the artificial propagation and cultivation of white-fish, and such other fish as they may select, and to supervise generally the fishing interest. Governor Bagley, with George Clark and George H. Jerome, constitute the board. The Legislature also provided for a commissioner of railroads, to whom every railroad corporation doing business in the State is required to make a full and detailed report of all its stock, stockholders, assets, liabilities, value of road, rolling-stock, buildings and fixtures, miles run, tons of freight moved, earnings for carriage of freight and passengers, expenses, cost of repairs and improvements, buildings, fixtures, etc., tariff of freights and passenger-fares, arrangements with express and transportation companies, running arrangements, etc. The commissioner is to examine the condition and management of roads, may inspect books and papers, require unsafe bridges and structures to be made safe, and stop the running of trains over the same if it is not done. Railroad companies are required to transport over their roads the cars and merchandise of other companies, and the commissioner may fix the com-

pensation where it cannot be agreed upon; and various other powers of railroad police are conferred upon him, and penalties provided for failure to observe his directions. Stephen S. Cobb was appointed commissioner under this act. Another important act of legislation was an amendment to the act of 1871, making the venders of intoxicating drinks responsible to the families of persons to whom liquors are sold by them. The amendment provides that "any owner or occupant of any house, dwelling, shed, or tenement, in which spirituous or intoxicating liquors are sold or bought, given away, or obtained for money, or otherwise, by means of any wheel, drawer, or any other device, for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act, shall be deemed the unlawful seller of said liquors, and shall be held responsible, and subject to all the liabilities, penalties, and provisions of this act; provided, in case the owner is not the occupant of any such building, he shall be entitled to twenty days' notice in writing of the existence of such wheel, drawer, or other device, for dealing out liquors, after which notice he shall be liable to all the fines and penalties of a liquor-dealer, under the act of which this is amendatory." Females were also made subject to imprisonment, if found guilty of violation of the prohibitory liquor-law. A State Board of Health was also provided for, consisting of Homer O. Hitchcock, Zenas E. Bliss, Robert C. Kedzie, Charles H. Brigham, Henry F. Lyshe, and John S. Goodman, with Henry B. Baber, as secretary. The secretary is made Superintendent of Vital Statistics, and is to collect statistics, and make and publish an annual report of births, marriages, and deaths. The corner-stone of the new State Capital was laid with imposing ceremonies, October 2, 1872, when an address was delivered by Hon. William A. Howard. Work progressed rapidly upon the building to the close of the year, and it is to be completed December, 1, 1877.

The salt manufactured during the year was 823,848 barrels, equivalent to 4,116,730 bushels, an increase of more than 500,000 bushels over the preceding year. The production of the copper-mines on Lake Superior for the year, was 18,514 tons; an increase of 3,848 tons over the preceding year, and being more than was ever before produced in a year. The indications of prosperous business continued to the close of the season. The iron shipped from the Lake Superior region was as follows: From Marquette, ore, 526,264 tons; pig, 25,997; from Escanaba, ore, 479,712; pig, 9,248; from L'Anse, ore, 60,899; total ore, 1,066,775 tons; pig, 35,245 tons. The first report of the Commissioner of Railroads only covers the year ending December 31, 1872, but as the office was established during 1873, and the facts reported do not appear in an official form elsewhere, they are given here. There were then thirty railroad corporations operating 2,976 miles of main line and branches within

the State. The cost of the road and equipment, allowing, where the road is only partly within the State, a proportion equal to the length, was \$115,391,015.38; operating expenses for the year, \$20,361,733.36; which were increased by other items of expense to \$21,959,621.08, or 68 per cent. of the gross earnings, which were \$31,998,253.61. Of the earnings 28 per cent. were from passengers, and 67 per cent. from freight. The total net earnings of those roads which may be said to have been in successful operation, amounted to about 6.3 per cent. of the total of their paid-up stock and debts. In operating the roads there were 146 persons injured, 64 fatally. Of these, 29 were passengers, only two of whom were fatally injured. The official information shows 333 additional miles of road to have been laid during the year 1873, making a total of 8,309, or one mile for about every 421 inhabitants, and every 17.6 square miles of territory. The use of air-brakes is now practically universal on all regular passenger-trains. The St. Mary's Falls Ship-Canal opened for the season May 5th, and closed November 18th. Passages made by sail-vessels, 1,549; by steam-vessels, 968; tonnage, 1,204,445. The most important shipments downward were copper, mass, 2,816 tons; ingot, 9,104 tons; stamp-work, 4,007 tons; manufactured, 20 tons; iron, ore, 504,121 tons; pig, 39,84 tons; silver-ore, 580 tons; fish, half-barrels, 9,228; wheat, bushels, 2,119,997; flour, barrels, 145,897. The business was considerably in excess of any former year. The manufacture of lumber was exceedingly active, and the business prosperous till near the close of the year. The whole production of pine-lumber is estimated at 2,600,000,000 feet. Prices were depressed in the last quarter, and the preparations for the manufacture in 1874 are much behind those of any year for some time. The stock on hand, however, is large, and a season of general prosperity is anticipated. Careful estimates lead to the conclusion that if the present destruction of pine continues unchecked for fifteen years, the stock of valuable timber will be substantially exhausted. The panic of September affected this State but little. The banks and bankers were generally in a sound condition, and no failures occurred, except two or three among the brokers, and in every instance the insolvency was of long standing. The losses by failures in Eastern cities were small. The mercantile community was generally found in sound condition, and the agricultural interest was prosperous, so that at the close of the year, unless in exceptional localities, money was easy, and, though trade was dull, there was no unusual distress or anxiety in business circles.

The reports of schools to the Superintendent of Public Instruction were from 70 counties, 941 townships and cities, and 5,521 districts. Number of children between the ages of five and twenty, 421,822; between eight

and fourteen, 181,604; number that attended school during the year, 807,014; of which 5,854 were under five or over twenty; average number of months school was taught, 7.07; volumes added to district libraries, 10,434; cost, \$13,380.98; number in libraries, 115,331; school-houses, stone, 80; birch, 641; frame, 4,246; log, 605; seating capacity, 399,067; value of school-houses and lots, \$8,105,391; number of graded schools, 812; teachers employed, males, 3,010; females, 8,940; average monthly wages, males, \$51.94; females, \$27.13; total wages, males, \$685,720.64; females, \$1,079,348.95; volumes in town libraries, 49,291; added during year, 4,731; cost, \$5,454.54; new districts organized, 244; number of private schools, 133; pupils attending same, 6,761; district resources for the year, \$3,743,352.70; made up as follows: On hand at beginning of year, \$530,580.27; two-mill tax, \$465,912.84; from primary-school fund, \$194,479.58; from tuition of non-resident pupils, \$31,199.81; from district taxes, \$2,095,220.17; from other sources, \$412,253.87; paid for buildings and repairs, \$597,006.68; for other purposes besides teachers' wages, \$788,902.96; on hand at close of school year (September 1st), \$594,467.18; indebtedness of districts at close of school year, \$1,707,700.16. The county superintendents made 6,377 visits to schools during the year, the town inspectors, 13,571; and the latter were paid for services, \$5,179.23. The reports of the superintendents of the poor for the year show the following facts: Paupers received into poor-houses, 3,798; average number supported, 1,482; number temporarily assisted outside, 13,785; cost of supporting paupers in poor-houses, exclusive of interest on cost of buildings, etc., and value of pauper labor, \$147,722.53; amount expended for temporary relief, \$158,089.25; whole amount expended from poor fund, \$403,096.18; number received into poor-houses who were insane, 412; idiotic, 196; blind, 47; mutes, 12; estimated value of county farms, buildings, stock, tools, etc., \$698,554.57.

The State-prison report shows the number of convicts at the beginning of the year, 589; received, 287; discharged by expiration of sentence, 186; by reversal, 4; by commutation, 4; on pardon, 17; died, 5; escaped, 5; remaining, 655; receipts from convict-labor, \$84,746.19; from other sources, \$8,244.12; total, \$92,990.31; expenditures, \$89,722.07; net income, \$2,572.13; average sentences of convicts, received, 3 years 7 months; besides 3 for life, and 1 indeterminate. The crimes punished against persons were 72; of which 1 was under second degree, 3 manslaughter, 13 rape, 2 seduction, 6 adultery, 13 felonious assaults; crimes against property, 215. Age of convicts, from sixteen to twenty-one, 65; twenty-one to thirty, 181; thirty to forty, 56; forty to fifty, 25; fifty to sixty, 4; sixty to seventy, 5; over seventy, 1; illiterate, 29;

can read only, 32; married, 93; unmarried, 194; second conviction, 11; third, 1; fourth, 3. The females in the prison have been transferred to the Detroit House of Correction. The general health of the prisoners has been good; the inspectors report their condition and discipline as satisfactory, and that there has been an absence of severe punishments. The convicts are allowed to be worked ten hours a day only. A prison library is being collected, and is made good use of, and books and magazines have been generally substituted for the allowance of tobacco, with the consent of convicts. The agent reports on this subject, "The idea that it" (tobacco) "is essential to the health of any man, and more especially for those who may have indulged in it for years, is one that I have but little respect for. After closely watching its effects for over two years, my convictions are only strengthened that it has no business in a prison, and, next to whiskey, I would prohibit it entirely. It has nothing to do with any man's health, only to destroy it, as most certainly the health of many of our men has improved, and not one, to my knowledge, has ever been injured by losing it."

The report of the management of the Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo shows:

ASYLUM.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients on January 1, 1873.....	164	140	313
Admitted during the year.....	89	75	164
Whole number treated.....	253	214	477
Discharged, recovered.....	19	7	26
" improved.....	16	8	24
" unimproved.....	15	5	20
Died.....	7	8	15
Total.....	57	28	85
Remaining, December 31.....	196	196	392

The number at the beginning of the year was all the institution could accommodate, but its capacity was increased by the partial opening of a new building erected as a "department for males," which was rendered necessary by the policy of the State, that all the insane shall be treated in public institutions. The building is expected to be completed and fully occupied within 1874, and thereafter the two sexes will be treated in two separate and distinct buildings. There will then be accommodations for 315 female and 288 male patients; the relative accommodations being proportioned to the demands made upon the asylum in previous years. Provision has also been made for the construction of a second Asylum for the Insane at some point in Eastern Michigan, which, when completed, will accommodate about 800 patients more. The Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, had in attendance, at the close of the year, deaf and dumb pupils, 154, of whom 72 were girls and 82 boys; blind pupils, 41, of whom 18 were girls and 23 boys. There is nothing new or peculiar in its workings.

The following is a summary exhibit of the financial transactions of the State Treasury during the fiscal twelve months closing on September 30, 1873:

Gross receipts to the State Treasury.....	\$3,192,431 52
Balance in Treasury October 1, 1872.....	971,224 03
Total for period.....	\$3,169,655 55
Gross expenditures during the same time..	2,314,942 11
Balance September 30, 1873.....	\$854,713 44
Showing a decrease in balance, and also an excess of expenditures over receipts during the period, of.....	\$123,510 54
As stated above, the gross Treasury receipts were.....	\$2,192,431 52
This covers the price of State swamp-land, expended in the construction of swamp-land State roads, being (not cash).....	223,170 01
Leaving for net cash receipts during the period.....	\$1,969,261 51
Of cash, there was received in trust.....	\$429,108 80
And from refunding and reimbursements.....	19,693 68
	448,802 48
Leaving for net cash receipts from legitimate sources of revenue.....	\$1,516,459 03
To this amount should be added amount received at General Fund, being a reimbursement of prior expenditures therefrom.....	11,542 15
Giving for entire receipts available for general purposes.....	\$1,528,001 18

The net cash revenue receipts were:

From direct taxes, \$928,452 23	
Specific taxes.....	358,226 80
Trust funds.....	185,184 99
	\$1,461,864 02
Miscellaneous.....	54,595 01
Total ordinary revenue receipts.....	\$1,516,459 03
To which add reimbursements as above.....	11,542 15
Giving for receipts for the fiscal period available for general purposes.....	\$1,528,001 18

The receipts were, through funds, as follows:

General fund from ordinary sources \$362,163 74	
do. reimbursed 11,542 15	
	\$373,705 89
Specific Tax Fund.....	358,226 80
Internal Improvement Fund..	300 00
University Fund.....	3,505 31
Normal School Fund.....	1,822 52
Primary School Fund.....	127,310 03
Agricultural College Fund....	29,583 47
Primary School five per cent. Fund.....	22,862 67
Escheats.....	100 00
Military Fund (sale of ordnance).....	568 50
	\$1,528,001 18
The cash receipts in trust were, through funds, as follows:	
General Fund.....	\$362,680 22
Specific Tax Fund.....	9,327 94
Internal Improvement Fund..	28,723 20
St. Mary's Canal Fund.....	29,271 85
Swamp-Land Fund.....	33,300 97
Swamp-Land Interest Fund....	3,786 68
University Interest Fund....	8,587 94
Normal School Interest Fund..	1,671 03
Primary School Interest Fund	51,307 39
Agricultural College Interest Fund.....	5,050 43
Asylum Fund.....	2,415 94
State Building Fund.....	740 15
Sundry Deposit Accounts....	2,236 06
	\$429,108 80

The gross expenditures, as stated above, were..... \$2,514,943 11
Which include amount of swamp-land warrants (not cash)..... 233,170 01

Leaving for cash expenditures..... \$2,081,772 10

There was expended from money received in trust... \$381,121 88

There was expended from money received as refunded, etc. 13,693 68
\$394,815 56

Leaving for amount expended from general revenue..... \$1,686,956 54

Of prior expenditures therefrom..... 11,542 15

Giving for aggregate expenditures for general purposes..... \$1,698,498 69

These expenditures were, through the several funds, as follows:

Gen'l Fund—General revenue.... \$632,401 85
Gen'l Fund—Reimbursements... 11,542 15

\$644,944 00
Internal Improvement Fund.. 62 79
University Interest Fund..... 29,797 61
University Aid Fund..... 150 00
Normal School Interest Fund.. 18,339 72
Primary School Interest Fund.. 145,923 01
Agricultural College Interest Fund..... 7,219 75
Asylum Fund..... 165,074 16
State Building Fund..... 127,839 96
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund..... 502,000 00
War Fund..... 32,350 00
Military Fund..... 6,314 53
Soldiers' Aid Fund..... 1,500 00
Dewey & Hazleton assets (on an old default)..... 2,133 16

\$1,698,498 69

The purposes for which the foregoing expenditures were made are as follows:

For salaries of State officers, deputies, and principal clerks..... \$34,032 53
Salaries of extra clerks..... 24,016 91
Awards of Board of State Auditors..... 154,314 54

Salaries and expenses of Judiciary..... \$312,365 03

55,034 38

Sundry expenses:

Trustees of Asylum..... \$447 13
Inspector of State-prison..... 1,133 30
Bureau of Insurance..... 1,335 96
Wolf bounties..... 288 00
Coroners' fees..... 1,644 10
Advertising and appraising
Salt-spring lands..... 19 30
Costs of suits..... 431 94
Dewey & Hazleton assets... 2,133 16

\$7,437 84

Military expenses..... \$6,314 53
Relief of soldiers..... 1,500 00
Bounties to soldiers..... 150 00

7,964 53

Interest upon bonded debt... \$117,748 42
Interest upon trust funds... 201,230 09
Interest upon internal improvement warrant..... 42 79

Principal of bonded debt (other than canal bonds)..... 502,000 00

Internal improvement warrant..... 20 00

General Fund appropriations.. \$296,701 49

Asylum Fund appropriations.. 165,074 16

State Building Fund appropriations..... 137,839 96

University Aid Fund appropriation..... 15,000 00

\$594,615 61

Aggregate expenditure as above..... \$1,698,498 69

The cash expenditures of money held in

trust were, through the several funds, as follows:

General Fund..... \$262,017 16
Internal Improvement Fund.. 23,723 20
St. Mary's Canal Fund..... 14,207 80
Portage Lake Ship-canal Fund 88 25
Swamp-Land Fund..... 5,466 31
Swamp-Land Interest Fund... 149 65
University Interest Fund.... 8,587 94
Normal School Interest Fund.. 1,671 03
Primary School Inter't Fund.. 51,307 39
Agricultural College Interest Fund..... 5,050 43
Asylum Fund..... 2,415 94
State Building Fund..... 740 15
Sundry Deposit Accounts.... 696 63

\$381,121 88

The principal of the bonded State debt, on September 30, 1873, stood at..... \$2,243,293 73

There has been paid since that date:

Through the Two-Million Loan Sinking Fund..... \$502,000 00
Through the St. Mary's Canal Fund..... 8,000 00
510,000 00

Leaving for amount of said debt outstanding, September 30, 1873..... \$1,733,293 73

The credit balance of the Two-Million Loan Sinking Fund, September 30, 1872, was... \$902,568 23
The credit during the fiscal year..... 209,453 42

Available during year... \$1,012,021 65
Deduct amount of bonds paid therefrom..... 502,000 00

Balance of Two-Million Loan Sinking Fund, September 30, 1873..... \$510,021 65
Add from credit balance of Canal Fund, September 30, 1873, amount of canal bonds outstanding..... 73,000 00
\$583,021 65

Leaving for debt in excess of amount in sinking funds..... \$1,150,271 13

The State tax for the year, as apportioned, was of amounts and for purposes as follows:

Agricultural College..... \$37,398 00
Asylum for Insane (Kalamazoo)... 69,000 00
Asylum for Insane (new)..... 100,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind..... 46,000 00
Military..... 33,382 50
New State Capitol..... 200,000 00
State-prison building... 50,000 00
State Public School..... 43,000 00
State Reform School..... 33,950 00
University Building and deficit..... 38,000 00
University aid..... 31,500 00
General purposes..... 300,000 00

Total amount apportioned \$982,230 50

MILL, JOHN STUART, an English philosopher, political economist, and statesman, born in London, May 20, 1806; died at Avignon, France, May 8, 1873. He was the son of James Mill, an Examiner of Indian Correspondence in the East India House, the author of "The History of British India," and "The Phenomena of the Human Mind." The senior Mill was a friend and admirer of Jeremy Bentham, and though originally designed for the ministry in the Scottish Church, and indeed educated for it, and licensed to preach, had not only abandoned the faith of his childhood, and become a disbeliever in all religion, doubtless in perfectly sincere conviction of its error,

but was an active propagandist of this system of unbelief. He had supported himself by authorship and literary labor until 1819, when he received an appointment in the East India House. This stern, opinionated, yet learned philosopher, was unwilling that his eldest son should be educated in the ordinary way, and was, perhaps, also unable, had he been so disposed, to give him the advantages of a university education. He therefore determined to teach him himself, and, though a man of impatient and exacting temper, he carried out his purpose from the child's birth till his fourteenth year, with a fidelity and persistency which were characteristic of the man. In some respects, the education thus attained was a good one; in others it was very objectionable, and its results in a youth of less gentle and patient temper could hardly have failed to be ruinous. The boy commenced the study of Greek at three years of age, and though there were at that time no Greek lexicons except those with Latin definitions, and he knew nothing of Latin till several years later, he had, at the age of eight years, read not only all the Greek authors of the university course, but many others, and had analyzed and reported what he read daily to his father. At eight years of age he began the study of Latin, and, as he had already been studying and analyzing Greek, Roman, English, and universal history, he was soon after put into mathematics, logic, rhetoric, political economy, and metaphysics. In these latter studies he was drilled very thoroughly, and the Benthamite philosophy was assiduously inculcated, while, in political economy, the works of Adam Smith and Ricardo were critically analyzed. With all this instruction, his father took the utmost pains to prevent him from having any religious ideas whatsoever. He taught him that it was impossible to ascertain any thing in regard to the origin of the earth and of human beings, and that the question, "Who made me?" could not be answered, as any attempt at answering it by the assertion of a Creator, only pushed the inquiry one step further back, to the question, "Who made God?" At the age of fourteen, then, John Stuart Mill was a boy of uncommon attainments in the classics, in logic, rhetoric, political economy, metaphysics, and history, well-versed in mathematics and physical science, with no ideas of a God, or of any religious belief; shy, and wholly unaccustomed to association with children of his own age, and ignorant of many practical matters, and of much information on common subjects, ordinarily possessed by boys of that age. In 1820 he went to France, where he resided for upward of a year, making himself master of the French language, and occasionally attending public lectures on science. He lived for some time in Paris, in the house of the French economist, Jean Baptiste Say, where he made the acquaintance of many men distinguished then or afterward in politics. He

spent part of his time in the south of France, in the house of Sir Samuel Bentham, brother to Jeremy Bentham. During this stay in France he laid the foundation of his great familiarity with and interest in the politics as well as in the literature of the French nation. In 1823 he entered the India House, and became a clerk in the Examiner's office, where his father was Assistant Examiner. For thirty-three years he continued to be occupied in the department of the office named the Political, or the transactions of the company with the native states; although he occasionally acted in other departments, as Public Works and Education. In 1831 he was appointed Assistant Examiner, and he held that office till 1856, when on the retirement of the Examiner, he was placed at the head of the department. He was understood to have energetically assisted the directors in opposing the measure for the transfer of the India Government to the crown, which was carried in 1858. He was offered by Lord Stanley a seat at the new Indian Council, but declined on the score of failing health, and retired from office in October of the same year on a compensating allowance.

While this was the course of his official and in some sense public life, Mr. Mill maintained through all the fifty years which elapsed from his first appointment to a place in the East India House to his death, a distinct philosophical and social life, but very slightly if at all influenced by his official position. His labors in the East India Office were not, in general, very burdensome, and left him time for other intellectual pursuits, which he diligently improved. At first, entering as he did into official position at the age of seventeen, he was an ardent Benthamite, and, with a little coterie of from six to ten persons, was accustomed to meet once or twice a week at Bentham's house to discuss his philosophical theories. Two or three years later he became a member of a debating club composed of many of the most brilliant young men of that period, including such men as Macaulay, Grote, Roebuck, Thirlwall (afterward a bishop), Pried, the two brothers Bulwer, Lord Poulett Thomson, Sam. Wilberforce (afterward bishop), Albany Fonblanque, John Sterling, F. D. Maurice, etc., and in this society questions of politics, political economy, psychology, and moral science, were ardently and earnestly debated. Under their influence in part, and in part also from his own reasonings and reflections, he began to drift away from the philosophical theories of his father and Mr. Bentham, and to incline somewhat to the Positivist system enunciated about that time by Auguste Comte. But though accepting some of Comte's positions, Mr. Mill never became fully a Comtist. Against some of his views he protested earnestly, and to others he gave only a partial assent. As he himself confesses, he had no complete system of philosophy to offer; he was only dissatisfied in some particulars with all; the negations to

which he had bound himself in religion exerted their influence over his philosophy also, and after reading his criticisms on Comte, on Hamilton, Reid, and other eminent philosophers, the reader who accepts his conclusions only finds that he has been instructed what *not* to believe.

In other departments of science, Mr. Mill's contributions possess the highest value. His treatise on logic is an acknowledged and standard authority; his essay on "Liberty," one of his finest productions, has a world-wide reputation; his "Treatise on Political Economy," though in some points marred by a prejudice against the aristocratic classes, is yet the most remarkable contribution to that science ever published; and his "Considerations on Representative Government" are very clear, able, and just. We might specify other of his works which belongs to the highest class of political writing, but these are sufficient to show the ability and intellectual grasp of the man.

Mr. Mill states in his autobiography that one of the influences which had most to do with his mental progress at this and the subsequent portions of his career was his acquaintance with the lady who twenty years later became his wife. Mrs. Taylor, the lady referred to, was, in 1830, when he first met her, but twenty-three years of age. She was married to a gentleman of fortune, a brave, honorable, and pure-minded man of good education, but not in all respects of kindred tastes with herself. She was a woman of great beauty and wit, of quick intuitions, and a mind of such rare receptivity that she could make the thoughts and ideas of others her own, and dressing them in her own felicitous phrases, so disguise them that their originators did not recognize them. Between this lady and Mr. Mill there grew up such an intimacy, that their minds seemed to be but one. He was her constant visitor, and they prosecuted their literary labors together for years. Mr. Taylor having died in July, 1849, she married Mr. Mill in 1851, and died very suddenly in the spring of 1859. There is not in the literature of ancient or modern times a eulogy so eloquent yet so extravagant as Mr. Mill has written in his autobiography, of this gifted lady. Upon her he bestowed all the attributes of a goddess, and lacking the cognition and reverence which most men manifest for the Supreme Creator, he renders to her the homage and worship which would naturally ascend to the Divine Being. That she possessed rare gifts, a lofty courage, and quick perception, was undoubtedly true, but it was obviously impossible that they could have worked together so harmoniously and with such perfect sympathy, had she not possessed the faculty of mirroring his thoughts in such a brilliant fashion that he did not recognize them.

Mr. Mill became an author at a very early age, and besides a considerable amount of periodical writing produced an extensive and important series of works. His first publications

consisted of articles in the *Westminster Review*, and in 1827 he edited Bentham's work entitled "Rationale of Judicial Evidence." He took an active part in the discussions that followed the Revolution of 1830 in France, and the Reform Bill movement in England, and from 1835 to 1840 was editor and, along with Sir W. Molesworth, proprietor of the *London and Westminster Review*, where many articles of his own appeared. In 1843, he published his "System of Logic;" in 1844, "Essays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy;" in 1848, "The Principles of Political Economy;" in 1859, an essay on "Liberty," and "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform;" in 1860, a selection from his contributions to reviews under the title of "Discussions and Dissertations;" in 1861, "Considerations on Representative Government;" in 1862, a small work on "Utilitarianism;" in 1865, "Auguste Comte and Positivism," and "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy." "Inaugural Address, delivered to the University of St. Andrew," in 1867; "England and Ireland," in 1868; and an essay, entitled "The Subjection of Woman," in 1869. His "Autobiography" was published after his death. In 1865 the Liberal electors of Westminster, one of the great metropolitan boroughs, proposed Mr. Mill as candidate for Parliament. He was opposed by the Hon. Robert Grosvenor, who made liberal professions, and exercised great influence as a property-owner. Leaving the conduct of the election to his friends, Mr. Mill did little more than attend a few meetings, where, after giving a brief address, he would invite any one who wished to learn his opinions on current topics to submit his questions. This invitation was readily accepted, and he was plied with inquiries which he answered with a manly candor. On election-day the polls were attended by volunteers, principally young men, and at evening, when the votes were counted, to the surprise of every one it was found that the wealthy, aristocratic candidate was beaten, and Stuart Mill was elected a member of the House of Commons. During the three years of his parliamentary career Mr. Mill attained great distinction and popularity. He supported the Liberal measures, except the ballot, and was one of the most active advocates of woman suffrage. Mr. Mill, who had previous to entering the House lived in seclusion, all at once became the most popular man in England among the working-classes, and inspired the warmest attachment among his followers. Some of the causes of this popularity of a man least constituted to be a democratic leader are thus told by Justin McCarthy in his "Modern Leaders:" "There is something fascinating about the singular blending of the emotional, and even the romantic, with the keen, vigorous, logical intellect which is to be observed in Mill. Even political economy, in Mill's mind, is strangely guided and governed by mere feeling. Some-

body said he was a combination of Ricardo and Tom Hughes—somebody else said, rather more happily, 'I think that he is Adam Smith and Fénelon revived and rolled into one.' * * *

The admirers of Mr. Mill are, therefore, not unusually somewhat given to exalting admiration into idolatry. The classes who most admire him are the scholarly and adventurous young Radicals who have a dash of Positivism in them; the extreme Radicals who are prepared to go any and all lengths for the mere sake of change; and the working-men." At the general election of 1868, Mr. Mill, yielding to the request of his friends, was again a candidate for the House of Commons; but he had lost many supporters by his efforts to reform the municipal government of London, and, as there was also a second Liberal in the field, he was defeated, and Mr. Smith, the great news-vender and Tory candidate, was elected. Mr. Mill's popularity, however, did not wane. About a month before his death, he delivered an important speech on land reform, and seemed marked out to be the leader in the political strife to which that question will inevitably give rise. After the death of his wife who was buried at Avignon, France, Mr. Mill always resided there the greater part of the year. He himself says in his autobiography: "I bought a cottage as close as possible to the place where she is buried, and there her daughter (my fellow-sufferer and now my chief comfort), and I live constantly during a great portion of the year. My objects in life are solely those which were hers; my pursuits and occupations those in which she shared, or sympathized, and which are indissolubly associated with her. Her memory is to me a religion, and her approbation the standard by which, summing up as it does, all worthiness, I endeavor to regulate my life." In his private life he was a man of gentle and amiable disposition, modest and somewhat shy in manner, of strong affections and earnest sympathies, and of the most blameless and pure life. He had a strong sense of justice, and was unwilling ever to do any thing which might even seem to injure or grieve another. He was generous and liberal to a fault. A singular instance of his liberality is given by Mr. Herbert Spencer, who relates that when at one time the demand for his works was so small that he had resolved to discontinue their publication, Mr. Mill came forward with a proposition to bear the expense of their publication himself, that they might be continued, while at the same time he was aware that Mr. Spencer was combating his own views. His health had not been good for some years, but he died from acute disease after a sickness of not more than a week.

MINNESOTA. The Legislature of this State met at St. Paul on the 7th of January, 1873.

As large portions of the State are settled by immigrants from Europe, belonging to different nationalities, and forming, as it were, distinct

communities, a resolution was offered in the Senate on the 24th of January, providing for the printing of the Governor's message—with 1,000 copies in English, 1,000 in Norwegian, 1,000 in German, and 1,000 in Swedish; to which amendments were successively made, adding 1,000 copies in Welsh and 1,000 in French, when the resolution passed.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 7th of March, having continued sitting sixty days, the time allowed for the annual sessions by the statute.

Very numerous laws were enacted during this session, relating to matters of general as well as local or personal interest, besides bills on many subjects, after long and repeated debates, were, on the final vote, rejected, or indefinitely postponed, not a few of those being apparently of great public importance, as the resolution to submit to the people the question of a convention to revise the constitution of the State; the bill to provide for universal compulsory education, and to prevent truancy; the bill to fix the rate of interest; the temperance bill; the resolution to appoint a joint committee to inquire into what legislation was needed to prevent or restrain monopoly and extortion in railway transportation; the bills respectively providing for the establishment of reasonable maximum rates for the transportation of passengers, and regulating the rates of freight on the different railroads in the State.

Among the acts passed a very large proportion relate to internal improvements in various ways, but chiefly to roads and bridges, and other means of facilitating communication between distant places by land or water. The following are the titles of some among the acts passed: Proposing an amendment to section 2, article 4, of the constitution, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature (instead of annual, as they now are); amending the law which exempts \$50 of the laborer's wages, by repealing the proviso which makes a distinction between married and single; to provide a more efficient method for taking depositions out of the State; limiting the rate of speed to six miles an hour where the railroad is not fenced; authorizing non-resident railroad companies to extend their lines into the State; compelling railroad companies doing business in the State, to keep a general office in the State; to establish a fund for the support of a State Inebriate Asylum from a special fund to be created by a special tax upon saloon-keepers. Also, in certain northern counties of the State, to encourage the planting and growing of trees in the State.

Among the resolutions adopted to facilitate navigation on the several rivers in the State, and in other waters, that regarding the harbor of Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, seems to deserve a particular mention, as that city has expended considerable sums of money on a dike and canal about the harbor; but her

works have met with decided and strenuous opposition on the part of the State of Wisconsin, so that the matter was made the subject of a lawsuit, and carried to the Supreme Court at Washington.

The following preambles and resolution were adopted in both Houses almost unanimously, the vote having been, in the Senate, yeas 30, nays 4; in the House of Representatives, yeas all except one:

Whereas, By authority of the Legislature of this State, by large grants of land and liberal privileges granted to the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad and Northern Pacific Railroad Companies, constructed to their natural and most eligible connection with the waters of Lake Superior, in the State of Minnesota; and—

Whereas, The expectations of this State are now being rapidly realized by the cheapening of rates of transportation by the construction of said roads, and by perfecting and developing the harbor system at the head of Lake Superior, thus organized by the policy and Legislature of the State; and—

Whereas, The city of Duluth, in the furtherance of this policy, has acted in conjunction with, and under the direction of, the War Department; expended large sums of money in the improvement of said harbor, by constructing a canal through Minnesota Point, and construction of a dike across Superior Bay, said works of improvement being wholly within the State of Minnesota; and—

Whereas, The State of Wisconsin, by various acts of unfriendly legislation, and interested political and official influence, is attempting to destroy and render useless said harbor, thus made at great expense, and under warrant and direction of the War Department of the United States; and—

Whereas, The maintenance of policy and harbor system is eventually required to make a safe and commodious harbor at the head of Lake Superior, as well as to make, hold, and protect, the only port and harbor of this State on said lake: therefore—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Governor be authorized to take such necessary steps as will protect the interests of the State of Minnesota in the premises, and command the services of the Attorney-General in any action instituted affecting said harbor system, and retain and employ such other able counsel as he may deem advisable, and otherwise act as in his judgment may fully and completely protect the interests of the State and harbor of Duluth in said matter, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the public Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying any expenses that may be incurred in carrying out the foregoing resolution, the same to be paid out on the order of the Governor.

Of all the measures acted upon by the Legislature during the session of 1873, the greatest importance has been attached to its action in regard to the State Treasurer.

The chief points of this action and its results are as follows: On February 1st the following resolution was adopted in the Senate:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate and ascertain whether the surplus funds reported in the Governor's message are in the vaults of the State Treasury at the Capitol, or loaned to banks or individuals, and if so loaned, at what rate of interest, and whether said interest is paid into the State Treasury, and if not into the State Treasury, to whom paid, and what disposition has been made of the funds during the last fiscal year,

and report the result of such investigation to the Senate at an early day.

The House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling for the Treasurer's annual report.

This latter resolution the Treasurer answered by a written communication to the House on the 4th, stating that the manuscript of his report had been handed to the State printer as early as the 4th of the preceding January; that the printer had been hindered by a crowd of business, but would distribute it within a week.

On February 6th, the chairman of the Senate committee offered a resolution empowering the committee to send for witnesses, books, and papers, administer oaths, and compel the attendance of witnesses, and asking for the appointment of two additional Senators upon the committee, which was adopted, and the two additional Senators were appointed. By another resolution, adopted on the 10th, the said committee was allowed an assistant sergeant-at-arms for the purpose of subpoenaing witnesses, and other services. This committee subsequently reported that the State funds were not in the place and condition required; expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Treasurer had met and answered their questions, and submitted recommendations calculated to secure order and safety in the management of the Treasury. The report was adopted, and referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report a bill covering the said recommendations.

The Committee on Finance shortly after reported two bills. On the 27th a Senator pointed out some defects in these bills, and, saying that an effort should be made to correct the irregularities and abuses which had been shown to exist in the Treasury Department, offered, in lieu of them, two substitutes, one of them creating a Board of Audit for immediate action; the other fixing the salary of the Treasurer at \$8,000 per annum. These substitutes were read, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was offered on February 26th, "that William Seeger, Treasurer of the State of Minnesota, be impeached for corrupt conduct in office, and for crimes and misdemeanors." On the following day a substitute by way of amendment was offered, turning the resolution of impeachment into one of censure. This substitute consists of two resolutions, the substance of them being respectively, "that the State Treasurer * * * was flagrantly neglectful of his official duty in concealing the delinquency of his predecessor from the proper officers of the State government; and that no ties of family relationship can be held to justify the concealment of such official delinquency; and further, that the past management of the State Treasury as expressed by the Senate committee of investigation calls

for and demands at the hands of the representatives of the people, unqualified censure and condemnation;" and "that * * * the loaning of the State moneys to, or the depositing them with private persons, even the bondsmen of the State Treasurer, upon the implied security of their official bonds, is hazardous to the safety of the public moneys, and the Legislature should, by legal enactment, make and declare the same to be 'contrary to law,' as the constitution plainly makes it the duty of the Legislature to do, and should visit violations of the act with the severest penalties." After a protracted debate the substitute was adopted by a vote of yeas 75, nays 27, whereupon the original resolution, as amended, was passed yeas 75, nays 26.

On the 4th of March, 1873, the same representative who had proposed the two resolutions just referred to, offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The 27th of last February inst., the House did by an emphatic majority pass resolutions censuring and condemning the conduct and management of the State Treasury; and—

Whereas, This House has delayed further action in the premises in order that the Treasurer of the State might recognize in the sentiment of the said resolution an imperative demand upon him for the tender of his resignation of his public trusts, and that in the opinion of the House a sufficient and reasonable time has transpired without any indication having been received of any intention on his part so to do; be it therefore

Resolved, That William Seeger, the present State Treasurer, be and hereby is requested to answer the imperative demands of the people in an immediate tender to the Governor of the State of his resignation of the trusts placed in his hands.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House serve a copy of the foregoing resolutions on said William Seeger forthwith.

To these resolutions the Treasurer gave the following answer:

I am in receipt of the resolution passed by your honorable body on March 4, 1873. I most respectfully decline to comply with the demand embodied in that resolution.

I most respectfully decline to stigmatize my administration of the Treasury by resigning my office under the circumstances which have transpired.

It is not pretended that I have ever perverted one cent of the moneys of the State to my own use. Every dollar which has ever come into my hands has been faithfully accounted for. I found when I came into office the Treasury was depleted by a large deficit; and that deficit has been made good during the first year of my term. My successor will receive it all.

If this were simply the question of giving up the office, I would not hesitate one moment, but my reputation as a public officer has been impugned, when I had no opportunity to be heard.

I am conscious of no wrong done by me. What I have done may be made the subject of judicial inquiry, and I am ready to meet that inquiry and its consequences before any tribunal.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. SEEGER, State Treasurer.

As soon as the reading of the Treasurer's letter was concluded, one of the representatives introduced the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That William Seeger, Treasurer of Min-

nesota, be impeached for corrupt conduct in office and for crimes and misdemeanors." A call of the House was then, on motion, ordered, and after a warm debate, the resolution was adopted, yeas 71, nays 32.

During the debate on this resolution, the most prominent among those who voted for impeachment declared that they had nothing against the Treasurer personally; one even averred that he "is known to be one of the most honest men in the State;" that it was not Mr. Seeger they sought to punish, but to establish a precedent; that he must hold the Treasurer's office no longer; that, after the passage of the resolution of censure, it was understood, and the majority of the House hoped he would resign, and even requested him to resign by an express resolution; that since he refused to resign, impeachment was the only means by which he could be removed from office.

A resolution was then adopted, whereby a committee of five was appointed "to go to the Senate and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the State of Minnesota, to impeach William Seeger, Treasurer of the State of Minnesota, of corrupt conduct, and of crimes and misdemeanors in office, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives would in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same; and should demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said William Seeger, to answer to said impeachment." The Senate entertained the charges, and through a special committee of three informed the Governor of it, that he might take such action as was required by the constitution of the State and the exigencies of the occasion.

A committee of five appointed by the Lower House drew up articles of impeachment in form to the number of four; each having one or more specifications relating to it. They were submitted to that body at the morning session of March 6th, when they, together with their respective specifications, were agreed to yeas 61, nays 35.

The day for the trial, after a protracted discussion, was fixed for the third Tuesday in May (the 20th).

On the 18th of March Mr. Seeger tendered his resignation of the Treasurer's office to the Governor, in writing, the resignation to take effect from the 1st day of April next ensuing. He states the reasons which induced him to resign, the principal among them being the information he had recently received, "that counsel fees and other expenses would require an expenditure by him of \$5,000 or \$6,000, which would reduce his family to penury;" and that "he believed himself already acquitted in the minds of all fairly-disposed men." The Governor accepted the resignation on March 26th.

The Senate met as a court of impeachment

on the 21st of May, instead of the 20th, as by adjournment.

One of the Senators having proposed the question whether a plea of "not guilty" was to be entered, the President said that Mr. Seeger had by his absence, both in person and by counsel, practically defaulted, and he supposed that the case rested with the managers. Upon this the chairman of the Board of Managers said that the accused having resigned his office, and the Governor accepted his resignation, the case had thereby undergone a material change; and that in view of these facts the Board of Managers thought best to offer some testimony setting forth the facts referred to, and then submit the question to the Senate "whether it was expedient to proceed further in the case or not." He then presented certified copies of Mr. Seeger's resignation, and of its acceptance by the Governor, and asked that they might be read. The motion was strenuously opposed by a number of Senators, who maintained that the case and the right and duty of the Court to proceed in it, remained the same after the impeached Treasurer's resignation and its acceptance by the Governor, as they were before it. One of them offered the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That this court will receive no evidence concerning the resignation of William Seeger," which, though objected to by several members of the court, was adopted by a vote of yeas 26, nays 10.

The chairman of the Board of Managers then moved "that William Seeger be found guilty without further proceedings," on the ground that by having failed to file an answer to the impeachment within the time granted him, and by his subsequent non-appearance, he was in contempt of the court; and chiefly on the ground that in his letter of resignation, a certified copy of which the said chairman introduced as a part of his motion, Mr. Seeger admitted that three of the charges made against him in the articles of impeachment were true, and therefore the plea of guilty should thereupon be entered.

The motion was opposed, and one of the Senators offered the following resolution:

That the motion offered by the Board of Managers, that a plea of guilty be entered against William Seeger, be denied;

which was adopted by a vote of yeas 24, nays 12.

Before the examination of witnesses could be commenced, counsel for the accused appeared before the court, and, on being recognized as such, said that he desired to enter for William Seeger the plea which he held in his hand, and which, by the direction of the President, he then read. It is a document signed by Mr. Seeger before a notary public on May 22, 1873, containing a literal transcript of the above-cited four articles of impeachment as preferred against him by the House of Representatives, and under each of the articles he

entered the plea of guilty "in the manner and form as in said charges and specifications alleged;" concluding the plea under each charge with the following words: "And he further says that while he committed the several acts therein charged, the same were done without any corrupt or willful intent." The motion of entering this plea met with decided opposition on the part of the Senators, who affirmed that the second part of the plea excludes the first, in that, if he had no willful intent in committing the act charged, he could not be guilty as he wanted to plead. One among the Senators observed that Mr. Seeger's denial that the acts were wrongfully committed was merely a surplusage in the plea; and the legal deduction was that the charges were sustained, and the plea of guilty should be entered. This sentiment seems to have finally prevailed, as the proposition of allowing the plea of guilty to be entered being finally put to the vote, it was carried by a majority without proportion, yeas 33, nays 4.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on the four articles of impeachment preferred, with the result that William Seeger was found guilty on all of the four charges, two-thirds and more of those voting having voted affirmatively on each of them.

The judgment of the court was thereupon rendered in the words of the following resolution, which after a short debate was adopted by all of the Senators, except one who voted "No:":

Resolved, That as the judgment of this Court William Seeger be, and he is hereby, removed from the office of Treasurer of the State.

The Senator who had proposed the foregoing resolution, then offered another, purporting to disqualify William Seeger from holding office, but stated that he offered it because the rules adopted made it important that such a resolution should be voted upon. Some remarks were made on this resolution by several Senators, and also by Mr. Seeger's counsel, when it was put to the vote, and rejected unanimously.

The court then closed its session by adjourning *sine die*.

The appropriations made by the Legislature of Minnesota at the session of 1873 for public buildings and institutions, and a variety of other objects, were very numerous.

The snow-storm which occurred in Minnesota at the end of the first weeks of the year 1873, for degree of violence, length of duration, and amount of injury done, especially to animal life, far exceeded any similar event in the past as remembered by the oldest residents. Its fury rose to the highest pitch from the commencement, and continued without sensible abatement for more than fifty hours, and was accompanied from beginning to end with so intense a cold as speedily to extinguish life, if not well protected from its impression. Its victims were very numerous, because it fell on

the country suddenly, when many people encouraged by the comparatively mild weather which then prevailed, had gone abroad with their teams for business purposes, and some for pleasure. Being caught by the storm in the open country, a large number of these miserably perished, together with their teams, stiffened to death before they could reach a place of safety; one among the remarkable peculiarities of this storm being that the abundance of the fallen snow instantly obliterated all traces of roads, while that still falling by the extreme force of the tempest concealed all surrounding objects from view, rendering even houses, or any other place of shelter, however near at hand, entirely invisible.

The loss of life and great bodily injuries caused by the storm were all found to have occurred in thirty-one of the seventy-two counties in the State as ascertained up to March 5th; the summary of their total numbers being, respectively, as follows:

Frozen to death, and bodies found.....	61
Missing, and supposed to be frozen to death.....	7
Died within a short period of amputation.....	3
Total.....	70
Injured by reason of either partial or entire loss of hands or feet.....	31
Total casualties.....	101

The loss of live-stock frozen to death during the said storm is given as follows:

Head of horned cattle.....	250
Head of horses.....	25
Head of mules.....	3
Head of sheep and hogs.....	10

It is possible, however, that the entire loss of stock, could it be known, would be at least half as much again as these figures.

On July 16, 1873, the Republican party of Minnesota held their State Convention at St. Paul, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and the other State officers.

Mr. W. D. Washburn was nominated for Governor; for Lieutenant-Governor, A. Barto; for Secretary of State, S. P. Jennison; for State Treasurer, M. Grinager; for Attorney-General, George P. Wilson.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention without debate:

Resolved, That the Republican party continues to be the party of progress and reform; that while pledging itself anew to the great principle of universal freedom and equal human rights with which it has triumphed in the past, and which it has permanently incorporated in Government, State and national, it meets boldly new questions as they arise, in the same spirit of devotion to the rights of the people, irrespective of class or condition, and that it presents the first example of a great party wise and just enough to correct its own errors and abuses.

Resolved, That whereas the Republican party has ever been the friend of the oppressed—securing freedom to the slave, giving a home to the landless, obtaining from European countries recognition of citizenship here for adopted citizens—it now greets with a hearty sympathy and an extended hand to help every movement to secure to agriculture and labor their due influence, interest, and rights.

Resolved, That the producing, commercial, and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible, and while capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, all abuse in their management, excessive rates, unjust or oppressive discriminations against localities, persons, or interests, should be controlled by law, and the people should be protected from such wrongs, and all improper and arbitrary use of the growing power of railroad and other corporations.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, no rights should be vested in railroad corporations beyond the control of future legislation, and that such laws should be enacted as will limit to just and reasonable rates, all tolls, freights, and charges, of railroad and transportation companies, and protect the people from imposition; and that the Legislature should attach such conditions to all new grants, and the amendments or extension of old charters, as will place the rights of legislative control over such corporations beyond all question.

Resolved, That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption. We have seen with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidence of political and official corruption and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, State and national, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours; and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their form. That we heartily indorse the action of the late Legislature in investigating and reforming the abuses in the office of State Treasurer.

Resolved, When retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise. We condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased should be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Resolved, That the wise, patriotic, and efficient administration of Governor Horace Austin entitles him to the unqualified approbation of the whole people of this State. That the able and faithful discharge of the responsible duties of the office of Attorney-General by the Hon. F. R. E. Cornell merit the highest public commendation.

Resolved, That in view of the recent decision of the Land Department at Washington in favor of certain railroad companies, and against a large class of settlers upon a portion of the public lands in this State, whereby great injury and suffering are likely to result to such settlers, this convention earnestly requests such action on the part of our Senators and Representatives in Congress as shall secure the honest settler against any loss or injury as far as possible.

A new party, commonly styled "the Anti-Monopoly party," composed chiefly of farmers and mechanics, has been in progress of organization since the beginning of the year 1873. In accordance with an announcement previously published, this Party assembled in State Convention at Owatonna on the 2d of September, and nominated candidates for State officers.

Another association called "The Patrons of Husbandry" has been organized in Minnesota, its objects being "the social, intellectual, and

financial regeneration of the class." It has adopted by-laws for its regulation, one of the principal among them being "Not to meddle in politics." Its members are distributed into Granges located in the several sections of the State. As some of the Granges, upon the announcement of the Anti-Monopoly Convention to be held on September 2d, appointed delegates to represent them in it, which was in contravention of the by-laws referred to above; the chief of the association reminded them of their duty, and to the penalty attached to its infraction, by issuing the following circular letter:

STATE GRANGE OF MINNESOTA,
WINONA, MINN., August 8, 1878. }

To Subordinate Granges of Patrons of Husbandry of
the State of Minnesota :

It has come to my knowledge that certain Granges in this jurisdiction have appointed delegates to a political convention to be held at Owatonna on the 2d day of September next. I deem such action not only unwise, but in direct violation of the fundamental law of our Order, and that it subjects the Granges so doing to the danger of a revocation of their charters.

Individual patrons are under no restrictions whatever in their religious or political conduct. County councils are not recognized as belonging to the Order, or subject to its laws. We lay no claim to any control whatever over so-called Farmers' Conventions. But Granges of Patrons of Husbandry are prohibited by the law which gives them existence from engaging in either religious or political action or discussion. This prohibition is imposed for the best and wisest of purposes. It is our only safeguard against sure and speedy destruction. Upon obedience to this law depends our very existence as an Order.

It is with profound regret and mortification that I have witnessed this departure from our cherished principles. Just as success is within our grasp, and our labors are about to be rewarded by an abundant prosperity, are we to forget our mission and barter away our beloved Order for a mess of political potages? Are we to lose sight of the grand objects before us—the social, intellectual, and financial regeneration and elevation of our class, which should make our Order perpetual—for any considerations of temporary advantage, or of doubtful expediency? Patrons, let us stand firm to our principles.

I call upon the offending Granges to retrace the false steps taken; to recall their delegates elected to the convention above named, and reconsider their resolutions. I call upon the Granges in this jurisdiction "to conform to and abide by" the constitution, rules, and regulations of the Order, and to refrain from all political action or discussion.

GEO. J. PARSONS.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Minnesota met on the 24th of September, at St. Paul, for the purpose of holding a joint State Convention to nominate a State ticket.

The delegates, numbering above 250, met at the appointed place and time, but made no nominations.

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions then presented the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties in State Convention assembled, willing to forego all party predilections for the general welfare, and to join with patriotic citizens of all parties to rescue the State and nation from their great peril,

deem it best, in the present emergency, to make no nominations of a strictly party character, but recommend all Democrats and all Liberal Republicans to yield a cordial support to the nominees of the Owatonna Convention.

The same chairman of the Committee on Resolutions also offered the following:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue to the General Government only.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable day.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an honest administration of the State and General Government.

One of the delegates offered additional resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the doctrine that the people have already forfeited the right to control the rates of travel and transportation on the railroads of the State, and we denounce any such doctrine as pernicious in principle and ruinous in practice.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to all laws and policies whereby any advantage is given to one citizen over another; and to that concentration of great wealth under unjust laws in the hands of powerful corporations which now threaten the existence of our free institutions.

The farming interest appears to be the greatest of all in Minnesota. Twenty-three years ago, the whole cultivated land of the State amounted to 1,900 acres; in 1870 it was 1,863,316 acres; of this over 1,000,000 acres were in wheat. The average production per acre is high, being of wheat, in 1868, 17.9 bushels for the whole State, against 9.95 in Iowa, and 11.88 in Ohio. It is thought that this average will hold good for a number of years. The steadily proportional increase in the number of land-owners and improved farms has also been very great. In 1864 the land-owners numbered 50,805; in 1869, 73,121; while the number of improved farms advanced from 28,737 to 45,740 within the same period.

Concerning the wheat-crop of Minnesota in 1872, the following report submitted on March 3, 1873, to the Board of Trade at St. Paul, says: "Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of ascertaining the amount of wheat in store at various points in this State, together with shipments, and the probable amount yet to come forward, beg leave to submit the following report: Total amount stored, 3,310,000 bushels.

SHIPMENTS.	
To Milwaukee, wheat	5,500,000
To Chicago, wheat	2,500,000
To Duluth, wheat	1,000,000
To St. Louis and other points	1,000,000
To all points, in flour	2,500,000
Total shipments	15,810,000
In hands of farmers	3,190,000
Total surplus	19,000,000
For seed and home consumption	6,000,000
Total crop of the State	25,000,000

"The amount in store is from official sources. Your committee believe, upon careful inquiry, that of the amount reported in store, about 5,250,000 bushels, or fully two-thirds of

the whole amount in store, is held by farmers. The wheat-crop of 1873 in the State was about the same as in 1872, or little less.

The general election in November, 1873, resulted in the election of the Republican State ticket, except for the office of State Treasurer, for which the farmers' and mechanics' candidate was elected. The majority for Governor was 4,912.

In the Legislature of 1874 the number of members belonging to either party is respectively as follows: In the Senate—Republicans 27, Democrats 13; in the House of Representatives—Republicans 53, Democrats 51; showing a Republican majority, on joint ballot, of 16.

The recognized bonded indebtedness of the State, all contracted for building State institutions, amounts, in the aggregate, to \$250,000.

The total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending November 29, 1873, were \$1,386,601.40; and the disbursements, \$1,168,203.05; leaving a balance of \$218,398.35 in the Treasury.

The assessed valuation of all taxable property in the State for 1872 was \$103,323,490. For 1873 it is estimated at \$112,000,000.

The State school fund, in cash, amounts to \$2,900,000, realized from the sale of about one-eighth part of the land belonging to it. Reckoning the sale of the remaining land at the same rate, it would appear that Minnesota possesses the largest school-fund of any State in the Union.

The condition of the public schools is very satisfactory, as appears from the following official statement: "Number of school districts in the State, in 1872, 2,933. In 1873 there were 3,137, an increase of 204. There are 2,568 school-houses, valued at \$2,089,201. The number of persons in the State between five and twenty-one years of age, is given as 196,065, an increase over last year of 16,045. The number of persons attending school in 1873 was 124,583; and the number between fifteen and twenty-one years, not attending, was 1,492; 8,350 attended private schools during the year; 14,448 over five, and under fifteen years, were not enrolled in either public or private schools.

There were 5,206 teachers employed in the public schools during the year, of whom 3,567 were females. The amount paid for teachers' wages was \$568,937, an increase over 1872 of \$20,989.

Not less satisfactory is the condition of the State Normal Schools, established and in full operation at Winona, Manitoba, and St. Cloud. Their attendance during the year numbered, in the aggregate, 962.

The number of students attending the State University during the year was 278, of whom 72 were females.

The permanent building of the Hospital for the Insane has been enlarged. At the end of December, 1873, there were in the hospital 303 patients.

The State Reform-School contained a larger average number of inmates during the last than in any preceding year. The managers aver that the commitment of a large proportion of them can be directly traced to the intemperate habits of their parents.

In the State-prison there were 103 convicts in confinement at the end of December, 1873. Its current expenses for the year amounted to \$31,854.87; the earnings of the convicts to \$14,692.73.

In the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Winona, there were 94 inmates provided and cared for by the State.

There are numerous fire and life insurance companies operating in Minnesota, the total assets of which, at the beginning of 1873, amounted to \$340,308,509, and the premiums collected by them during the year were, in the aggregate, \$1,172,771.76. They pay to the State a tax of two per cent. on premiums, which, for the year ending November 30, 1873, yielded a revenue of little less than \$22,000.

The various railroad companies whose lines are in operation within the State, are generally complained against by the people, chiefly on account of the rates charged for passenger and merchandise transportation. In order to remedy the evil, a law fixing the rates of freight for all railroad lines in the State was enacted on the 6th of March, 1871. The act was to take effect on May 1st, that same year. Its provisions were, in substance, as follows: All the railroads in this State shall be decreed to be public highways, and shall be bound to carry freights and passengers at rates not greater than the rates enacted in this act. The rates named in the act shall be deemed to be the maximum of reasonable rates; and for the violation of the provisions of the act, the offending corporation shall be subject to certain penalties and forfeitures therein named. This law has been disregarded by all the railroad corporations, for the alleged reason that it interferes with their vested rights; and is, therefore, unconstitutional and void. The Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company having refused to deliver property carried on its road upon payment of freight offered according to the rates fixed by the said law, and insisting on payment of freight according to the rates published in the schedule of its printed tariffs, the owner of the property instituted a suit against that company before the District Court to recover damages. The company met the wishes of the plaintiff, to make this case a test one, so as to put the question between the people and the railroad companies of the State forever at rest. To that end a stipulation was entered into by both parties, expressly putting aside all other questions, except that of constitutionality. Upon this stipulation the case was submitted, and in April, 1872, the court decided it in favor of the railroad company. On appeal of the plaintiff, the case was ar-

gued before the Supreme Court of the State, in the October term, the same year, when the court decided the act to be constitutional, and reversed the judgment of the court below. Its decision was filed in May, 1873. The railroad company appealed from it, and the case is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

MISSISSIPPI. After a session of seventy-five days, during which few matters of general public interest were acted upon, the Legislature adjourned on the 19th of April.

Much time was consumed by the "subsidy investigation" of the charges against Attorney-General Morris, who was alleged to have received from the vice-president of the Mobile & Northwestern Railroad \$500 for his official influence to defeat a proposition pending before the Legislature to repeal the "subsidy act," passed in 1871. It was also charged against the same official that \$6,000 had been paid to remove the objections of the Attorney-General to the issuance of \$81,000 of warrants claimed by the Ripley Railroad Company. After reviewing the evidence taken during the investigation, the committee unanimously reported:

That the action of the Attorney-General, in regard to the subsidy, has been vacillating and unsatisfactory, his opinions numerous and contradictory, and the circumstances attending his different changes of such a character as to render his opinions on this subject *valueless*. Your committee, from all the facts and circumstances surrounding the matter which has been submitted to them, are impelled to the conclusion that the action of the Attorney-General in the premises suggest an unpleasant suspicion, the taint of which they regret to see fastened, *as it is*, upon the robes of a State official occupying such a position of trust and honor, but, in view of the facts developed, they cannot say less.

To facilitate the collection of debts due from railroad companies to the State, an act was passed, permitting the Mississippi Central, the Mobile & Ohio, and the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad Companies to pay their indebtedness in five equal annual installments, with eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. This indebtedness had been created by a loan from the State of a trust-fund. During the war, the railroads procured the passage of a bill by the Legislature, authorizing the payment of this loan in depreciated paper. The courts, however, have decided that these payments are not valid, and that the companies are still liable. For their accommodation, therefore, the above-mentioned bill has been passed. A law was passed, making any rate of interest agreed upon in writing by the parties legal, and fixing six per cent. as the legal rate in absence of any agreement. The Board of School Directors was abolished, and their power and authority vested in the Board of Supervisors of the counties respectively, and the board of mayor and aldermen, or selectmen of each incorporated city or town of more than two thousand inhabitants. The duties of county superintendents were defined, and

provision was made for the classification of the public schools of each county. It was also provided:

That for the purpose of affording the advantage of free education to all the educable youth of this State, there shall hereafter be, and there is hereby, levied on the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State, a tax of four mills on the dollar, and the same shall be placed on the assessment-rolls annually, in the same manner as the assessment for general purposes, provided for in section 1668, Revised Code, to be paid and collected only in legal currency of the United States, and set apart exclusively to the payment of teachers in the public schools, to be designated on the assessment-rolls as the Teachers' Fund.

The Pascagoula & Jackson Railroad Company was incorporated, and \$25,000 were appropriated for the purpose of deepening the channel at the mouth of East Pascagoula River. Through this port there is a prosperous and growing trade, to the estimated amount of \$1,000,000 annually, between Mississippi and Northern, South American, Mexican, and West Indian ports, which has been somewhat obstructed by the bar at its mouth. An act was also passed incorporating the Mississippi & New Orleans Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a road from Shubuta, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, to Shieldsboro, on the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad; and another, extending aid to the Vicksburg & Nashville Railroad Company.

The political canvass of the year was one of unusual excitement, not only on account of the somewhat peculiar attitude of the opposing parties, but also of the important constitutional questions growing out of the election.

The campaign was opened on the 27th of August, when the Republican State Convention was held at Jackson. Every county in the State was represented in the convention, which comprised a large number of colored delegates. General Adelbert Ames was nominated for Governor, having received 187 votes, while 40 were cast for Governor Powers. The other nominations included Alexander R. Davis (colored), for Lieutenant-Governor; James Hill, (colored), for Secretary of State; George H. Holland, for Treasurer; W. H. Gibbs, for Auditor; George E. Harris, for Attorney-General; and J. W. Cordozo (colored), for Superintendent of Education. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican party of the State of Mississippi, in convention assembled, recognizes as the strongest evidence of the perfection of political creed the fact that we do not find it necessary to make any new departure, nor announce any new dogmas, but simply renew our steadfast faith in the old Republican landmarks, to wit: The preservation of the Union of the States; strict enforcement of the laws; equal rights and privileges to all; universal education; retrenchment in expenditures; rigid economy, and equal and uniform taxation; opposition to the fostering of monopolies at the expense of the masses, and honesty, capacity, and fidelity, as the best test of political preference.

Resolved, That we are opposed to burdening the reconstructed State of Mississippi with the old re-

pudiated Union and Planters' Bank bonds, a debt, it may be called, contracted by locofoco Democracy, and by them repudiated, and we pledge ourselves to resist, by every lawful means in our power, the assumption, by the State government, of any and all such pretended debts.

Resolved, That we are opposed to loaning to the railroads, or other corporations, funds donated by Congress to this State for educational purposes, and we demand the prompt repeal, by the next Legislature, of the law by which agricultural scrip and Chickasaw school-funds have been diverted from the sacred objects contemplated by the donors.

Resolved, That we favor biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Resolved, That we recognize no distinctions as now existing by law in the rights of all children of the State to equal privileges, and to accept such in all public schools, colleges, or universities, and should any of said institutions of learning deny to any child, on account of race or color, its equal rights, we pledge ourselves to enforce said rights by appropriate legislation, and we further pledge ourselves to the support of our present institutions of learning, and our present educational system as above explained.

Resolved, That we have full faith in the integrity of his Excellency R. C. Powers; and all responsible positions in which he has been called upon to act, whether as chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Executive of the State, he has proved himself to be an able, honest, and fearless advocate of Republican principles, and a firm supporter of all those measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the State.

A resolution to indorse the Kellogg government of Louisiana was received with such demonstrations of hostility, that the mover withdrew it.

General Ames made a short speech, saying, among other things that, if elected Governor, and during his term, any bill, looking to the payment of the repudiated debt, or reopening the question in any way, should come up, he would most certainly veto it.

On the 17th of September, the "Conservative-Democratic" party held a State Convention at Meridian, but deemed it inexpedient to nominate a State ticket.

On the following day, in the same city, another convention, of the "Republican party of Mississippi," was convened, and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, James L. Alcorn, of Coahoma; for Lieutenant-Governor, H. Musgrove, of Clarke; for Auditor of Public Accounts, W. W. Bell, of Pontotoc; for Secretary of State, J. W. Stringer, of Warren; for Treasurer, W. H. Vasser, of Monroe; for Attorney-General, Beverly Matthews, of Lowndes; for Superintendent of Public Education, J. D. Webster, of Washington.

The convention unanimously adopted the following platform:

Whereas, The convention which assembled at Jackson, on the 27th day of August, 1873, was the most remarkable in the history of Mississippi, for the corrupt means used in its organization; and—

Whereas, Through the corrupt agency of a class of irresponsible non-residents of the State, who claim to be the leaders of the Republican party, the said convention was so prostituted and debauched by open bribery and unquestioned corruption as to make it the imperative duty of all honorable men to dissolve all connection with that class of corrupt

individuals whose object is the plunder of the State, and the working results of whose action must necessarily disgrace our party, and bring ruin on us all; and—

Whereas, The said convention, in presenting its candidates, has given alarming proof of the determination of the class of men now in control of that organization, to place the government of our State in the grasp of selfish non-residents, who have no bond of interest with our people—men who pay no taxes; who are strangers to our society, and whose only aim is self-aggrandizement and public plunder; and—

Whereas, The said convention, in placing at the head of its ticket an irresponsible non-resident, without any qualification in the school of statesmanship, has offered an insult to the masses of our people, and has prostituted, as far as it could, the Republican name in Mississippi; and—

Whereas, The said convention, in rejecting the claims to public confidence of the men of our party who have served the State with honor to themselves and usefulness to the public in the respective offices of the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer, and selected instead thereof, for the first-named office a man notoriously debauched; and for the second-named office, one so wholly incompetent, gave the country the proof of the purpose of the conspirators to perpetrate, through the fraudulent means at their disposal, the robbery and ruin of our people; and—

Whereas, The said ticket presented by said convention is notoriously incompetent and corrupt, and unworthy of public trust: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Republican party of Mississippi is, as it should be, composed of the people of Mississippi; whose residence in the State gives a guarantee of an interest in the welfare of the State; whose identity with our society, white and colored, is the moving principle in the organization of our party association—and we now invite the support of all men of our State, without regard to past political affiliations; and—

Whereas, The Republicans of the State, whose interest is that of the people; whose aim is that of good government and the resulting repose of our people; who seek to bring all our people, white and colored, into the brotherhood of political embrace; who seek to establish a bond of perpetual confidence and friendship between all races of men who hold a share in the political sovereignty of the State, do in mass convention solemnly declare that we stand to-day dissolved henceforth in all political affiliation with the corrupt ring-masters of the late convention, and that in seizing the banner of our party from unworthy hands, we do so with the resolve—

1. That the first and highest duty of the government under our administration, should we succeed before the people, shall be to give protection and security to the laboring classes, and equal rights to all the people, Northern and Southern, colored and white; we pledge the people of the State our fixed and determined purpose to put this declaration into practical operation.

2. That we make no departure from our ancient creed of political faith; that we support, with all the means at our hands, the Republican party of the nation, and the Administration of President Grant; we are for the preservation of the Union and the peaceful government of our people; for the strict enforcement of the laws; for universal education, with such revisions as will give to the children of the State, rather than the idle superintendents, the full benefits of the money paid for the education of the children of the State. We are for every possible and proper retrenchment in the State government, as also in the city and county governments within our State. We are opposed to fostering monopolies at the expense of the masses of our people. We are unalterably opposed to the payment of the repudi-

ted Union and Planters' Bank bonds. We are opposed to the diversion of the Trust Funds of the State, as contemplated by the legislation of the recent session, but in favor of their proper application to the education of the children of the State, and we demand the repeal of all laws in conflict with this declaration. We are in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, and if the people shall grant us, we will amend the constitution of the State to that end; and, finally—

We pledge to the people our earnest and heart-felt sympathy in the struggle which they now maintain, in supplying the demands of the tax-gatherer, to reduce which, without impairing the efficiency of the government, and to make the tax equal and uniform, with no discriminations in favor of monopolies, we now make our most solemn vow.

At this time the question was raised as to the legality of holding an election for State officers during the present year. The constitution, it was claimed, contemplated biennial elections, while the statutes, which were conflicting and ambiguous, seemed to authorize annual elections. Acting upon the opinion of the Attorney-General, to whom the question had been submitted, that an election during the present year was prohibited by the constitution, and that the laws which were construed to require it were in violation of that instrument, as well as in conflict with each other, Governor Powers, on the 80th of September, issued a proclamation to the following effect:

The accompanying official opinion of the Attorney-General of the State is published for the consideration and guidance of the executive civil authorities of the several counties.

The Chief Executive is firmly convinced, after the most full consultation with the Attorney-General and leading members of the bar in various portions of the State, and after the most anxious reflection upon the grave subject here discussed by the Attorney-General, that his opinion is correct, and that according to the constitution no election should be held in this State until November, 1874, when members of Congress and all the State and county officers will be elected together, and the double and unnecessary expense of annual elections avoided for all future time.

It is the purpose of the Executive to assemble the two Houses of the Legislature, at an early day, in extraordinary session, that they may provide, by appropriate legislation, for the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1874.

He, therefore, appeals to the people of all parties, and enjoins it upon all the officers of the State and of the several counties, to aid him in carrying into effect the provisions of the constitution bearing on this important subject.

Accordingly, there was called an extra session of the Legislature, which convened on the 20th of October. In his message to that body, Governor Powers, after reviewing the authorities and arguments in favor of the position he had taken, stated the following conclusions:

1. That the constitution and civil government was established on the 28d of February, 1870.

2. That the first political year under the constitution commenced on the first Monday in January, 1871.

3. That the fractional period of ten months, existing between the two last-mentioned dates con-

stitutes no portion of the full terms which the first civil officers were authorized and required to hold.

4. That all officers elected in 1869, and qualified under the Constitution, were entitled to full constitutional terms from the first Monday in January, 1871.

5. That the terms of the present State officers continue until January, 1875, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

6. That their successors cannot be constitutionally elected until the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1874.

As a solution of the difficulty, the Executive recommended that the Legislature should "repeal the present unconstitutional provisions of the election law; provide for a general election in 1874, and biennially thereafter; place our legislation in harmony with the letter, spirit, and intention of the constitution, and thus save the State from imminent discord and disgrace, and consequent financial embarrassment, to say nothing of still graver consequences; save to the pockets of our overburdened tax-payers the hundreds of thousands of dollars which are expended in our annual elections; save the people from the demoralizing effects of annual campaigns, and the labor, political strife, and the neglect of private interests, which they always produce; save them from all those damaging and disastrous consequences which blight their political and material welfare, and render many of them indifferent to the results of elections, however important, instead of having every voter actively interested in securing and maintaining good government."

The Legislature, however, discussed the question, but adjourned without taking any action in relation thereto, having in the mean time afforded relief to the people by extending the time for the payment of taxes to February 1, 1874, and repealed the law exempting railroads from taxation.

The election was held November 4th, and resulted in the success of the Ames ticket. The whole vote cast was 127,211, of which Ames received 74,807, and Alcorn, 52,904, making the majority for the former 21,403. The political classification of the Legislature is:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	20	68	88
Democrats	14	44	58
Republican majority...	6	24	30

After the election a test case was prepared, and presented to a judicial tribunal to determine the validity of the laws under which it had been held. Early in January, 1874, a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court declaring the law constitutional, and consequently the election valid.

The revenue realized from all sources during the past four years has not been sufficient to meet the expenses of the government, as will appear from the following comparative statement:

YEARS.	Warrants issued by Auditor.	Warrants canceled by Treasurer.
For 1870.....	\$1,061,249 90	\$1,033,249 85
For 1871.....	1,739,044 34	1,322,161 87
For 1872.....	1,596,828 64	1,365,923 18
For 1873.....	1,450,682 80	1,344,475 69
Total.....	\$5,887,785 68	\$4,965,808 49
Total excess of warrants issued.....		\$971,047 19

The following is an official statement of the debt at the beginning of 1874:

DEBT STATEMENT.

Above total excess.....	\$971,047 19
Warrants outstanding January 1, 1870.....	211,735 88
State indebtedness to Chickasaw School Fund.....	814,743 23
Warrants canceled by Treasurer, now represented by State bonds.....	634,650 00
Warrants canceled, represented by certificates of indebtedness.....	294,150 00
Warrants canceled, for which the State is indebted to the Common-School Fund....	615,963 49
Total liability of the State.....	\$3,448,159 29

The amounts above reported as belonging to the Chickasaw and Common-School Funds, together with \$218,150 in State bonds, which belong to the Agricultural Departments of Oxford and Alcorn Universities, are held as trust funds, the principal of which the State is not required to pay. Deduct these items from the total liability, and there remains a State debt of \$1,794,332.57, distributed as follows:

State bonds.....	\$416,500 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	294,150 00
Insurance companies, deposits.....	280,400 00
Warrants outstanding.....	803,682 57
Total.....	\$1,794,332 57

All the public institutions of the State are represented as being overcrowded. In 1873 there were 304 inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, 25 of the Blind, 50 of the Deaf and Dumb, and 288 of the penitentiary. The penitentiary has not the capacity for one-half the present number of convicts. A large portion of them, therefore, are worked outside of the walls. Besides paying all expenses during the year, this institution reported a balance of \$4,000 in favor of the State.

MISSOURI. The first session of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, which had convened early in January, adjourned on the 24th of March, to meet again in January, 1874. One hundred and forty-four acts were passed and signed, but most of them were of a local or unimportant nature.

Soon after the assembling of the Legislature in January, Louis V. Bogy, the candidate of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, was elected to the United States Senate. The contest for this position occasioned a high degree of excitement, and immediately after the election it was publicly charged that money had been improperly used to secure the election of the successful candidate. These charges led to the appointment by the Legislature of a committee of five, "with power to send for persons and papers, and report to this House at as early a day as practicable if there has been

money used to advance the interest of any of the senatorial aspirants. No name, however, was mentioned in the resolution. In accordance therewith a committee was duly appointed, and at once entered upon the investigation. About the middle of February a majority report signed by four members, and a minority report signed by one member, were submitted to the Legislature. The former said: "We find that there is no evidence either directly or indirectly to criminate the Senator-elect, Hon. L. V. Bogy, and fully exonerate him;" and, secondly, "we further find that George P. Dorris, of St. Louis, did attempt to bribe two members of this General Assembly, by the offer of \$1,000 each, to wit, Hon. W. S. Pope, of Wright, and Hon. Charles H. Morgan, of Barton, to induce them to vote for him (George P. Dorris), in the Democratic caucus for United States Senator; and we also find that said Dorris placed money in the hands of other parties who are not members of this Legislature, to advance his (George P. Dorris's) interest in the election for United States Senator."

In the minority report it was stated that "it also appears, from the testimony taken before your committee, that a large sum of money, to wit, the sum of \$15,000, was brought to Jefferson City shortly prior to the election of Senator as aforesaid, by one Thomas Dorris, and that a considerable portion of that amount was used, or offered to be used, to advance the interest of some candidate for the office of United States Senator; and that the testimony, in part, goes to show that said money was intended to advance the claims of one George P. Dorris, and in part goes to show that it was designed to be used to advance the claims of L. V. Bogy; that on this issue the testimony is not satisfactory, and the undersigned states that, against his consent, a majority of said committee decided, on the 8th of February, 1873, to close the doors against further investigation by said committee, and make report to this House, by reason of which the undersigned was unable to obtain testimony clearly showing by whom said \$15,000 was furnished, or for the advancement of whose election it was intended and partly used."

It appears that Mr. Dorris had not been examined by the investigating committee, owing, it is said, to his absence from home. In consequence of the statements contained in the minority report, Mr. Bogy publicly requested that the investigation be reopened, so that Mr. Dorris might be examined, and that his (Bogy's) bank account might be investigated. The investigation accordingly was reopened, and Mr. Dorris testified, and the bank account of Mr. Bogy was examined. The committee thereupon made another report, unanimously reaffirming their first report, and asked to be discharged. This report having been submitted to the House was adopted by a vote of 61 to 22, and the House resolved "that said investigation fully exonerates Louis

V. Bogy from all suspicion of having used any corrupt means to secure his election to the distinguished office of United States Senator, and that our confidence in his purity and honesty is unimpaired."

So far as the Legislature was concerned, the matter seems to have ended here. But, shortly after Mr. Bogy had taken his seat in the United States Senate, there was presented to that body a memorial signed by certain citizens of Missouri, asserting that the investigation had been insufficient, and that the election of Louis V. Bogy as a Senator from Missouri had been obtained by the use of improper means, by bribery and corruption. In speaking on this point in the Senate, on March 18th, Senator Bogy said:

I do not, Mr. President, see how the matter can be avoided, or a remedy for the evil; but, under the circumstances, I think I may well claim as a right, due to me and to my State, that the Committee on Privileges and Elections should at once take this matter up and make a report to this body. My Legislature is yet in session. It has given no evidence whatever of a disposition to shield anybody or cover up corruption, the say-so of these men to the contrary. If there has been any corruption practised, there is the body to investigate that matter, and we are not here, while it is in session, authorized to go back of a report made by a committee of its own body, and which is sustained by a large majority. Can the Senate of the United States do this? I think not. I may be sensitive on a matter of this kind, because if I have any reputation at all, I may say, without any self-exaltation, it is that of a plain, honest man, though an ardent politician—perhaps too much so; but I have never been charged heretofore with any thing like corruption in any of my political acts. I hope that the committee will take up this matter soon and make their report, as I ask for the fullest investigation.

Mr. Bogy's good standing in the Senate does not seem to have been impaired by the introduction of this memorial.

On the 18th of May an important convention assembled in St. Louis to consider the demands of the West and South for cheap transportation. A large number of delegates were present from nearly all of the Southern and Western and some of the Eastern States. The sessions continued two days, during which many speeches were made setting forth the wonderful productive capacity of the West and South, and urging that measures be adopted by the national Government for increasing the facilities of transportation, especially by water, so that the products of this fertile region might readily reach a market. The importance of this subject was shown by Governor Woodson, of Missouri, who after calling attention to the remarkable mineral resources of Missouri, which comprises within its territory 14,000 square miles of surface underlaid by 20 feet of coal in veins, thick enough to mine, or a total of 80 feet, including all thicknesses, and which has about 175 square miles of territory underlaid with solid iron-ore, thus stated the objects for which the delegates had assembled:

I wish now to call your attention to another matter, which is of great interest and importance to a

number of States. I refer to the Missouri River as a channel of commerce, and upon the utilization of which such vast, I may say almost incalculable, interests depend. The Missouri is navigable, and if all obstructions were removed from it, and its channel properly controlled by dikes and otherwise, could be navigated throughout eight months of the year for at least 2,500 miles from its mouth. From the Iowa line to its connection with the Mississippi is 700 miles, and the bottom-lands bordering upon it average five miles in width. This bottom extends for quite as great a distance above the southern line of the State of Iowa. This gives an area of 7,000 square miles of bottom-land lying upon the Missouri River. Three-fourths of this land is not surpassed in productiveness by any in the world. Plant it all in Indian-corn, and it will average at the lowest possible calculation, one year with another, fifty bushels per acre. This makes the product 168,000,000 bushels a year. The country lying back of, but adjacent to the bottom-lands, and which naturally seeks an outlet by the Missouri River, is at least eight times as great in quantity as the bottom. We assume, then, that the Missouri flows through a slip of land forty-five miles in width, twenty-two and a half miles on either side of it being tributary to it. While this added territory is not equal, perhaps, to the rich alluvial bottoms directly upon its margin, they are still among the finest lands in America. Suppose that three-fourths of the territory under consideration are cultivable, and will yield only as much as was the average yield of the lands of Missouri in 1870, which was 81½ bushels to the acre, and you add the amount produced to that of the bottom-lands, and the grand result is 1,014,720,000 bushels, and of the value, at the prices that prevailed in 1870, of \$446,476,000. This amount of Indian-corn will probably never be grown within the territory indicated, but only because a great part of the land lying within it can be more profitably employed in the production of other staples, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, grass, tobacco, etc.

Now, I ask you to remember, gentlemen, that I have been considering the Missouri River alone, one of the tributaries of the great Mississippi. Mark you, gentlemen, I have been telling you of the products of one State in this great valley of the Mississippi. When you multiply the products that I have presented to you by the number of States watered by the Mississippi River, and by the number of large tributaries that flow into it—like the Missouri—then you will have an appreciable idea of the products of the great West in which you are. Tell me, then, gentlemen, what subject can attract the attention of Congress more meritorious in all respects than finding an outlet for these vast productions to the Eastern cities, and to our entire Atlantic seaboard? We can produce in the manner I have told you, but what do our productions amount to, when, as you have been told, no market is to be had for them? Who will spin and sow, and reap, if he cannot make a sale of the products of his industry? It is not to be expected. I am free to say that the great want of the people of the West, and of the Southwest, is cheap transportation. You want, gentlemen, facilities by which you can send the products of your farms to market.

The great national improvements which were considered by the convention, and to which it was thought important that the attention of the Congress should be directed, were set forth in the resolutions submitted by the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis (a body of fourteen hundred merchants and shippers closely identified with the ocean and inland marine of the country), the most important of which were as follows:

Resolved, 1. That the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi River is of the very first importance to the interests of the entire valley of the Mississippi, and of great moment to the whole country. The solution of this problem, we believe, will be achieved by closing up all of the inferior outlets of the river, and condensing its waters by a system of jetties to one channel. By this means a depth of at least twenty or twenty-two feet may be obtained in the Southwest Pass, an outlay insignificant when compared with the many millions that will be annually saved to the country by the work. When once accomplished, small annual appropriations will suffice to maintain the required depth forever afterward. We urge immediate attention to this subject as being one of paramount importance.

2. That experience has demonstrated the practicability of controlling the currents of the Mississippi River by a system of wing-dams, revetments, and jetties, and that by such means, judiciously applied, its channel can be permanently located and confined, and that by this method any depth required by the largest vessels may be constantly maintained from the Balize to St. Louis at a cost of a few million dollars. We, therefore, urge that, in addition to the removal of snags, wrecks, and other obstructions, from the channel, a comprehensive system of improvements, looking directly to the permanent location and deepening of the channel through shoal places below St. Louis, be at once matured and inaugurated, and that a depth of eight feet be determined as the maximum to be accomplished at first by the proposed works. This will involve the establishment of jetties and the like, at probably not more than thirty bars or shoal places between this city and New Orleans, and the removal of a few dangerous rocks at the grand chain above Cairo, and would result in an immense saving, a thousand-fold greater than the original cost. By thus deepening and confining the channel, its navigation would become much less intricate and dangerous, vexatious delays would be avoided, and a class of steamers and barges of less expensive character would be practicable, while constant employment would be afforded during the entire year for the craft navigating it.

3. That the system of improvements suggested for the river below St. Louis is eminently suited for the improvement of the Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Red, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, and many other important streams in this valley, on each of which it should be applied on a scale commensurate with the volume of the river, and the demands of its commerce. We therefore urge with great earnestness the immediate improvement of these streams, being well assured the result will prove highly beneficial to the whole country.

4. That the improvement of the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi should be vigorously prosecuted until the navigation of those parts of that river are made safe and convenient, and that the improvements already commenced on all other rivers of this valley should be energetically prosecuted to completion.

5. That while all these improvements can be successfully carried forward under the direction of the able engineers of the Government, in whose talents we feel a just pride, we would suggest for the consideration of Congress the propriety of having such portions of it executed by contract as can be let to responsible contractors willing to guarantee desired results for reasonable compensation.

6. That every practicable water-route to the Gulf, to the Atlantic Ocean, or to the great lakes, which can be opened and made safe and convenient at a reasonable cost, when compared with the benefits to result from it in lessening the expense of transporting the products of this valley to their various markets, should meet with favor from the General Government, and receive the unanimous support of every representative of this valley in Congress.

Resolved, 1. That we regard the completion of the James River & Kanawha Canal, the cherished scheme of its author, George Washington, connecting as it will the waters of the Atlantic with the great Mississippi Valley, as worthy the prompt and profound consideration of Congress, and that we cannot too warmly express our admiration for the State of Virginia in surrendering her interest—twelve million dollars—in this improvement, in order that the same may be dedicated to the people of the whole country to insure them cheap rates of transportation by water-line to the Atlantic coast.

2. That we recommend to Congress the consideration of the Atlantic & Great Western Canal, believing it to be an enterprise of national interest, and which, when completed, will be of a value commensurate with its cost.

3. That the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement has already become a national work, and is deserving of the continued recognition of Congress.

In other resolutions it was urged that no bridges should be authorized across the Mississippi River below St. Louis having spans of less than five hundred feet wide over the stream, and a clear height of less than seventy-five feet above high-water mark; and that Congress should pass a general bridge law defining the lengths and heights of their spans over the different navigable rivers of the Mississippi Valley, and generally control the location and construction of such bridges in a manner to prevent unnecessary injury to the navigation of said rivers.

On the 1st of October a convention of the farmers of Missouri was held in Jefferson City, to consult in relation to the interests of the agricultural classes.

A convention of the various Granges of Northwest Missouri, Kansas, and Southern Nebraska, was held in St. Joseph, December 28d. The platform framed by the Illinois State Farmers' Association at Decatur, Ill., on the 17th of December (*see ILLINOIS*), was adopted, with the following additional resolutions:

Resolved, That, believing in the time-honored political maxim of equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none, either private or corporate, we can no longer be beguiled by the hocus-pocus of any system of special legislation by which we are robbed to enrich special interests, and we demand that tariffs, banks, railroads, telegraphs, and monopolies, shall be restrained from encroachments upon rights of the people by equal and just laws, State and national.

Resolved, That from the fact that what a farmer buys is upon the basis of a depreciated currency, and what he sells is sold upon a gold basis, since the price of our farm products is regulated by the great markets of Europe, we demand a staple and uniform currency.

The statement of the receipts and expenditures of the State government for the year is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance, January 1, 1873.....	\$786,699 33
Receipts from all other sources.....	3,563,138 28
	\$4,349,837 61
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Amount paid on warrants....	\$2,501,957 19
Uncurrent bonds (burned by committee).....	16,882 40
	\$2,518,839 59
Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1874....	\$831,598 02

Of the balance on hand, January 1st, \$45,715 belongs to the State revenue fund; \$340,168 to the State interest fund; \$93,623 to the sinking-fund; \$100,898 to the State school moneys; \$20,498 to the State school fund; \$18,738 to the insurance department fund. The total cost of criminal trials during the year was \$180,237, of which \$27,840 was for conveying 540 convicts to the penitentiary. The total cost of assessing and collecting the revenue was \$195,419.

The Auditor makes no recommendation of measures for meeting the \$811,000 of State bonds falling due in 1874, but says the subject will be treated in the report of the fund commissioners.

In addition to defraying the cost of the government and supporting the charitable institutions of the State, there has been paid during the year \$599,000 of the State debt.

A very large sum of money is annually collected by taxation for educational purposes in Missouri, which affords the means for obtaining a good common-school education to all the children in the Commonwealth. The amount raised by taxation and otherwise during the year for the common schools comprised: State funds apportioned, \$351,879.17; county funds, revenue, \$175,224.59; township funds, revenue, \$185,512.95; amount of local tax reported, \$1,879,158.88, making the revenues of the year aggregate \$2,091,775.59. There were 7,700 organized schools in the State, and the average attendance of pupils was 230,000. The public school-houses in the State have a capacity for 300,000 pupils, or 70,000 more than the average attendance during the year. The cost was a little over nine dollars for each pupil attending school.

An important experiment was made during the year in the management of the penitentiary, which renders that institution for the first time in many years self-sustaining. In 1872 the penitentiary cost the State \$262,412, or \$718.93 per day over and above its income. "It is claimed by some," says the Governor, "that a large amount of work was done for the State by the prisoners during the year, for which nothing was paid, but my opinion is that the amounts received by the officers of the prison from the lease of the labor of the convicts during the year, and for which no account was rendered, so far as I can find, more than equal all the work done for the State."

The experiment alluded to was made in May, when, in compliance with an act passed for that purpose by the Legislature in March preceding, the State-prison was leased for ten years to parties who agreed to take charge of the prison and prisoners, clothe, feed, and guard the latter at their own expense, and to hold the State harmless on account of all expenses connected with the institution; also to pay the State an annual consideration of \$1,000. The lessees, in turn, are to have the use and control of the convicts. On the 1st of Janu-

ary, 1874, the number of convicts was 874, of whom 27 were females.

The total length of railroads in the State is 2,857 miles, valued for taxation at \$24,231,330. The aid granted by the State for building these roads amounts to \$16,762,904, and by counties and cities \$28,576,000, making the total aid by State, cities, and counties, \$45,338,904, or \$21,107,574 over the estimated value of the roads for taxable purposes, including all rolling-stock, etc. The views of the Governor relative to the railroads are too important to be overlooked. Disclaiming all intent of doing the railroad companies injustice, he thinks that all unjust discrimination against non-competing points ought to be stopped, and a fair and reasonable table of rates established, a proper regard for the protection of human life required, and strict police regulations for the government of every railroad in the State provided and enforced through the instrumentality of a well-selected judiciary and a Board of Railroad Commissioners; but the true remedy and the only effective one, so far as the regulation of transportation is concerned, must be provided by an act of Congress. While State legislation may be so formed as to afford very considerable protection against improper exactions by railroad corporations, the trial of such legislation in Massachusetts, and several other States, has demonstrated its impotency and the utter impossibility of adequate protection by it to the great producing interests of the country. Under the power delegated by the Constitution to regulate commerce between the States, Congress may, most unquestionably, establish a uniform, just, and fair rate of transportation by railroads throughout the United States. This no State Legislature can do. He therefore advises the Legislature to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law for the purposes suggested.

An annual review of the industrial resources of Missouri shows a wonderful increase in the manufacture of iron in the State, an industry for which Missouri possesses peculiar advantages. According to the census of 1870, there were in the State 15 blast-furnaces, employing a capital of \$1,914,000, and yielding a product of \$586,293. In 1873 there were reported 12 establishments with 18 furnaces, having a capital of \$5,783,000, employing 2,421 hands, paying \$1,089,300 wages, and yielding 100,000 tons of pig-iron, valued at \$4,500,000, and 120,000 tons of rails, valued at \$1,008,000, making a total product for the year of \$5,508,000. Thus in three years the capital employed in iron and rail making has been trebled, the number of hands more than doubled, and the product increased more than fourfold.

The present State government consists of the following officers: Governor, Silas Woodson, Democrat; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles P. Johnson, Liberal; Secretary of State, Eugene F. Weigel, Liberal; Treasurer, Henry

Salmon, Democrat; Auditor, George B. Clark, Democrat; Registrar of Lands, Frederick Salmon, Liberal; Attorney-General, H. Clay Ewing, Democrat; Judges of the Supreme Court, David Wagner, Henry M. Vories, Washington Adams, Thomas A. Sherwood, Ephraim B. Ewing; Superintendent of Public Schools, John Monteith, Democrat.

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats and Liberals.....	19	83	101
Republicans	15	49	64
Democratic and Liberal maj..	4	33	37

St. Louis.—According to the census of 1870, St. Louis ranked third among the cities of the United States as a manufacturing centre, being surpassed by New York and Philadelphia. The capital invested in manufactures amounted to \$61,689,826; hands employed, 40,700; wages paid during the year, \$20,414,036; value of materials used, \$72,474,369; of productions \$131,192,670. The prosperity of the city during 1873 is shown by the following statistics:

During the year there were erected 1,599 buildings, including 1,228 dwellings and 331 business houses, the whole valued at \$6,765,375. The sales of real estate aggregate \$16,455,117, an increase of \$4,000,000 over 1871. The assessed value of taxable property is \$180,000,000, the true valuation being about \$475,000,000. The total tax collected for the year was: State, county, and city, \$3,760,926; internal revenue, \$3,327,655; customs, \$1,376,466; total, \$8,465,047. The total receipts of the United States sub-treasury were \$16,716,656; disbursements, \$16,732,357. Of the disbursements, \$871,318 was to pensioners. The

value of foreign goods entered in the custom-house was \$1,120,455, being an increase of \$147,631 over the preceding year. There was smelted during the year 185,733 ounces of silver, 200 ounces of gold, and 1,816,080 pounds of lead, the whole valued at \$314,694. The receipts of cotton were 59,709 bales, being an increase of 23,388 bales over the preceding year. The amount of flour manufactured was 1,884,180 barrels, an increase of 89,382 barrels over 1872. The receipts of flour were 1,283,116 barrels, an increase of 23,183 barrels; of wheat there were 6,160,217 bushels, an increase of 150,000 bushels; of corn, 7,674,186 bushels, a decrease of 1,795,201 bushels; of oats, 5,309,551 bushels, a decrease of 57,249 bushels; hay, 252,724 bales, a decrease of 22,355 bales; hemp, 16,567 bales, a decrease of 4,223 bales; tobacco, 13,037 hogsheads; of coffee, 142,963 sacks; sugar, 33,432 hogsheads, 35,314 barrels, and 50,656 boxes; cattle, 279,678 head, an increase of 16,274 head; of hogs, 973,613 head, an increase of 214,537 head. The number of hogs packed was 538,000, an increase over the previous year of 18,978. The zinc product was \$504,000; the lead product was 26,491,000 pounds, valued at \$1,854,424; white lead, \$2,228,000.

At the municipal election in April, Joseph Brown, the Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected by a majority of 4,472 over George Bain, Republican, the former receiving 15,364 votes, and the latter 10,892. The present City Council is composed of 20 Democrats and 6 Republicans.

The magnificent bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, an illustration of which is given, has reached substantial completion.



BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI, AT ST. LOUIS.

This structure was designed by James B. Eads, and begun in 1869. The superstructure, which is mainly composed of steel, is supported by four granite and limestone piers, resting on the rock-bed of the river, to which they were sunk through the sand, in one instance as much as 120 feet, by the use of wrought-iron caissons and atmospheric pressure. There is one span of 520 feet, and two of 515 feet, each

over the water-way. The height of the arches is 60 feet, and were designed to be sufficiently high to permit the passage of steamboats at all stages of water. The two road-ways, one for carriages and one for railways, are carried by four arched trusses, connected with each other by diagonal braces, the top and bottom chords of which are composed of steel tubes 16 inches in diameter. These tubes are made in sections

of about 12 feet, and consist of steel staves banded and held together by steel jackets or hoops. The top and bottom chords or tubes are 12 feet apart, connected with each other by a triangular system of bracing, so arranged as to constitute, with the tubes, an arched truss of great lightness and strength. The bridge is 54 feet wide, and cost, together with the tunnel under the city of St. Louis, by which access is gained to its western end, \$9,000,000.

By order of the War Department, a board of engineer officers was convened in August for the purpose of examining the construction of this bridge, to ascertain whether it "will prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of said river, and if so, in what manner its construction can be modified." The report of this commission was made September 11, 1873, and signed by J. H. Simpson, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army, and G. K. Warren, G. Weitzel, William E. Merrill, and Charles R. Suter, Majors of Engineers, to the effect that "the board are unanimously of the opinion that the bridge, as at present designed, will prove a very serious obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi River." The chief objection was, that the height was not sufficient for the passage of steamboats. After stating the difficulties that would arise in altering the structure, the following solution of the problem is suggested:

Under these circumstances, the board do not feel justified in recommending any change which would involve a complete remodeling of this magnificent structure, now so nearly completed. At the same time, as already stated, they deem it absolutely necessary that some provision should be made for allowing large boats to pass the bridge with safety whenever they find it necessary to do so.

They would therefore recommend, as the most feasible modification, a plan which has already been tried and found efficient at the railroad-bridge over the Ohio River, at Louisville, Ky.

Let a canal, or rather an open cut, be formed behind the east abutment of the bridge, giving at the abutment a clear width of water-way of 150 feet; the shore side of the cut should be laid out on an easy curve, joining the general shore-line about 500 feet above the bridge, and about 300 feet below it. The river-side may be entirely open, but the shore-side should be riveted vertically with stone or with crib-work to a height of about five feet above extreme high water. This wall should be provided with ring-bolts and posts, to enable boats to work through the cut with lines. Let this opening be spanned with a drawbridge, giving a clear span of 120 feet in width.

By this plan, boats as large as any now built would be able to get through the bridge in any weather and in any stage of water, and only at the cost of some little outlay.

MORAVIANS. The latest statistical reports of the Moravians at large were made at the close of the year 1872. They are given in the following table. An apparent decline is shown in the number of communicants returned by the German Province. This is explained by the fact that in the reports of some of the churches the total membership only is given. In the "Diaspora" missions in Eu-

rope, 100,000 persons are counted as in spiritual communion with the Church.

PROVINCES.	Communi- cants.	Totals.
German Province.....	4,988	7,488
Bohemian Mission.....	87	118
British Province.....	3,250	5,462
American Province.....	8,050	14,263
Foreign missionaries, with their children (about).....	316	400
Total.....	16,686	27,731
To this add the total number in the congregations of the foreign mission churches.....		69,404
Total.....		97,135
The total in 1871 was.....		96,065

The total number of bishops of the American church is seventeen, of whom five have retired from active service. Four active bishops and one retired bishop are connected with the American Province.

In the British Province, the number of congregations is thirty-eight; number of day schools, 18; of scholars, 1,382; number of boarding-schools, 14. A general home-mission society and three local home-mission associations are connected with this province, besides which, several congregations have charged themselves with particular spheres of home-missionary work. The *Training Institution*, a theological seminary at Fulneck, was established in 1860.

The Unity's Elders' Conference forms the Provincial Elders' Conference for Germany. The number of congregations in the German Province is 20; of boarding-schools, 19; there are also five smaller ones, a school for the children of missionaries at Kleinnelke, the *Padagogium*, or grammar-school at Nisky, Prussia, a normal training-school for teachers at Nisky, and a theological seminary for preparing candidates for the ministry at Gnadenfeld, Prussia.

The peculiar home-work called the Diaspora, carried on by the German section of the Church, dates from 1729. Its object is stated to be Catholic and unsectarian. It does not seek to make proselytes, or to draw members from other Protestant communities, "but to excite and foster spiritual life by means additional to those provided by the Established Church." These missions are established in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Russia, (chiefly the Baltic provinces), Poland, and Switzerland. Four congregations have been organized in connection with the mission in Bohemia. This work is prosecuted under adverse circumstances, it being opposed by the local officers, and subjected to acts of petty persecution. It is supported by contributions from the churches at large.

The American Province is divided into two divisions, called the Northern and Southern divisions. The Northern division is subdivided into four districts, called the New York, Pennsylvania, Western, and Northwestern dis-

tricts. Twenty congregations are connected with the northern division, nine with the southern. Nine schools, and the theological seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., are sustained in the American Province. The home-mission work in this province has been carried on with great vigor, especially for about fifteen years past. An important sphere of labor has been opened to it among the German immigrants. The mission agents are instructed to aim at the foundation of Moravian congregations, which, on satisfying the conditions required for the support of a regular ministry, are recognized as belonging to the Brethren's church, and participating in all constitutional privileges. Till then they are not entitled to representation at Synods, though the missionaries themselves are full members of the Provincial Synods.

The Provincial Synod of the Moravian Church (American Province, Northern division) met at Litiz, Pa., June 11th. The Synod was composed of the three bishops, three members of the Provincial Synod, seven teachers in the schools of the Synod, and large delegations from forty-one churches. It appeared from the report of the Provincial Elders' Conference that two bishops, four presbyters, and fourteen deacons, had been ordained since the Synod of 1870; six laymen had received license to preach. The increase of communicants during the preceding six years had been thirty per cent, while it had been only eleven and a half per cent. for the foregoing period of six years. Eight churches had been built since 1870, eleven students had been graduated at the Theological Seminary during the preceding three years. The subject of revising the old Moravian class idea was referred to a committee, to report to the next Provincial Synod. A proposition was made to distribute the members of the Provincial Board among different congregations. It was thought that by this means the Provincial Elders would be brought more directly and practically in contact with the congregations, and with the work of the Church in new fields. It was urged, in support of the proposition, that the task of administering the affairs of the body was not sufficient to occupy all the time and energies of three men with no other employment. The Provincial Elders represented that they found employment for all their energies, and that the distribution proposed would render conference between them—which the wants of the Church required should be frequent—impossible. The Board of Elders were empowered to appoint one of their number to another office if they should deem it expedient, and were advised "to remove their residence to some other place than Bethlehem, Pa., if they find that such removal is practicable, and will result in decreasing the expenditures of the sustentation fund, or in improving the condition of the same." The Provincial Elders' Conference were instructed

by the Synod that before they sanction the formation or establishment of a new station or congregation, they require an assurance that the minister shall have a sufficient support. The organization of home-missionary societies was commended, and the congregations were instructed to take up at least one collection every year for home missions. It was ordered that no new church under the home-mission work should be consecrated until the payment of all expenses incurred should have been assured.

According to the report of 1872, the foreign missions of the Moravian Church were conducted in sixteen provinces, viz.: Greenland, Labrador, the North American Indian provinces, St. Thomas, St. Jan, St. Croix, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Barbadoes, Tobago, the Mosquito coast, Surinam, South Africa West, South Africa East, Australia, and West Himalaya. The number of stations was 101. The missions were served by 811 missionaries, of whom sixteen were natives, eleven native assistants, 106 native leaders of meetings, 1,427 native helpers, and 1,171 day and Sunday-school teachers. They had seven training-schools and 805 stations, sub-stations and Sunday-schools, with 17,022 scholars. The number of baptized adults in the missions was 35,810, and the total number of persons under care and instruction was 69,139. The annual financial statement at the date of making the report, with a deficiency of 21,334 thalers (\$15,360), so that the board had, with the deficiency of the previous year, a debt of 28,362 thalers to provide for. The increase of the debt was caused, not by a diminished income, for this was 17,000 thalers more than that of the year before, but by increased expenses in building and traveling. The total expense of the work during the year was 342,300 thalers (\$246,456).

MOROCCO, SIDI MOHAMMED, Sultan of, born in 1803; died at Morocco, September 19, 1873. He was the son of the Sultan Abderrahman, whom he succeeded on the Moroccan throne, September 6, 1859. His father's reign had been made unfortunate by a succession of controversies with the maritime European powers, generally growing out of the depredations of the Rif pirates, a body of buccanners, who attacked and plundered commercial vessels, making their headquarters at towns on the Moorish coast. In 1856 the French Government had demanded compensation from Abderrahman for the losses these pirates had inflicted on their commercial marine, and had obtained it without war, the first instance on record. In September, 1859, just at the time of Sidi Mohammed's accession to the throne, Spain made a similar demand for satisfaction for a series of attacks on Spanish commerce, and for an insult to the flag, at Ceuta, in August of that year. The Emperor repudiated the responsibility sought to be imposed, and declared the Rifa rebels. This answer was not

satisfactory, and, on October 22d, Spain declared a war which lasted until March 26, 1860, when the Moorish sovereign ceded to the Spaniards an immense tract of territory, valued at more than \$50,000,000, besides guaranteeing a money indemnity of 20,000,000 piastres. Point Ceuta, opposite to and thirty-eight miles from Gibraltar, is a part of the ceded territory. After the peace of March 26, 1860, Sidi Mohammed made efforts to renew friendly relations with the European powers. He adopted measures for the improvement of navigation, and ordered the erection of many light-houses along the coasts. The concessions he made to foreigners in relation to customs duties roused dissatisfaction among many of his subjects, and in 1862 nearly compelled his abdication. In June, 1864, he issued a decree permitting free trade to all the European powers, throughout the whole extent of his empire. Several times extensive insurrections occurred, but they were always put down with a strong hand. To suppress one, more general than most of them, in 1867, he put himself at the head of an army of 30,000 men. The Moors of both sexes are remarkable for obesity, and the Sultan was reputed to be the heaviest man in his dominions. In 1863 he weighed 360 pounds, and he had since greatly increased in corpulency.

MUNDT, CLARA, *née* MILLER, a German novelist, better known by her *nom de plume* of LOUISA MÜHLBACH, born in New Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, January 2, 1814; died in Berlin, September 27, 1878. She was the daughter of a man of superior education, and herself received the best advantages of intellectual culture, which she zealously improved. While traveling in Italy in 1836 she met Theodor Mundt, then a promising young author. They were married in 1838, and lived for some years in Berlin, where he was appointed a professor in the University of Breslau. He was one of the leaders of the "Young Germany" party, but was for some years before his death, in 1861, in a condition of mental infirmity and helplessness. His wife had brought him back to Berlin, where she continued to reside till her death. She had won some reputation as an author before her marriage by her "First and Last Love," published in 1838, and, from that time till her death, her pen was almost constantly employed. Her works were of three classes: those in which she discussed, either in the garb of romance, or in the form of essays, those moral and social ques-

tions which in this country have come to be known as "woman's rights" doctrines; those which describe simply the scenes of every-day life; and those which are strictly historical romances. It is the last and by far the most numerous class of her works that have been chiefly republished in other countries. Messrs. Appleton translated and published twenty of the historical novels, most of them originally issued in two or three volumes. Yet Mrs. Mundt, though writing all her novels with her own hand, was not deficient in her duties as a wife, mother, or matron. She was remarkable for her extensive knowledge and ready memory on all historical subjects. Her residence in Berlin was for many years the resort of persons distinguished in the realms of literature and art, and her receptions were almost as famous as those of Madame Récamier. Her two daughters were carefully educated under her own supervision, and one became an actress, while the other is already known as a writer of fiction. The "Louisa Mühlbach" historical novels translated and republished here and in Great Britain were: "Queen Hortense;" "Goethe and Schiller;" "Andreas Hofer;" "Old Fritz and the New Era;" "Napoleon and Blucher;" "The Empress Josephine;" "Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia;" "The Daughter of an Empress;" "Marie Antoinette and her Son;" "Joseph II. and his Court;" "Frederick the Great and his Court;" "Frederick the Great and his Family;" "Berlin and Sans-Souci, or, Frederick the Great and his Friends;" "The Merchant of Berlin, and Maria Theresa and her Fireman;" "Louisa of Prussia and her Times;" "Henry VIII. and Catharine Parr;" "Prince Eugene and his Times;" "Mohammed Ali and his House;" "The Story of a Millionaire;" "Two Life Paths." The following have not been translated, though we give their titles in English: "First and Last Love" (already mentioned), 1838; "The Life of Woman: Daughter, Spouse, Artist, and Princess," 1839; "Voyager Birds," 1840; "The World," 1841; "The Nursling of Nature," 1842; "Fortune and Money," 1842; "Justin," 1843; "Gisela," 1844; "Eva," 1844; "After the Marriage," 1844; "Novels and Scenes," 1845; "Sketches of Travel," 1846; "Court Histories," 1847; "Aphra Behn," 1849; "The Nursling of Society," 1850; "The World and the Theatre," 1854; "Novels," 4 vols., 1865; "Novelettes," 2 vols., 1860-'66.

N

NAUMANN, KARL FRIEDRICH, Ph. D., a German mineralogist and author, born at Dresden, May 30, 1797; died at Leipsic, December, 1878. He was a son of the eminent musical composer Amedée Naumann, and

early developing a taste for physical science, he was sent to the Academy of Mines at Freiberg, where he was a pupil of the geologist Werner, after whose death he continued his studies at Leipsic and Jena; but learning that

F. Mohs, the celebrated mineralogist had succeeded Werner, he returned to Freiberg to study mineralogy under him. In 1821-'22, he made a voyage of scientific exploration along the coasts and into the interior of Norway, and published the results of his tour under the title of "Documents on Norway," 2 vols., in 1824. On receiving his degree at Jena in 1823, and at Leipsic in 1824, Naumann presented two theses afterward published, "Essay on Mineralogy," 1824, and "Elements of Crystallography," 1825; and in 1826 was appointed Professor of Crystallography in the Academy of Freiberg. Soon after, he was appointed also examiner in that institution, and in 1835 the chair of Geognosy was added to his previous professorship. In 1842 he was called to the University of Leipsic as Professor of Mineralogy and Geognosy. In 1866 he was appointed Privy Councillor for Mines. Prof. Naumann's other published works were: "Treatise on Mineralogy," 1828; "Treatise on Pure and Applied Crystallography," 1830; text and notes to the Geognostic map of the kingdom of Saxony, 5 numbers, 1836-1845; "Elements of Crystallography," 1841; "Elements of Mineralogy," 1846, revised and enlarged, 1854; "Treatise on Geognosy," 2 vols., with an atlas, 1850-'58. Most of these works have been many times reprinted, and some of them have been translated into other languages.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. There were in the navy, at the close of the year, 165 vessels, carrying, exclusive of howitzers, 1,269 guns, being 13 vessels less than were reported the previous year. In this total are included 63 steamers, other than iron-clads and tugs, carrying 826 guns; 29 sailing-vessels, 322 guns; 48 iron-clad vessels, 121 guns; and 25 tugs, used for navy-yard and freight purposes. Of this number, there were then in commission for sea-service and distributed on the several foreign stations and on the United States coasts, 46 vessels.

There was great activity at the end of the year in the various navy-yards of the country. Besides six live-oak cruising-ships, which were undergoing complete repairs, eight new sloop-of-war, authorized by the last Congress, were in process of construction, four at the various navy-yards, three under contract in private yards, and the remaining one under private contract in the navy-yard at Kittery, Me.

The cruising-stations remained unchanged during the year. As now established, they are designated the European, Asiatic, North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, and South Pacific. Over these, embracing the frequented waters of the globe, are scattered a cruising force of less than forty vessels, which by their presence are relied on to encourage citizens of the United States, and, if required, to protect them in their property in all lands. The commanders of the naval forces on the different stations, at the end of the year, were:

European, Rear-Admiral A. Ludlow Case; Asiatic, Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins; North Atlantic, Rear-Admiral G. H. Scott; South Atlantic, Rear-Admiral James H. Strong; North Pacific, Rear-Admiral A. M. Pennock; South Pacific, Rear-Admiral John J. Almy.

The appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, including the amount of the special appropriation previously made, and expended before the date named, were in the whole, \$20,589,601.57, and the actual expenditures for that period, viz., from July, 1872, to June 30, 1873, chargeable to these appropriations, including the expenditure during the time named of the special appropriations above referred to, amounted to \$19,552,272.16, or something more than \$1,000,000 less than the whole amount appropriated. The appropriations made for the current year commencing July 1, 1873, amount in the aggregate, including the special appropriations for the new sloop-of-war (less the small amount expended before June 30, 1873), to the sum of \$23,147,857.68.

The estimates for the coming year are stated at \$19,252,235; to which is to be added \$864,589 for current repairs of buildings, docks, and incidental expenses in navy-yards, etc. These estimates are less than those of last year by more than \$2,000,000, but they do not include any extraordinary expenditure for the permanent improvement of the navy, or the amounts necessary for the repair of our iron-clad fleet, or for the continued prosecution of some of the great works necessary to the proper condition of the naval establishment of the United States. The number and yearly amount of pensions of the navy on the rolls November 1, 1873, were as follows:

PENSIONERS.	On the Rolls November 1, 1873.	Yearly amount of Pensions on the Rolls, Nov. 1, 1873.	Am't paid for pensions during fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.
Navy invalids.....	1,484	\$155,810 75	\$160,971 98
Navy widows, and others.....	1,799	290,516 00	302,936 71
Total.....	3,283	\$446,326 75	\$463,908 69

The expeditions organized under the authority of Congress for the survey of the Darien and Nicaragua routes, with the view to the construction of an interoceanic canal, have completed their labors and made final reports. The favorable report of Commander Selfridge, of the survey of the Isthmus of Darien in 1871, rendered it desirable to explore more thoroughly the region of the Napipi, and to determine how far the surveys to the south could be profitably made in the valley of the Atrato. For this purpose, Commander Selfridge was ordered to organize another expedition, which reached Panama in January, 1873. The expedition has been so successful as materially to improve upon the route already discovered and surveyed, and has marked out a line for this great enterprise that can be con-

structed within the limit of an expenditure more moderate than could have been expected, when compared with the immensity of the undertaking, and the great benefits that cannot fail, upon its completion, to accrue to commercial interests.

Briefly stated, the route selected by Commander Selfridge includes 100 miles of river-navigation of the Atrato, which has been carefully sounded, and found to be fully capable of being navigated by the largest class of ocean-steamers. Between Atrato and the Pacific, a canal or artificial cut is made but 28 miles in length. The canal, for 22 miles of this distance, passes through a plain, with a gradual rise of 90 feet. There will then remain six miles to the Pacific, of which there are a moderate open cut and three miles of tunneling. It is estimated that the work will cost between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000, and that it can be completed within ten years. A careful survey and soundings of the Atrato resulted in the fact that, though capable of navigation for steamboats, even in its lowest stage, to Quibuto, the head of ship-navigation was reached but a short distance above the line selected for the canal. Surveys of the interior settled the fact that it would not be profitable to explore South of the Napipi; not only because the westerly trend of the coast made the area that would have to be cut broader in extent, but also that it was traversed by numerous streams, forming the water-shed of mountainous ridges that would have to be cut transversely. Moreover, the Cordilleras, which present a marked depression near the head-waters of the Napipi, increase rapidly in altitude toward the south.

The Nicaragua expedition, in charge of Commander E. P. Lull, sailed from the United States in December, 1872, and returned in July, 1873, after proving the existence of a practicable route for an interoceanic ship-canal, having Lake Nicaragua at its summit-level. It is proposed to connect the lake with the Pacific by a canal 16.33 miles long, beginning at the mouth of the Rio del Medio, and terminating at Brito. The first seven and a half miles will require an excavation averaging 54 feet in depth, and will be the most expensive part of the whole work. For the rest of the distance, the profile is lower than the proposed level of the surface of the water; embankments will be constructed with the materials excavated. Ten locks, and one tide-lock, will be required, between the lake and the sea. There will be 56 miles of lake-navigation.

Slack-water navigation in the San Juan, from its head to the mouth of the San Carlos, is considered perfectly feasible; and it is proposed to improve the river by four dams, one each at Castillo Rapids, Balas Rapids, Machuca Rapids, and at the mouth of the San Carlos, at all of which places excellent locations for dams exist. A short section of canal with one lock will be required to get around each of the upper three dams. From just above the fourth

dam to Greytown an independent canal will be required, 41.90 miles in length, of which 36 miles will require an excavation less than the prism of the canal; the remaining four miles are made up of short reaches, where the line cuts through hills. Seven locks, besides those abreast the dams, will be required, and should be located in the hills in order to take advantage of the natural rock-foundation. Some improvement will be required in places in the river-bed, for which the amount has been computed, and the cost estimated.

The total length of the proposed canal is 61.74 miles, of which 47.37 miles are in excavation and embankment. The average depth of excavation throughout is, but nine feet above the prism of the canal. No tunnel is required. The harbor of Greytown has been partially destroyed by a silt which comes from the San Carlos, and others of the lower tributaries of the San Juan, and the branch of the river leading to Greytown has become so much filled up that it is now, at the lowest stage of the water, but 324 feet wide and six inches deep at the fork. It is proposed to shut off this branch entirely, and send all the silt-bearing water through the Colorado mouth, which empties into the sea 18 miles from Greytown, and to admit to the harbor only the water of the canal, which, being drawn from the main river above the mouth of the San Carlos, will be perfectly clean. The harbor then once cleared out will leave nothing to deteriorate it again. A short breakwater will be required to protect the entrance from the surf, also one at Brito, both of which are included in the estimate for the work. Careful gauges at the lowest stage show that Lake Nicaragua will supply thirty-eight times the maximum possible demand of water. The climate is considered perfectly healthy for temperate people who adopt the simplest sanitary precautions. Part proof of this is that not a man has been lost in either of the expeditions lately operating in the country, though constantly subjected to severe labor and exposure.

Much interest was manifested during the year in relation to the Arctic Expedition of the *Polaris*, in consequence of the important results that were made public. It will be remembered that the *Polaris*, a topsail schooner of over 400 tons, under command of Captain Hall, left the United States in June, 1871, on an expedition toward the north-pole. On the 18th of August of that year, the vessel left Upernavik, Greenland, after which no tidings were received until the 9th of May, 1873, when the United States Government was informed by telegraph from St. John's, Newfoundland, that nineteen persons, late of the *Polaris* had been rescued from the floating ice in Baffin's Bay, by the British sealing-steamer *Tigress*, and that they had safely landed at that port. The United States steamer *Frolic* having been dispatched for these persons, re-

turned early in June with two of the officers, eight of the crew, and nine Esquimaux, five of whom were children, all in good health. These persons were at once summoned to Washington, and were there examined by a board of examiners, consisting of Secretary Robeson, Commodore William Reynolds, the senior officer of the Navy Department, Prof. Spencer F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, and Captain H. W. Howgate, of the Army Signal Service.

From the evidence taken on this examination, and the report submitted by Secretary Robeson to the President of the United States, it appears that the *Polaris* left Tessinsac on the 24th of June, and, proceeding northward under steam, passed through Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel with very little delay or obstruction from the ice. On the 30th of August the vessel reached the highest northern latitude that has been attained by any Arctic Expedition, viz., $82^{\circ} 16'$. In this strait or channel, which Captain Hall named Robeson Straits, the ship was met by heavy floating ice, extending entirely across the straits, and barring her further progress northward. On the 3d of September the *Polaris* entered her first winter quarters in *Polaris Bay*, so named by Captain Hall, in latitude $81^{\circ} 38'$ north, and longitude $61^{\circ} 44'$ west.

Soon after Captain Hall made a sledge expedition northward as far as latitude $82^{\circ} 2'$. Having returned to the ship, October 24th, apparently in his usual fine health, he was attacked with sickness of the stomach and vomiting, and died on the 8th of November. Rumors having been set afloat that Captain Hall's death occurred under mysterious circumstances, giving grounds for suspicion that he had been unfairly dealt with by some one or more of his associates, Secretary Robeson, after taking testimony on this point, reported that "a very particular questioning of every one of the officers and crew of the *Polaris*, and of the scientific corps (except the three persons as yet unexamined) has completely satisfied my associates and myself that his death occurred from purely natural causes; that his medical treatment was judiciously adapted to his case, and that he was tenderly nursed and cared for to the last."

On the death of Captain Hall, Mr. Buddington succeeded to the command of the *Polaris*, as had been provided for in the instructions for the voyage issued by the Secretary of the Navy. The vessel remained in winter quarters until August, 1873. On the 16th of that month it was made fast to a large floe of ice in latitude about 80° north, and longitude 68° west, and while still fast to this floe drifted south through Smith's Sound nearly to Northumberland Island. On the night of the 15th of October, in latitude $79^{\circ} 58'$ north, during a violent gale of wind and snow, the ship was suddenly beset by a tremendous pressure of the ice which was driven against her from

the southward, and forced under her, pressing her up out of the water, and, by successive and violent shocks, finally throwing her over on her beam-ends.

A portion of the crew, consisting of Captain Tyson and eighteen others, were ordered to carry provisions to a safe place on the ice. While so engaged, in the darkness of an arctic night, in the midst of a fierce gale and driving snow-storm, the hawsers of the *Polaris* failed to hold her, and she broke adrift from the floe and in a few minutes was out of sight of the party who were at that moment busily at work on the ice. "It is the uniform opinion of the witnesses," says Secretary Robeson, "and our unanimous conclusion from the testimony and from the circumstances detailed, that this separation of the ship from the men, women, and children upon the ice-floe was purely accidental."

From October 15, 1872, until April 1, 1873, these nineteen men, women, and children, remained through the whole of the dark and dreary winter 187 days upon the field of floating ice which was originally about five miles in circumference. On the 1st of April, finding their icy quarters much reduced by the breaking up of the floe, and that the current was then setting them to the southward and to sea, they launched their boat into open water and pulled toward the west, in order, if possible, to gain the coast. They had now reached about latitude 59° north. On the 31st of April they were rescued by the British sealing-steamer *Tigress* about forty miles from the coast of Labrador.

Of the *Polaris* herself nothing more was known until September 19, 1873, when the arrival of the British sealing-steamer *Arctic*, at Dundee, Scotland, with six of the officers and three of her crew on board, was telegraphed to the Department of State by the United States consul at that port, with the further information that the remaining officer and the other two seamen would soon follow; all hands of the *Polaris* were picked up by the British whaling-steamer *Ravenscraig* on the 23d of June, south of Cape York, off the Greenland coast, while on their way in boats to the southward, the *Polaris* having been abandoned as a wreck.

In the mean time, however, the *Tigress*, under command of Captain James A. Greer, had been fitted out and dispatched in search of the *Polaris*; while the *Junata*, under command of D. L. Braine, was sent to assist the *Tigress*. The latter sailed from New York, July 14th, and after a search in the Arctic regions arrived at St. John's October 16th, where information of the rescue of the *Polaris* crew was received. The *Tigress* reached New York, November 9th.

The rescued officers and crew of the *Polaris* were summoned to Washington for examination, the results of which were not reported at the close of the year.

NEBRASKA. Public affairs in this State, during the past year, have been unusually quiet, and little occurred worthy of record. A session of the Legislature was held in the early part of the year, and, although one hundred and seventy-three acts were passed, the legislation was mostly of local interest. After the adjournment it was ascertained that the "act to define the boundaries of certain counties," approved March 23, 1873, contained clerical errors to such an extent as would have led to inextricable difficulties in the administration of justice and the collection of revenue in certain portions of the State; and that the "Act to incorporate cities of the first class," by an oversight, had failed to receive the signature of the President of the Senate, as required by the constitution, and thereby its validity was left in great doubt. After consultation with the Attorney-General and representatives from the localities affected, the Governor deemed these matters of sufficient importance to summon a brief extra session of the Legislature to remedy the defects.

In Nebraska, as in most of the Northwestern States, the "Farmers' Movement" was one of the chief events of the year. The views of the agricultural and industrial classes in this State are set forth in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention of the "Grand Castle of the Order of American Farmers and Mechanics of Nebraska," held on the 29th and 30th of July, at Lincoln:

Whereas, When people organize themselves into a body for the accomplishment of objects of public importance, it is proper and requisite that they declare to the world the objects and principles of their organizations, and the reasons which impel them thereto: therefore be it

Resolved, By the Grand Castle of the Order of American Farmers and Mechanics in the State of Nebraska, that, although our order is a patriotic school of instruction for the young and middle-aged; is benevolent and beneficent in its objects, toward all its members and toward all mankind, seeking the highest good of all; yet it is national in its objects, and aims at the accomplishment of honesty and purity in political action; integrity, sincerity, truthfulness, and justice in our public servants; to be their masters in fact, and not in name alone; to secure a just and equitable administration of all public affairs; to rid our Legislatures and our Congress of monopolists and corruptionists, and of their control; to effect the passage and enforcement of just laws for the benefit of the whole people; and to infuse a spirit of sincerity, truth, and justice, into the entire body politic, from the centre to the extremes of the nation.

Resolved, That we deem it better, and cheaper, for our servants in Congress to prevent crime among themselves, than to investigate it, and let the criminals go unpunished.

Resolved, That in our opinion those servants of the people who robbed the Treasury of the United States by appropriating to themselves the money of the people under the name of "back and increased pay," were knowingly guilty of a gross and brazen fraud upon the nation, and by that act stamped their names with lasting infamy, and proved themselves unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That the unjust and oppressive tariffs of way-freights and of passenger-travel on the trunk-

line railroads of the country are frauds upon the people, whose extraordinary liberality in many instances gave to the companies the means to build the roads, in the firm belief, and with at least an implied promise, that the roads were to be built for the benefit of the people; but they now find their gift in the hands of tyrants, who seek to reduce to perpetual slavery the people who raised them from poverty to opulence.

Resolved, That as revolution or reform must come, this Order seeks and offers to the people a true and simple, yet perfect means of reform, by uniting in strong fraternal ties, and by ties of mutual interest and mutual protection, all of the industrial classes of the nation, and all who are sincerely opposed to fraud and corruption in high places, and to the tyrannical oppression of monopolies.

Resolved, That the people require, and have a right to demand reasonable and liberal means of intercommunication and commerce throughout the country, and reasonable river and ocean freights, and no pooling or oppressive combinations of railroad companies.

Resolved, That we are opposed to subsidizing corporations upon principle; that hotels, printing companies, and flouring-mills, are as justly entitled to subsidies as railroad companies; and that the issue of bonds, as gratuities or gifts to railroad corporations, as practised in this State, is prejudicial to the interests of the people.

Resolved, That while taxes for the support of government ought cheerfully to be paid, taxes extorted for the payment of bonds donated to monopolies and the interest thereon are illegal and grievously oppressive.

Resolved, That we are friends to railroads, and acknowledge their necessity and usefulness as servants, but we are opposed to them as masters.

Resolved, That we have no feelings of opposition to any body or order of men, who are sincerely opposed to monopolies, corruption, and wrong; and we will freely cooperate with all who will support the rights of the people.

Resolved, That thorough, firm, and determined organization by all the industrial classes is necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes herein contemplated.

The present State government, which is entirely Republican, is as follows: Governor, Robert W. Furnas; Secretary of State, John J. Gosper; Auditor, John B. Weston; Treasurer, Henry A. Koenig; Attorney-General, J. R. Webster; Chief-Justice, George B. Lake; Associate-Justices, Daniel Gantt and Samuel Maxwell. The Legislature is composed as follows:

MEMBERS.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	11	32	43
Democrats and Liberals.....	2	7	9
Republican majority.....	9	25	34

The latest official exhibit of the finances and wealth of Nebraska is that of January 1, 1873. At that time the liabilities and resources of the State were as follows:

LIABILITIES.	
Outstanding bonds (held by State School Fund).....	
Nebraska Territorial Bonds.....	\$16,200 00
Due University Fund.....	16,000 00
General Fund warrants.....	250,295 21
Interest on General Fund warrants (estimated).....	10,000 00
Total	\$292,595 21

RESOURCES.

Cash in Treasury.....	\$356,634 85
Taxes due January 1, 1873.....	\$44,557 86
Delinquent taxes due (General and Sinking Fund).....	215,321 30
Militia expenses (due from United States)....	19,509 85
Total.....	\$836,033 86

The total appropriations necessary for 1873 and 1874 were estimated at \$259,756, including \$72,600 for salaries, \$46,000 for the Penitentiary, \$63,000 for the Insane Asylum, \$16,850 for legislative expenses, \$9,600 for official expenses, and \$51,706 for general expenses.

The public lands of the State, 360,625 acres, were valued at \$38,226,839. The valuation of other property was: town lots, \$10,229,278; merchandise, \$2,300,861; manufactures, \$251,840; stocks and shares, \$301,612; moneys and credits, \$1,536,834; household furniture, \$208,811.

There were 59,218 horses, valued at \$7,948,896; 161,835 neat-cattle, valued at \$3,288,054; 12,930 mules and asses, valued at \$331,241; 25,971 sheep, valued at \$33,983; and 182,483 swine, valued at \$3,231,564.

The railroad property was valued at \$9,507,095; telegraph property at \$362,522; while the total valuation of the State was \$69,873,818.

Nebraska has upward of 1,200 miles of railroads, while the length of the projected roads is about 800 miles more. Among the completed roads are the Union Pacific, traversing the State from Omaha to Bushnell, 463 miles; Omaha & Northwestern, from Omaha to Clinton, 114 miles; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska, from Omaha to Kearney Junction, *via* Crete and Beatrice, 191 miles; Midland Pacific, from Nebraska City to Lincoln, 58 miles; Brownville & Fort Kearney and Pacific; Sioux City Pacific, from Sioux City to Fremont, 88 miles; Omaha & Southwestern. The projected roads are from Clinton to the Niobrara River; from Pierce to Sioux City; from Pierce to North Platte; from Pierce to Columbus; from Columbus to Crete; from Pierce, in Pierce County, to Yankton; from Fort Kearney to Jefferson; from Fairbury to Beatrice; from Beatrice to Brownville; from Beatrice to Marysville; from Fairbury to Red Cloud and thence up the Republican; from Grand Island to St. Paul in Howard County; from St. Paul to intersect the Pierce & North Platte Railroad at Junction City in Valley County. The last-named branch traverses the beautiful valley of the North Loup almost its entire length, running through Howard, Greeley, and Valley, all new counties, and but partially settled.

The agricultural resources of Nebraska are considered to be of a high order. Oats, rye, barley, potatoes, corn, wheat, buckwheat, sorghum, tobacco, sweet-potatoes, and sugar-beet, are among the crops that flourish. Not less than 50,000,000 acres are well adapted to their production. The average yield of wheat for ten years has been about 26 bushels per acre,

while from 45 to 75 bushels of corn per acre are produced.

The freedom from severe frosts in May and September makes it an excellent fruit-producing State, and it will grow apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, currants, strawberries, and raspberries. At the fair held in Richmond, Va., in 1871, Nebraska exhibited 176 varieties of fruit, 146 of which were apples. Iowa came next, and had 118 distinct varieties of apples. Turnips, carrots, ruta-bagas, parsnips, pumpkins, squashes, melons, grapes, cabbages, rhubarb, onions, radishes, lettuce, have all been tried and grow luxuriantly. Flax is a quick crop and has yielded 15 to 22 bushels of seed per acre in ninety days. The castor-bean has been profitably cultivated, yielding 15 to 25 bushels per acre, worth \$2.50 and \$3.00 per bushel. Wild fruits grow in abundance along all the streams, and furnish to early settlers a valuable substitute for cultivated fruits.

NÉLATON, AUGUSTE, M. D., a distinguished French physician and surgeon, born in Paris, June 17, 1807; died in that city, September 20, 1873. He was a pupil of Dupuytren, and after receiving his medical degree commenced practice in Paris in 1836, and soon after was appointed surgeon of the hospitals, and lecturer to the Faculty of Medicine. He was a good lecturer and competed for the professorship of the Surgical Clinic, a position which his master Dupuytren had once held. He failed the first time, in 1850, but succeeded in 1851, over a host of competitors, and by the brilliancy of his teaching drew around him very large classes. But his skill as an operator gained him such a reputation that he was compelled to give up his professorship in 1867, and receive the title of Emeritus Professor. He extracted the ball by which Garibaldi was so grievously wounded, and in 1867 by a skillful operation saved the life of the prince imperial. In 1866 he was appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to Napoleon III., and his private practice was beyond that of any other French surgeon. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine in the section of Surgical Pathology. In 1868 he was made a Senator of France, and the year previous Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor; Rayer, Michel Lévy, and Ricord being the only other physicians who have received this honorable distinction. Science is indebted to him for some modifications in operating. He has given his name to a process for setting the shoulder, and another for the elbow, also to an operation in lithotomy called the *taille de Nélaton*. The ingenious probe called by his name, for discovering and identifying a rifle-ball by the stain of the lead, is also one of his inventions. The rigors of the siege of Paris contributed to his death, and he finally succumbed to an organic disease of the heart from which he had long suffered. Dr. Nélaton's published works were: "Recherches upon the Tuberculous Affection of the

Bones," 1837; "Treatise on Tumors of the Breast," 1839; "Comparison of Different Methods of Operating in the Treatment of Cataract," 1850; "On the Influence of Position in Surgical Diseases," 1851; "Elements of Surgical Pathology," 5 vols., 1844-1860—a work of great value. Dr. Nélaton also contributed with MM. Velpeau, Denonville, F. Guyon, etc., to the report on the "Progress of Surgery," at the Exposition in Paris in 1867.

NELSON, SAMUEL, LL. D., an American jurist, for twenty-seven years one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, born at Hebron, Washington County, N. Y., November 10, 1792; died in Cooperstown, N. Y., December 13, 1873. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage, his grandfather having emigrated from the north of Ireland to Salem, Washington County, N. Y., in 1760. Young Nelson's early life was spent on the farm. In 1811, being then nineteen years old, he entered Middlebury College, Vermont, and graduated in 1813. Having selected the law for his profession, he became a student in the office of Savage & Woods, where he remained two years. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1817, and began practice in the village of Cortland. His first suits were confined to the narrow arena of the justices' courts, but in trying his first case in the Court of Common Pleas, he detected an error in practice on the part of his opponent, procured a stay of proceedings, and the execution already entered being set aside, tried his case, and gained it. This success at once brought him reputation and clients. His first appearance in politics was in 1820 as presidential elector, the vote of the State being given to James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins. In 1823 Governor Yates nominated him as Circuit Judge for the district which included the counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga, Tompkins, Steuben, and Yates. This post he held for eight years, proving himself equal to every emergency. On the 1st of February, 1831, he was made Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. After six years' service in this position, he was promoted by Governor Marcy to the chief-justiceship, and presided over the court for eight years, at a period when its decisions were quoted as final in every State in the Union, and respected as authority in the courts of England. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846. He was appointed by President Tyler to fill a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States left vacant by the death of Smith Thompson, in 1844. This was more than a promotion; it was a transfer to a field of labor which presented many and varied difficulties to a judge whose previous work, while thorough and successful, had been in a comparatively narrow sphere. In the Supreme Court, his decisions did more than command the respect of bar and bench; they were conclusive and unanswerable. In

the famous Dred Scott case, Judge Nelson concurred in the decision of Chief-Justice Taney, urging that if Congress possessed power under the Constitution to abolish slavery, "it must necessarily possess the like power to establish it." During the war, his conservatism, as well as his life-long political affinities, led him to regret many encroachments of the military on the civil power, but his relations with the Administration were as harmonious as his loyalty was undoubted. In 1871 Justice Nelson was appointed by President Grant to serve as a member of the Joint High Commission to arbitrate the Alabama claims on the part of the United States. The delicate and responsible duties here imposed upon him compelled a temporary cessation of his attendance on the bench, and enfeebled as he was by age, it was evident that his strength was undergoing heavier drafts than it could safely endure. Exposure to cold during the final sessions of the Commission, the fires having been allowed to go out, it is said, brought on a serious attack of lumbago. He returned to Cooperstown still suffering from its effects, and spent a quiet summer, but at the end of that time found himself unable to return to the seat which he never occupied again. His resignation was tendered to the President in October, 1872, and Ward Hunt was appointed his successor. His death was very sudden; indeed, without warning, and without pain. Judge Nelson was a man of grave and dignified appearance, gentle and courteous in his manner. His figure was erect till his last years. He was as cheerful and his intellect as clear and strong at eighty as when he was but twenty years of age. He was slow in forming his judgments of men, and was generally reluctant to express them when they were not favorable. His career upon the bench was characterized by honesty, firmness, discretion, and the purpose to do justice.

NETHERLANDS, THE, a country in Europe. King, William III., born February 10, 1817; succeeded his father, March 17, 1849; sons—1. William, Prince of Orange, heir-apparent to the throne, born September 4, 1840, admiral-lieutenant in the navy; 2. Alexander, born May 25, 1851, lieutenant in the navy; brother of the King, Henry, born June 13, 1820. The area of the kingdom is 12,679 square miles. The population of the provinces was, according to the census of 1872, as follows:

PROVINCES	Population, 1871.	Population, 1872.
Drenthe.....	166,713	107,634
Friesland.....	300,257	304,106
Gelderland.....	486,029	487,778
Groningen.....	228,862	230,357
Limburg.....	225,352	225,702
Brabant.....	435,141	438,769
North Holland.....	591,388	602,539
South Holland.....	700,318	710,753
Overijssel.....	256,681	258,590
Zealand.....	181,581	181,650
Utrecht.....	175,037	176,524
Total.....	3,637,279	3,674,402

With regard to religion, the population was, on December 1, 1869, composed as follows:

PROVINCES.	PROTESTANTS.		CATHOLICS.		Israelites.	Other Sects.
	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.		
Drenthe.....	97,533	92.3	5,578	5.2	2,339	187
Friesland.....	205,166	90.8	24,045	8.2	2,173	970
Gelderland.....	208,164	62.0	159,274	26.8	4,745	210
Groningen.....	204,715	90.8	15,796	7.0	4,599	303
Limburg.....	8,734	1.7	218,709	97.7	1,870	15
Brabant.....	49,711	11.6	377,133	87.9	1,961	62
North Holland.....	382,697	66.3	160,039	37.8	22,933	1,177
South Holland.....	508,082	73.8	166,242	34.6	12,158	1,728
Overijssel.....	171,656	68.7	75,422	39.7	3,765	305
Zea'land.....	130,557	73.5	45,048	35.9	504	460
Utrecht.....	107,756	69.1	64,145	37.0	1,514	145
Total.....	2,193,281	61.8	1,313,084	36.7	68,008	5,161

The following towns had, on December 1, 1872, more than 20,000 inhabitants:

Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.
Amsterdam.....	277,765	Maestricht.....	28,279
Rotterdam.....	122,471	Leeuwarden.....	26,254
Hague.....	92,785	Dordrecht.....	25,498
Utrecht.....	61,601	Bois-le-Duc.....	21,164
Leyden.....	39,574	Tilburg.....	21,153
Groningen.....	39,015	Nimwegen.....	22,785
Arnhem.....	34,064	Delft.....	22,748
Haarlem.....	32,156	Zwolle.....	21,113

The area of the Dutch colonies in the East Indies is estimated at 615,000 square miles. The population was, in 1871, as follows:

Colonies.	Population.	Colonies.	Population.
Java and Madura.....	16,891,068	Celebes.....	345,912
Western Sumatra.....	939,663	Menado.....	233,051
Bencoolen.....	123,045	Islands. { Ternate.....	95,142
Lampoon.....	110,906	{ Ambolna.....	236,737
Palembang.....	481,081	{ Banda.....	
Rio.....	39,604	Timor, 1863.....	900,000
Blanca.....	61,289	Bali and Lom- bok.....	860,000
Billiton.....	24,999	New Guinea.....	300,000
Western Borneo.....	861,603	Total.....	22,750,000
South and East- ern Borneo.....	851,519		

The foreign population of these colonies included 12,848 Europeans in the army; 35,437 other Europeans (28,003 in Java and Madura); 1,028 descendants of Europeans; 247,097 Chinese; 12,342 Arabs; and 17,757 Hindoos.

The budget for the year 1873 estimates the expenditures at 96,879,274 florins; the revenue at 91,873,719 florins; the deficit at 5,005,555, which was to be provisionally covered by the issue of bank-notes. At the commencement of 1873 the national debt was represented by a capital of 950,693,826 florins, divided as follows:

DIVISION OF DEBT.	Capital.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent.....	Fl.rins. 646,602,908	Florins. 16,165,072
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.....	98,612,734	2,808,381
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.....	12,351,000	437,535
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent.....	168,127,200	7,525,098
Debt bearing no interest.....	10,000,000	
Terminable annuities and sinking fund.....		557,035
Total.....	950,693,826	27,493,131

In the session of 1873, the States-General passed an act to increase the annual sum set aside as a sinking-fund for the redemption of the national debt, namely, 1,900,000 florins, by 7,000,000 florins, and thus redeem a total amount of 8,900,000 florins within the year. The entire reduction of the national debt, in the twenty-two years from 1850 to 1872, amounted to 275,016,112 florins. In the budget of the East India colonies the revenues are estimated at 133,433,472 florins; the expenditures at 123,005,777 florins; surplus, 10,427,695 florins. The colonies have no longer any public debt, as it has been transferred to the home government.

The army of the Netherlands in Europe consisted, in 1873, of 62,068 men, of whom 2,054 were officers; the East Indian army numbered 27,659 men, inclusive of 1,218 officers.

The navy, on January 1, 1873, consisted of 73 steamers, with 596 guns, and 40 sailing-vessels, with 385 guns: total, 113 vessels, and 981 guns.

The movement of shipping, in 1871, was as follows:

SHIPPING.	LOADED.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered, total.....	7,940	2,223,009	408	92,322	8,351	2,315,331
Entered, Dutch.....	2,862	651,230	164	13,137	3,026	664,367
Cleared, total.....	4,632	1,408,060	2,654	941,533	8,286	2,349,592
Cleared, Dutch.....	1,819	459,565	1,153	199,543	3,002	659,108

The merchant navy, on December 31, 1871, consisted of 1,902 vessels, of 492,438 tons. The aggregate length of railroads in operation was, on January 1, 1872, 1,459 kilometres (1 kil. equals 0.62 English miles); in the course of construction, 128 kilometres; total, 1,581 kil-

ometres. The aggregate length of the State telegraph-lines, in January, 1873, was 3,288 kilometres; the aggregate length of the wires, 11,276 kilometres.

The imports and exports in 1871 were valued as follows (value expressed in florins):

COUNTRY.	Imports.	Exports.
Foreign countries	505,806,000	428,844,000
Java	80,448,000	31,214,000
West Indian colonies	511,000	252,000
Guinea	4,000	171,000
Total	586,769,000	460,481,000
Transit .....	.....	188,996,000
Grand total trade	586,769,000	649,477,000

At the beginning of the year, the Dutch authorities of Java deemed it necessary to send an expedition against the Sultan of Acheen, in Sumatra. In February the minister, Fransen van de Putte, stated in the Second Chamber, in reply to an interpellation of the deputy Blussée regarding the state of affairs in that island, that the Government would find it necessary to protect its authority, and that it had sent two men-of-war to the East Indian possessions. As the negotiations with the Sultan (*see* ACHEEN), remained fruitless, war was formally declared against him on March 26th. The first expedition proved an entire failure, the commander-in-chief himself being killed, and the reëmbarkation of his troops being effected with great difficulty. Toward the close of the year a second expedition was fitted out, under the chief command of General Van Swieten, which promised to be more successful. (The history of this second expedition will be given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA of 1874.)

In July, the Minister of War resigned because the Second Chamber refused to abolish the right of substitution in the army, as proposed by the ministry. The other members remained, and the colonial minister declared his determination to stay until the second expedition should be concluded. The ministerial crisis, however, continued, as the Liberals had only a small majority, and the Conservatives and Catholics made an attempt several times to overthrow it by means of a coalition. They found it, however, impossible to form a new cabinet. On September 13th the Chamber was closed, and, on the 15th the new session was opened by the King. The speech from the throne represented the foreign and domestic relations of the kingdom as satisfactory, and promised an energetic continuation of the war against Acheen. The resignation of the Minister of War, Count Limburg-Stirum, was accepted, and the Minister of the Navy provisionally intrusted with the affairs of the war ministry. The budget for the East India colonies, for the year 1873-'74, appeared again to be favorable, the revenue being estimated at 123,000,000 florins; the expenditures at 110,000,000 florins; the surplus, notwithstanding the Achinese War, at 10,000,000 florins.

On December 14th the Second Chamber rejected the budget of the navy, in consequence of a speech made by Vice-Admiral Fabius, deputy for Amsterdam, who represented the condition of the Dutch navy as utterly wretched, and as probably insufficient to bring the war to a successful close.

NEVADA. The State government of Nevada, in 1873, was as follows:

Governor, L. R. Bradley, Democrat; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank Denver, Democrat; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, B. C. Whitman, Republican; Secretary of State, James D. Miner, Republican; Treasurer, J. Schooling, Democrat; Controller, W. W. Hobart, Republican; Attorney-General, L. A. Buckner, Democrat. The following is the composition of the State Legislature:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	16	26	52
Democrats	7	11	18
Independent	1	1	2
Republican majority	8	24	32

The leading interest of Nevada is mining, in which respect it is in the front rank of the States and Territories on the Pacific slope, that produce the precious metals. Within its borders is the famous Comstock Lode, one of the richest silver-veins known. About one third, however, of the production of this vein is gold. According to the report of the General Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, the value of the precious metals produced in Nevada exceeds that of all the other States and Territories west of the Missouri River, as is shown by the statement on page 805.

The aggregate production in those States and Territories exceeds that of 1872 by about \$10,000,000; the total yield for 1872, according to the same authority, having been \$62,236,913. Nearly the whole of this increase has been in Nevada, except a small amount in the production of Utah and Colorado. A decrease, however, is manifest in Arizona, California, British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

The figures given do not furnish a correct basis for estimating the product of Arizona, but it is inappreciable as compared with the others. Mexico is represented in silver only, and the amount named will not give a correct idea of the product of the Pacific or West Mexican coast, as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company carry, independent of Wells, Fargo & Co., in addition to which large amounts are conveyed by British war-vessels to Panama, or San Francisco, of which no record is made.

The aggregate yield of the Comstock mines from July 1, 1872, to September 1, 1873, is stated at \$22,122,666.

According to the report of the Director of the United States Mint, the total amount of the precious metals from Nevada, deposited at the various mints and assay-offices to the close of the year ending June 30, 1873, was \$10,401,717, of which \$9,261,649 was gold and \$1,140,067 silver. The deposits for 1873 were \$129,787 gold and \$1,727,081 silver.

High authorities assert with confidence, that Nevada is to become the leading stock-range upon the Pacific coast; though it pre-

sents a dry appearance, yet its foot-hills and valleys abound in the most nutritious food for cattle. This, with the salubrity of the climate, offers the greatest inducements to stock-raisers.

The topography of the country shows the entire State broken by a succession of mountain-ranges, the general course of which is north and south. Though the summits of these ranges are sometimes covered with snow the entire year, yet in the valleys, during the coldest seasons, snow seldom lies, and cattle are allowed to range throughout the year without housing, and even in midwinter are driven to the markets ready for the slaughter-pens.

It is only within the past few years that this branch of industry has presented itself. The droughts in California for some years past have been so disastrous to stock-raisers that thousands of head of cattle were shipped to Nevada. As an evidence of the value attached to the land in this State, the State Surveyor-General reports that during the past year applications for purchase were made for 184,000 acres, comprising only agricultural and grazing lands, an increase of 100,000 acres over the applications of the preceding year.

The Indian tribes residing in Nevada comprise the Pah-utes, Pi-utes, Washoes, Shoshones, and Bannocks. The Pah-utes, numbering about 6,000, inhabit the western part of the State. Two reservations have been set apart for them, one known as the Walker River, and the other as the Pyramid Lake reservation, containing each 320,000 acres. There are about 2,500 of the Pi-utes, who inhabit the southeastern part of the State. They have no reservation set apart for them, nor have they any treaty with the United States. The Washoes number about 500, and the Shoshones about 2,000. The Bannocks, roaming in the northeastern part of the State, are about 1,500 in number, and are doubtless a portion of the people of that name ranging in Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho.

Carson City is the capital of Nevada; and is also the seat of justice of Ormsby County. It is situated in Eagle Valley, four miles from Carson River, and 178 miles northeast of San Francisco; population in 1870, 3,042, of whom 697 were Chinese. It is in a fertile and picturesque region. The Sierra Nevada Mountains rise abruptly on the west, while the valley of the Carson extends far to the north and east. A railroad connects it with Virginia and Gold Hill, in Storey County, which is used chiefly to transport ore from the mines at those places to the crushing-mills on the Carson River, and to carry back timber, which is abundant on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada. The State-house is in course of construction. The branch mint occupies a fine building. The deposits of bullion for the year ending June 30, 1873, amounted to \$9,247,857.35, of which \$5,004,536.69 were gold, and \$4,243,320.66 silver. The total deposits of gold to

that date were \$10,504,074. Of this amount \$124,154 was deposited in 1870, \$1,008,809 in 1871, and \$4,371,578 in 1872. The total value of the coinage since the organization of the mint to June 30, 1873, was \$1,883,704, of which \$1,491,975 was gold, and \$391,729 silver. In addition to which, bars were manufactured, to the value of \$1,969,645 in 1871, \$7,869,287 in 1872, and \$8,490,681 in 1873: total \$18,329,613. Of the last amount, \$9,282,644 were imported silver bars, \$8,977,824 imported gold bars, and \$119,143 fine gold bars.

The State-prison is at Warm Springs, two miles to the east. There are four quartz-mills with seventy-six stamps, for the production of silver, and several churches, good schools, two daily newspapers, and the State and Odd-Fellows' Libraries. Carson City was founded as a ranch before the discovery of silver in Nevada, after which time it increased rapidly, being on the line of travel through the State previous to the opening of the Central Pacific Railroad.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The political campaign in New Hampshire opens with the beginning of the year. This year the Democratic State Convention was held at Concord on the 8th of January. James A. Weston, of Manchester, was nominated for Governor, receiving 498 votes out of 518 on the first ballot. The nomination was declared unanimously by acclamation. Horatio Colony, of Keene, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner by acclamation, and the following platform was adopted unanimously:

We, the Democracy of the State of New Hampshire in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm, in the language of the 7th article of our Bill of Rights, that

"The people of this State have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign and independent State, and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction and right pertaining thereto, which is not or may not hereafter be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled;" therefore—

Resolved, That we cordially invite the coöperation of all patriotic citizens in opposing the evident purposes of the present Administration to consolidate all power in the General Government, and to accomplish the subversion and final overthrow of all State authority.

Resolved, That the necessity of the reforms heretofore urged by us becomes more apparent in the fact that the President is attempting to subvert, by the lawless exercise of military power, the recorded will of at least three States of the Union: in the fact that he utterly ignores the rules of appointment to office which Congress prescribed for his guidance, notwithstanding his ostentatious pledge to the contrary; and in the fact that schemes are already maturing to dissipate the small remnant of our public lands.

Resolved, That the only effectual civil service reform is that which lessens the patronage of the President, and limits his eligibility to a single term of office.

Resolved, That the Credit Mobilier frauds are the legitimate fruits of the lawless, reckless and profligate policy of the present Administration; and it is due to our national interests and honor, not only that the operators shall be made to disgorge their ill-gotten

plunder, but that the modes of government shall be restored to their ancient simplicity and economy, so that jobbery and robbery shall be alike impossible.

Resolved, That we condemn the act of the late Legislature of this State whereby the State tax was increased from \$300,000 to \$600,000—believing that the former amount is adequate to meet all necessary expenses and accruing interest, and to pay the State debt as fast as this generation should be required to pay it; and we hereby demand, in behalf of a tax-burdened people, that our State government shall again be administered with the prudence and economy of the olden time.

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the illegal use of money in our elections, and pledge ourselves to expose and bring to condign punishment all who would degrade the elective franchise by making it a matter of corrupt bargain and sale, and we pledge the best efforts of the Democratic party to restore our elections to their ancient purity.

The Republican State Convention was held at Concord, on the 14th of January, 520 delegates being present. Ezekiel A. Straw, of Manchester, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and Edward D. Hodsdon, of Dover, received 430 votes out of 503 for Railroad Commissioner. The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, were as follows:

1. We recognize in the result of the recent presidential election the undiminished confidence which the country reposes in the integrity, capacity, and patriotism of the Republican party. In response to

that expression, the Republicans of New Hampshire pledge anew their devotion to the following principles and sentiments:

2. We insist that the Philadelphia platform shall be faithfully and practically observed by a wise, honest, and economical administration of national affairs, by a thorough reform of the civil service, by as rapid a reduction of taxation as will gradually diminish the public debt and certainly preserve the public credit, by such an adjustment of duties upon foreign imports as will cheapen the necessities of life and bring the largest return to the labor and capital invested in the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country, and by a rigid enforcement of those articles of the Constitution which guarantee equal rights and exact justice to all classes, irrespective of race, color, sex, or condition.

3. In State affairs we pledge a continuance of that policy which has successfully carried our State through great and unexampled trials, which has preserved its credit, reduced its debt, stimulated its prosperity, and made its name a synonym of integrity, industry, and intelligence throughout the Union.

4. Believing that the permanence of free government and republican institutions is dependent upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, we hail all measures wisely calculated to diffuse education, restrain intemperance, and punish all violations of the law.

5. We heartily commend the determination of the Democratic party of this State to reform its practices in the use of money in elections; and we pledge our earnest cooperation to enable that party to keep good its good resolution.

6. We again heartily present the name of Ezekiel



STATE HOUSE, CONCORD.

A. Straw as our candidate for Governor, in the confident assurance that his capacity, integrity, and patriotism, will secure his triumphant reelection.

7. We commend our candidate for Railroad Commissioner, Edward D. Hodsdon, as entirely worthy of confidence and support.

A convention of Liberal Republicans was held at Concord on the 18th of February, consisting of fifty persons, mostly members of the State Central Committee. Samuel K. Mason, of Bristol, was nominated for Governor, and William A. Heard, of Sandwich, for Railroad Commissioner. District and county conventions were held at the same time, and nomina-

tions made for Congressmen, State Senators, and county officers. Of the resolutions adopted, the following were the most significant:

Resolved, That the Liberal Republican party was called into existence to resist the growing tendency toward a centralization of unwarranted powers in the executive department of the Government, and to call a halt of the Republican party in its march toward that unfathomed sea of corruption to which it seemed hastening.

Resolved, That in the light of the recent humiliating disclosures of wholesale bribery and corruption, which must cause every true man of whatever party to hang his head in shame and disgust, and in the usurpations which have been brought to light,

particularly in the State of Louisiana, the initiation of vast schemes for the wasteful expenditure of the people's money, the necessity for the Liberal movement has been made apparent and its action a position fully vindicated.

Resolved, That whoever else be implicated in the scandals which are being dragged to the face of day, we rejoice that no taint or smell of pollution attaches to the fair fame of any of the great Liberal Republican leaders.

Resolved, That, as members of a party in whose glorious records and achievements in the past we take a fair pride, and claim a right to share, we see no way left open to us, but to maintain the integrity of the Liberal Republican organization, as a nucleus around which honest men of all parties may gather, in order to carry forward in the future those great principles which it seems to us our old party has lost sight of, and those measures of reform which are vital to the best interests, if not to the very existence, of republican institutions.

Resolved, That we make no indiscriminate warfare upon the Administration; we acknowledge and appreciate the great services which General Grant has rendered to the country; and we shall hail with approval any honest efforts, from whatever quarter they may come, to purify the political atmosphere, and to bring about a reform in the administration of public affairs; but we believe the time has come when higher motives should govern political action than a mere blind adherence to the mandates of party.

The election occurred on the 11th of March. According to the official canvass of the votes at the opening of the Legislature in June, the whole number cast for Governor was 67,821. Of these Ezekiel A. Straw, Republican, received 34,023; James A. Weston, Democrat, 32,016; John Blackmer, Temperance candidate, 1,078; Samuel K. Mason, Liberal Republican, 696, and eight votes were scattered. This made the majority of Straw over all others 223. A member of Congress was chosen in each of the three districts of the State: in the first district, William B. Small, Republican; in the second district, Austin F. Pike, Republican; and in the third district, Hosea W. Parker, Democrat. Five executive councillors were voted for, and in the first, third, and fourth districts Republicans were elected; in the fifth district a Democrat was elected; and in the second there was no choice. The vacancy was filled by the Legislature by the choice of a Republican for the second district. A full Senate of twelve members was also voted for, and seven Republicans and three Democrats were elected, while in two districts there was no choice. The Legislature filled the vacancies by choosing a Democrat from one district and a Republican from the other. The whole number of Representatives elected was 350, of whom 201 were Republicans, 146 Democrats, and 3 Liberal Republicans.

The Legislature assembled at Concord on the 4th of June. On the 11th the two Houses met in joint committee to elect the executive officers, who are not chosen by a popular vote. For Secretary of State, 316 votes were cast, of which Benjamin F. Prescott, Republican, received 194, and Isaac M. Blodgett, Democrat, 122. For State Treasurer, there were 823 votes cast, of which Solon A. Carter, Republi-

can, received 193, and George W. M. Pitman, Democrat, 130. For State Printer, there were 318 votes, 192 of which were for Edward A. Jenks, Republican, 125 for James M. Campbell, Democrat, and 3 scattering. For Commissary-General, there were only 8 votes cast, all of which were for Charles T. Montgomery, Republican.

The session of the Legislature was over before the 4th of July. Very little of the legislation is of general interest. The most important subject considered was the expediency of a revision of the constitution. There was a special committee on this subject, and a bill was brought in providing for a convention for the purpose of making the revision, but it was finally defeated in the Senate. The present constitution has been in force for eighty years, only one slight amendment having been made in that time. The principal grounds on which a revision is urged is the need of a new system of representation which shall reduce the lower branch of the Legislature and increase the Senate, the need of a new and more equitable system of taxation, and of minor courts in cities for unimportant civil and criminal cases.

The subject of allowing women to vote and hold office in school districts was brought under consideration, and the proposition was defeated in the House by a vote of 89 to 228. A proposition for increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court also failed, as did a measure providing for a board of visitors for prisons and asylums. A new election law was passed, providing that only plain white ballots should be used, and providing for the punishment of bribery and the exercise of improper influences at elections. The act of Congress increasing the salaries of members was condemned by a joint resolution.

The finances of the State are in a very sound condition. The receipts from State tax, for the year ending May 31st, were \$3,000,000, from other sources, \$121,412.51, making a total of \$421,412.51. The expenses of the State government for the same period amounted to \$163,545.36, while \$251,908.33 of interest on the State debt was paid, making the total expenditure \$415,448.69. This left a surplus of \$5,963.82, which was applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. A brief statement of this debt is as follows:

Old liabilities, June 1, 1873.....	\$2,075,733 67
Municipal war loan.....	2,905,695 44
Total.....	\$4,981,428 11
Assets in Treasury.....	143,303 85
Net liabilities of State, June 1, 1872 ...	\$4,138,124 26
Old liabilities, June 1, 1873.....	\$1,760,220 04
Municipal war loan.....	2,905,695 44
Temporary Loan.....	236,050 00
Total.....	\$4,191,965 48
Assets in Treasury.....	59,805 04
Net indebtedness, June 1, 1873.....	\$4,132,160 44
Reduction of debt during the year.....	\$5,963 82
The reduction of the debt was unusually	

small, owing to a diminution of the State tax by nearly one-half and the payment of interest on the municipal war loan. It is nearly thirty-two years before the last of the State bonds mature, so that an average payment of \$125,000 per annum will extinguish the principal of the debt at maturity. In the estimation of the Governor, an annual tax of \$400,000 will enable the Treasury to meet this demand in addition to paying the current expenses of the government, but as there was on the meeting of the Legislature a temporary loan of \$226,000 and \$700,000 of the debt matured in the course of two years, it was deemed expedient to authorize a temporary loan of \$500,000 to meet present demands. This was done by the Legislature.

There is but one bank for discount doing business under a charter from the State, and that has a capital of but \$50,000. There are sixty-one savings-banks, seven having been organized during the year. The aggregate of deposits in these institutions on the 1st of June was \$29,758,782.27, an increase of 14 per cent. over the preceding year. The number of depositors was 94,665, or nearly one-third of the entire population.

The educational interests of the State are in a flourishing condition. The Agricultural College has taken possession of its new buildings at Hanover, and has admitted a class of 23 students.

The Insane Asylum of the State only affords accommodation for 79 out of 300 insane people, the others being left to the tender mercies of local authorities or private charity. The only provision made for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind is the support of 17 persons at the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn., and 9 persons at the Perkins Institute, South Boston, Mass.

The State-prison is self-supporting. The profit of the labor of the inmates for the year amounted to \$8,000, and the books of the treasurer now show a balance of \$20,000 in favor of the prison.

The geological survey of the State is substantially finished, and the first volume of the report was submitted at the last session of the Legislature. A triangulation of the State by a corps of engineers of the United States Coast Survey, under the charge of Prof. E. T. Quimby, of Dartmouth College, has been in progress, and will furnish valuable data for a new map.

NEW JERSEY. The public attention of the State in the early part of the year was centred upon the passage of the General Railroad Bill, which became a law early in April, a few days before the adjournment of the Legislature. Much of the attention of that body was absorbed by the consideration of this measure. The contest for and against its passage was regarded as one between the people and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company; the question being, whether that corporation

should exercise the exclusive right of operating a railroad between Philadelphia and New York. This right had been held by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, whose railroad had been recently leased to the Pennsylvania Central Company. The passage of the law caused great rejoicing in the State. The popular sentiment may be taken as reflected in the following language:

If the late Legislature had but enacted the General Railroad law, and then adjourned without the passage of another bill, it would have been entitled to the grateful remembrance of every true Jerseyman. For more than thirty years, in the matter of railroads, our State has been under the control of a giant corporation, which, while it did much to foster railroad enterprise within the State, opposed with all the ability in its power, and by a plentiful use of money, every attempt to secure a competing line between the cities of New York and Philadelphia. It was urged that in granting the charter of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, one of the first to be built in the country, which was at most an experiment, and that on this account, and for certain concessions made to the State, it was given the exclusive right to carry passengers and freight between the above-named cities for a long period of years. Whenever an effort was made to obtain a charter for another road, there was a great outcry about the violation of "vested rights," and "the inviolability of contracts," which soon created a wide-spread alarm among the people, and served to secure the defeat of every project looking to a through-line. These "exclusive privileges" were extended and practically remained in force until the United Railroads of New Jersey were leased for nine hundred and ninety-nine years to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The terms of the lease had scarcely been ratified before a renewed effort was put forth to secure a competing road between the two principal cities on the Atlantic coast. This was as stoutly opposed as ever, but the will of the people could not be brooked any longer, and the result is the enactment of the General Railroad Law. This, then, through the action of the Legislature, has been made the year of deliverance for New Jersey, in that all barriers to future enterprise have been removed, and the right to build railroads conferred upon all who have the means and the disposition to invest it in that way. The results cannot be foretold, but every indication points to an era of permanent prosperity and material progress in our State, such as has long been hoped for, but never before realized.

In passing the "General Railroad Law" no vested rights were disturbed, as no movement had been made for that purpose until the charter granted to the Camden & Amboy Company had legally expired. An important provision of the law, which went into effect upon its passage, is that "no franchises heretofore granted to construct a railroad, or to build or establish bridges or ferries, or operate any line of travel, and take tolls or fares therefor, shall hereafter continue to be, or be construed to remain exclusive, and that no like franchise hereafter granted shall be or be construed to be exclusive, unless in such grant heretofore made or hereafter to be made it be so expressly provided."

The law fixes the number of incorporators requisite to form a new railroad company at thirteen, a majority of whom must be residents of the State. The termini of the road and the

counties through which it is to pass must be named in their articles of agreement. The incorporators must state their aggregate of capital stock at not less than \$10,000 for every mile, with the privilege of issuing bonds not exceeding the amount of the paid-up capital stock. When at least \$2,000 for every mile of road is subscribed, and ten per cent. paid in cash, an affidavit to that effect, and setting forth that it is intended in good faith to build a road, must be appended to the articles of agreement and filed for record in the office of the Secretary of State. That filing constitutes the charter. The construction of the road must be begun within six months after the date of organization. If the road is not more than fifty miles long, a track shall be ready for use in two years; if more than fifty miles, six months additional are allowed for every twenty miles.

No one can be a director who is not a stockholder. The stock shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable only after all previous calls shall have been fully paid thereon. No companies can use their funds for the purchase of their own or the stock of any other corporation. Fare is fixed at three cents a mile, and freight at six cents a ton for each mile (the Legislature reserving the right to reduce profits to ten per cent.), and the rate charged for freight between way-stations, or a terminal and a way-station, shall not be greater in proportion than is charged for the same between the terminal stations of such roads. Wherever a company hold real estate (and none is allowed to hold more than five acres for one depot), it shall pay taxes the same as individuals, and a tax of one-half of one per cent. on cost, equipments, and appendages of the road, is to be paid annually. The corporate existence of an association is to cease if the construction of the road is not begun within one year, or put in operation in four years from the filing of its articles of association. There are many other minor provisions concerning the location of routes, and settlement for damages; and also for the payment of officials, servants, and laborers, and the liability of stockholders and companies to creditors.

Immediately after the passage of the General Railroad Bill, articles of association, and the surveys, were filed by the National Company for a new line between Philadelphia and New York. The route extends from Yardleyville, on the Delaware River, through Trenton to Boundbrook, and thence by way of Newark and the New-Jersey Central to the terminus at Communipaw. A portion of the route had already been surveyed, under the "Stanhope" charter of the previous year, and negotiations made for the purchase of the property; but these operations were subsequently checked by a judicial injunction. These legal restraints having been removed by the passage of the new law, work was at once resumed. The New Jersey Railway Company was also or-

ganized to construct a through-line between New York and Philadelphia, and engineers at once entered upon the survey. The proposed road will cross the Pennsylvania or New Jersey Railroad at Waverly, and thence over the meadows, and unite with the New Jersey road at West End, near Jersey City. The Delaware will be crossed at or near the present terminus of the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, near Yardleyville, the route running thence to Philadelphia in as direct a course as the nature of the ground will permit.

Another important railroad enterprise in New Jersey is the Easton & Amboy road, which is designed to form a new coal-route across the State, with its terminus at Amboy, where extensive purchases have been made for a depot. Rapid progress has been made in the construction, and it is expected that by May 1, 1874, the company will have expended in round numbers \$6,000,000, and will have the best coal-road in New Jersey.

The proper mode of taxing railroad corporations was a subject earnestly discussed by the Legislature. Many of the railroad charters exempt their property from local taxation, in consideration of paying to the State a certain rate upon capital or cost of works. A law was passed by the Legislature intended to establish an equitable system of taxing railroad corporations.

It provides, first, for payment of tax to the State on cost, equipment, and appendages, at the rate which had previously been fixed; or, where no rate had been prescribed, after the rate of one-half of one per cent. upon such cost; and, secondly, for payment to municipalities on all real property therein, including improvements, not by way of repairs (except the main stem or road-bed and track, not exceeding 100 feet in width, and excepting, also, ten acres or less at termini in one body), after the rate of one per cent. on the valuation thereof. The fourth section of the act provides for the appointment of a "commissioner of railroad taxation," to assess and report the value of railroad property in the State liable, under the law, to municipal taxation. The commissioner has made a report, and values the property of railroad corporations liable to municipal taxation in 162 townships and cities, at more than \$17,000,000. Fifty-two townships and cities return "no property liable," and thirty-nine more have not reported, but in a majority of these it is known that there is no taxable railroad property. The tenth section of the act provides that any railroad corporation which claims exemption from all taxation, other than is provided for by their charters or by special laws, may, within six months from the approval of the act, file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration surrendering all claim to such exemption, and accepting the provisions of said act. Several companies have availed themselves of that section.

The question of the validity of the lease made by the United Railroad Companies to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (*see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1872), which had been carried on appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals, was decided in July. The court reversed the decision of the Chancellor by a nearly unanimous judgment, and decided the lease to be invalid.

The Legislature adjourned on the 4th of April. No election for State officers was held in 1873. Fifteen members of the State Senate held over, and elections were held in only six counties for Senators, for terms of three years each. The entire number of members of the House was elected. The political complexion of the Legislature is as follows:

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Administration.....	14	32	46
Opposition.....	7	23	35
Administration majority...	7	4	11

The present State government is as follows: Governor, Joel Parker, Democrat; Secretary of State, Henry C. Kelsey, Democrat; Assistant Secretary of State, J. D. Hall, Republican; Treasurer, Josephus Sooy, Jr., Republican; Controller, Albert L. Runyon, Republican; Attorney-General, Robert Gilchrist, Democrat; Chancellor, Theodore Runyon, Democrat; Vice-Chancellor, Amzi Dodd, Republican; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, Mercer Beasley, Democrat; Justices of the Supreme Court, Joseph D. Bedle, Democrat; V. Darrimple, Republican; George S. Woodhull, Republican; Edward W. Scudder, Democrat; Bennet Van Syckel, Democrat; David A. Depue, Republican; Superintendent of Public Schools, E. A. Apgar, Democrat.

The commissioners appointed by Governor Parker, in April, to draft amendments to the State constitution, assembled in Trenton, July 8th. Of those originally selected, Chancellor Zabriskie had died, and Chief-Justice Mercer Beasley, Martin Ryerson, and Chancellor Runyon, had resigned. The vacancies thereby caused having been filled, the commissioners were as follows: District I., Benjamin F. Cooper, Samuel H. Gray; District II., Philemon Dickenson, John C. Ten Eyck; District III., Robert S. Green, John F. Babcock; District IV., Joseph Thompson, Jacob L. Swayze; District V., Augustus W. Cutler, Benjamin Buckley; District VI., John W. Taylor, George Ferris; District VII., D. S. Gregory, Robert Gilchrist. Ex-United States Senator Ten Eyck was elected president. The labors of the commission were concluded on the 23d of December, when the report of the committee on final revision was submitted and adopted.

The portion of the first article, relating to the taking of private property for public use, as amended, declares that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, property-owners having the

right of trial by jury, and that when property is taken by any incorporated company no deduction from the compensation shall be made for benefits to the property. Paragraph 20 declares that no county, city, borough, town, township, or village, shall give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to, any individual, association, or corporation, or become security for or be the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation; also that they shall not incur any indebtedness, or impose any tax, except for State, county, city, township, or village purpose. The debt of counties is limited to two per cent. of the valuation of their taxable property, and that of towns, boroughs, and townships, to four per cent.; the debt of cities is limited to eight per cent., except for water-supplies. Paragraph 21 provides that "no donation of land, or appropriation of money, shall be made by the State, or any municipal corporation, to any society, association, or corporation whatever."

In the article defining who shall be entitled to vote, the word "white" is stricken out, and it is declared that no elector in the actual military service of the State, or the United States, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of absence from his election district, and it is provided that persons convicted of bribery in legislation may be deprived of the right to vote.

The distribution of the powers of the government remains unchanged. It is also provided that all bills and joint resolutions, instead of simply being read three times in each House, shall be printed before they are received or considered, and read throughout, section by section, on three several days, in each House, before the final passage, the reading of the title only never to be taken as the reading of the bill. The compensation of the members of the Senate and General Assembly is fixed at \$500 as an annual salary, with a sum not exceeding \$25 for incidental expenses. The provisions concerning the appointment of members of the Legislature to civil office have been amended by the following substitute: "No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State or to the Senate of the United States from the Governor, the Governor and the Senate, or from the Legislature."

The provision relating to appropriations for public schools is amended by adding clauses providing for the establishment by the Legislature of public schools for the instruction of all persons in the State between the ages of five and eighteen.

The following new paragraphs were added to section 7 of Article IV.:

12. No trust funds shall be invested in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, unless such investment be authorized or directed in the instrument or by the person creating the trust.

13. No act of the Legislature shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in

death, or for injuries to person or property; and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the Legislature shall prescribe for whose benefit such action shall be prosecuted. Nor shall any act prescribe any limitation of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to person or property, or for other causes different from that fixed by the general laws prescribing the time for the limitation of actions.

14. No act of the Legislature shall take effect until the 4th day of July next after its passage, unless the Legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House, otherwise direct.

15. The Legislature shall not pass private, local, or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: Laying out, opening, altering, and working, roads or highways; vacating any road, town-plot, street, alley, or public grounds; regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local officers, or commissions to regulate municipal affairs; selecting, drawing, summoning, or impaneling grand or petit jurors; regulating the rate of interest on money; creating, increasing, or decreasing, the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association, or individual, the right to lay down railroad tracks; providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases, which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The Legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the Legislature.

16. The Legislature may establish a court or courts, with original jurisdiction, over all cases of condemnation of land and assessments for improvements.

17. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value in money. No property of any kind, protected by law, except that owned by the United States, the State, counties, townships, cities, towns, or boroughs, shall be exempt by law from its full share of all State, county, township, and city taxes and assessments, except burying-grounds and cemeteries held by stock companies. No law shall be enacted or contract entered into by which the exercise of the power of taxation shall be restricted, impaired, or impeded. The Legislature may provide by law for taking away from any person or persons, natural or artificial, now possessing, or entitled to the same, any right of exemption from taxation which cannot be revoked without compensation, and for paying to such person or persons a just compensation for the right so taken away.

In section 8, paragraph 1 is so amended as to declare positively that every member of the Legislature shall take the oath of office, which is also amended by adding clauses affirming that the member has not paid or contributed any thing or made any promise in the nature of a bribe at the election at which he was elected, and that he has not and will not receive any money or valuable thing from any source to control his vote or action as a member in any case. The paragraph is further amended by adding a clause, after the one empowering members-elect to administer to each other, declaring that any member refusing to take the oath shall forfeit his membership, and that any member convicted of falsely taking

the oath, or of having broken it, shall be subject to the punishment provided for willful and corrupt perjury. A new paragraph, numbered 2, gives the form of an oath for every officer of the Legislature.

The article defining the powers and duties of the Executive is so amended as to give the Governor the power to convene the Senate alone instead of both Houses of the Legislature as at present. A two-thirds vote, instead of a majority, is required to pass a bill over the Governor's veto. The Governor is empowered to object to one or more items in an appropriation bill while approving of the others. An amendment is added, providing that the Governor shall not be elected by the Legislature to any State or United States office during the term for which he is elected Governor.

A new section is also added, declaring that conviction of felony or otherwise infamous crime, or any official delinquency under the State laws, shall, after final judgment, vacate any office held by the convicted person, and a duly-authenticated record of the conviction and judgment shall be conclusive evidence of the forfeiture, and shall authorize competent authority to fill the vacancy.

In regard to the judiciary, the present constitution provides that there shall be no more than five judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in each county, one judge only for each county being appointed every year. The amendment provides that there shall be no more than two judges appointed in each county besides the justice of the Supreme Court, who may be *ex officio* judge of the Common Pleas Court; the clause referring to the appointment of one judge in each county every year is stricken out.

By an amendment to paragraph 1, section 11, the judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas are to be nominated by the Governor for the term of five years, and their salary, and those of the Justices of the Supreme Court and Chancellor, are not to be increased or diminished during their official term. By other amendments to section 2 the keeper and Inspectors of the State-prison are to be nominated by the Governor; the Attorney-General is to hold office for three years, and sheriffs and coroners are to be chosen at the election for members of the General Assembly, and renew their bonds annually. It is also provided that "no law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments, after his election or appointment."

The above constitute the most important of the proposed amendments. As amended, the constitution was to be submitted to the Legislature of 1874.

Notwithstanding the large sums expended by New Jersey within the past few years in paying the war-debt, in enlarging the Capitol, in constructing another lunatic asylum, and improving other institutions, the State is in a prosperous financial condition. According to

the statement made by the Governor, the disbursements from the various State funds during the year ending October 31, 1873, amounted to \$2,862,740.80; while the receipts, exceeding the disbursements by \$71,594.29, amounted to \$2,934,335.09. The balance in bank to the credit of all the funds at the end of the year, was \$173,048. The disbursements were largely increased by payments out of the State fund on special appropriations. The payments of this character amounted to about \$470,000, of which \$383,000 were devoted to the erection of the new Lunatic Asylum and \$57,000 to reimburse the commissioners having charge of the State House extension, which had been advanced by them in former years.

The State-debt, all of which was contracted during the late war, chiefly for the support of families of volunteers, is now about \$2,600,000. This debt is represented by war bonds, of which about \$100,000 will fall due annually. These bonds, as they mature, together with interest on the whole amount unpaid, will be extinguished by a part of the money derived from the yearly taxes, together with the income of the sinking fund. No additional tax need be raised for this purpose. The present rate of assessment will serve to diminish the debt each year, causing thereby a gradual diminution of the interest. There are now in the sinking fund securities worth over \$1,300,000. If to these the securities in the State fund be added, it will be seen that the debt might at once be reduced to a small amount should the holders of the bonds that have not matured consent to accept payment and surrender them.

The rate of the tax levy for State purposes has heretofore been only one mill, and is now but a mill and a half on the dollar.

Nearly \$2,500,000 were expended for free schools during the year. The number of children of school age was 286,444, of whom 179,443 were enrolled in the public schools; 3,181 teachers were employed, and the schools were open during the year, an average of nine months and thirteen days. Eight hundred and forty-five students received instruction during the year in the Normal School at Trenton, and the Farmers' Preparatory School at Beverly; 45 students graduated from the former, all of whom are occupied in teaching. By virtue of the supplement to the act "to establish Normal School boarding-houses," passed at the last session of the Legislature, the trustees have purchased land for the purposes specified.

The commission appointed in accordance with the act of the Legislature, passed in March, to examine into the condition of the deaf, and dumb, blind and feeble-minded inhabitants of the State, report that there are over 2,000 of these unfortunates, of whom about 700 are between the ages of eight and twenty-one, and that only about one-sixth of these children are enjoying educational advantages. One hundred and twenty-five of these unfortunates are maintained and

educated by New Jersey, at institutions out of the State, at an annual cost of nearly \$40,000. In urging the Legislature to provide ample accommodations for this class of the community, Governor Parker says: "It is not proposed to increase the taxes for the purpose of building the asylums we so much need, and with which almost every State is supplied. The indications are that large sums will soon be received for grants of lands under tidal waters. Why not appropriate the moneys hereafter received from that source to this important branch of education?"

On the 1st of November there were 653 inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, being 153 more than the building was designed to accommodate. Besides these, it is estimated that there are at least 400 patients in the various counties of the State. Work on the new Lunatic Asylum, near Morristown, was recommenced with the opening of spring, and has since progressed rapidly. It is expected that the two wings will be completed during 1874. For carrying on the work on this structure an appropriation of \$300,000 was recommended by the Governor in January, 1874.

The militia of the State comprises 131,578 persons of the legal age, of whom about 3,500 are enrolled in the uniform militia, including a large number of veterans of the late war. The expense during the year was \$66,171, of which nearly \$35,000 was for rent of armories, \$8,000 for encampments, and \$7,000 for camp and garrison equipage. Ten companies and two troops of cavalry were armed and equipped during 1873.

The managers of the State-prison report 376 new prisoners and the same number of releases by expiration of term, pardons, death, or escapes, leaving 558 inmates. Of these six are confined for life. Eighty-four of them come from New York. The earnings for the year were \$90,386.56, and expenses \$62,353.28, showing a net gain of \$28,033.28. The total assets are \$83,701.69, and the gain to the State since 1868 has been \$310,000. The prisoners are now employed at shoe-making, and making cotton and woolen cloth, at seventy-five cents per day. The health of the convicts has been good, no epidemic or contagious disease having prevailed. Five died from consumption, and five were sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.

NEW YORK. The receipts into the State Treasury of New York for the fiscal year ending September 30th, aside from the canal and school funds, amounted to \$16,808,188.24, and the expenditures of the government with the same reservations footed up to \$14,871,757.68, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,481,450.61. Taking into consideration the full accounts of the Treasury, there appeared to be a deficiency of \$9,897,212.53, but the balances of appropriations and unpaid taxes reduced the actual deficiency to \$1,800,380.49. Counting the apparent deficiency as real, the debit of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year amounted

to \$24,655,098.20. The most important items of the expenses were \$147,419 for the pay of officers and members of the Legislature; \$115,100.38 for contingent expenses of that body; \$208,292.27 for printing; \$421,851.79 for the support of the militia and National Guard; \$951,486.13 for the support of the State-prisons and transportation of criminals; \$102,483.79 for the support of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; \$42,005.75 for the Institution for the Blind; \$365,329.13 for Quarantine; and \$92,463.69 for the support of the insane. The total expenditure for educational purposes was \$3,012,532.42, of which \$2,610,784.31 were the proceeds of a direct tax of 1½ mills for common schools. A defalcation amounting to \$304,957.91 was discovered in the Treasurer's office in September, which was traced to Charles H. Phelps, one of the clerks. He fled from the State, but was speedily apprehended and lodged in the jail at Albany, where he was waiting for trial at the end of the year, an indictment for larceny having been found against him. The amount of the State debt and sinking funds on the 30th of September was as follows:

FUND.	Debt.	Balance of Sinking Funds.	Balance of Debt after applying Sinking Funds.
General Fund	\$3,988,526 40	\$4,244,400 99	.....
Contingent...	68,000 00	30,187 21	\$37,812 73
Canal.....	11,352,830 00	1,530,941 21	9,822,688 79
Bounty.....	31,181,000 00	9,790,073 24	11,390,927 76
Total....	\$36,530,406 40	\$15,594,901 05	\$31,191,379 84

The general fund debt sinking fund includes \$1,500,000, received since the close of the fiscal year, and from the bounty debt sinking fund, the interest accrued to October 1, 1873, payable January 1, 1874, has been deducted.

The entire funded debt of the State on September 30, 1873, after deducting unapplied balances of sinking funds, amounted to..... \$35,856,725 84
On September 30, 1873, the entire funded debt of the State, after a like deduction, amounted to..... 21,191,379 84

Showing a reduction of the debt of.... \$4,195,346 50

This reduction of the State debt is apparent only—not real, as the redemptions of stock, which fell due in the year 1873, were provided for by new loans. The stock outstanding on the 30th of September, and to be hereafter redeemed, is therefore only a few hundred thousand dollars less than on the 30th of September, 1872. The following amounts of the canal State debt fell due during the year:

January 1st.....	\$847,500 00
July 1st.....	2,328,000 00
November 1st.....	1,974,600 00
Total.....	\$5,150,100 00

The only contingent debt of the State is \$68,000, incurred for the Long Island Railroad, the interest of which is paid, and the payment of the principal provided for by the company.

The total valuation of property in the State

for the year was \$2,129,626,386, of which \$1,692,523,071 was for real estate, and \$437,102,315 for personal property. The increase of valuation over that of the preceding year was \$40,998,941. In 1863 the total valuation was \$1,454,454,817, the increase in ten years being \$675,171,569. The State tax in 1873 amounted to \$14,800,903.38; in 1872, \$19,580,882.30; in 1863, 7,272,274.08. The rate of taxation in 1863 was 5 mills on the dollar; in 1872, 9½ mills; in 1873, 6⅔. The tax for the past year was apportioned as follows:

For schools.....	1½
For general purposes.....	1½
For bounty debt.....	2
For new Capital.....	6
For asylums and reformatories.....	6-16
For canal floating debt, under chapter 271, Laws of 1863.....	½
For new work on canals and extra repairs.....	½
For payment of awards by canal appraisers and Canal Commissioners, pay certificates of indebtedness, and providing for deficiency in sinking funds, etc.....	7-10
For academies and union schools.....	1-16

Total..... 6 95-100

The commission engaged in preparing amendments for the constitution during the winter of 1872-'73, sent a circular to the mayor of each city, the clerk of the Board of Supervisors of each county, the supervisors of each town, and the president of each village throughout the State, requesting a statement of the amount of the indebtedness of their respective cities, counties, towns, and villages, and the purposes for which they were created. The results of this investigation were recapitulated as follows by the committee having the matter in charge:

There have been issued by towns, cities, and villages of the State in aid of railroads and remaining unpaid, \$26,919,662.00; for the purpose of erecting public buildings, such as court-houses, city and town halls, and school-buildings, \$10,416,864.84; of the debt growing out of the recent civil war, there remains unpaid \$26,934,986.19; bonds issued for roads, boulevards, streets, avenues, and bridges, amount to \$36,658,144.59; for water-works and fire-apparatus, \$29,835,383.79; for park, local improvements, and other purposes, \$84,052,655.08; making the aggregate bonded indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, and villages of the State the enormous sum of \$214,317,676.58. The entire valuation of real and personal property of the State is \$2,124,084,143.46; showing that, aside from the debt of the State and United States, the property of the people of this State is bonded for local purposes 104 per cent. of its assessed valuation. Ulster County is bonded for 24½ per cent., Chenango, 201 per cent., and Oswego, 16 per cent. upon their assessed valuation. The entire local indebtedness outside of the city of New York is \$95,483,946.72. Thirty-nine counties have a bonded debt, and twenty-one counties have none. The amount of bonds outstanding against these thirty-nine counties amounts to \$46,685,264.40. The assessed valuation of the counties thus bonded is in the aggregate \$1,931,645,392.46, making a percentage of county debt upon the valuation of nearly 2½ per cent. The counties outside of New York have a county debt of \$15,080,159.94. There are twenty-five cities in the State, the aggregate indebtedness of which amounts to \$187,559,609.34, exclusive of the county debt of New York, and a portion of the town-debt of Yonkers, which are debts upon those cities. The aggregate assessed valuation of the cities is

\$1,497,894,469.20, showing a percentage of 9½ per cent. upon the valuation of all cities in the State. The city of Lockport has no bonded debt, but has a floating debt of \$2,794.86. This is the only city without a bonded debt. The city of Poughkeepsie has the largest amount of bonds in proportion to its assessed valuation, the debt being 31 per cent. of the valuations; Oswego comes next, being bonded to the extent of 21 per cent. of its valuations; while Binghamton and Utica are each bonded to the extent of over 16 per cent.; Brooklyn 15½ per cent., and the entire property of Kings county to the extent of 17½ per cent. New York, including the city and county debt, without deducting the \$23,000,000 in sinking fund, is bonded 10½ per cent. There are 416 towns in the State bonded, and 517 not bonded. The aggregate indebtedness of those towns amounts to \$25,140,181.83. The annual valuation of the towns bonded amounts to \$328,292,233.16—equal to 7½ per cent upon the entire assessed valuations of the towns bonded. There are sixty-six villages which have a bonded debt, the aggregate of which is \$2,204,700.09. There are one hundred and fifty-five villages which report no bonded debt, and in almost every instance of this kind, the response is accompanied with a statement that their charter forbids the issuing of bonds. Thirty-five villages did not respond.

The canal system of this State constitutes an important link in the line of transportation from the West to the seaboard, and its management is one of the important interests of the government. The financial condition of this department is also a topic of continual discussion. The canal debt on the 30th of September was as follows:

Incurrd under art. 7, sec. 1, of constitution.....	\$1,106,420 00
Incurrd under art. 7, sec. 3, of constitution.....	9,255,000 00
Incurrd under art. 7, sec. 12, of constitution.....	890,000 00
Total.....	\$11,241,420 00

Amounts in sinking funds, September 30, 1873:

Under sec. 1, art. 7.....	\$1,068,340 29
Under sec. 12, art. 7.....	442,900 92
Total.....	\$1,590,241 21

Debt unprovided for..... \$9,822,638 79

The certificates of debt mature as follows:

1871.....	\$160
1872.....	7,900
1873.....	103,400
1873.....	\$1,974,600
1874.....	3,205,420
1875.....	472,000
1877.....	880,000
1883.....	847,500
1887.....	1,562,900
1891.....	2,298,000
Amount paying interest.....	\$11,241,420
Amount not paying interest.....	111,460
Total debt.....	\$11,352,880

The average rate of interest on this debt is 5.9 per cent. These stocks were, on September 30, 1873, held as follows, viz.:

In the United States.....	\$9,377,220 00
In foreign countries.....	1,864,200 00
Total.....	\$11,241,420 00

The annual interest on the stock debt, under art. 7, sec. 3, of the constitution, is..... \$555,300 00
Amount required to purchase coin for the payment thereof, estimating coin at nine per cent. premium..... 49,977 00

Total.....	\$605,277 00
The tolls collected for the year ending September 30, 1872, were.....	\$3,060,328 89
For the year ending September 30, 1873, they were.....	3,021,603 67

A falling off of.....	\$38,725 22
The receipts from all sources for the year ending September 30, 1872, were.....	\$3,078,247 96
For the year ending September 30, 1873, they were.....	3,062,462 04

An increase of.....	\$4,204 08
The expenses for the year ending September 30, 1872, were.....	\$1,875,676 61
For the year ending September 30, 1873, they were.....	1,459,185 24

A falling off of.....	\$416,511 37
The net revenues for the year ending September 30, 1872, were.....	\$1,202,571 35
For the year ending September 30, 1873, they were.....	1,623,286 80

An increase of.....	\$420,715 45
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The following statement gives the receipts and expenditures of each of the canals for the year:

CANALS.	Income.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
		Ordinary Repairs.	Extraordinary Repairs—New Work.	Total.
Erie Canal.....	\$2,710,601 49	\$749,977 08	\$967,175 39	\$1,717,152 42
Champlain Canal.....	153,417 86	234,077 37	562,782 95	797,460 32
Oswego Canal.....	88,428 18	92,998 81	78,880 68	172,619 39
Cayuga & Seneca Canal.....	22,481 11	27,143 46	6,921 06	31,064 54
Chemung Canal.....	3,664 38	37,016 59	15,077 05	52,098 64
Chenango Canal.....	4,061 22	42,213 12	145,297 47	187,510 69
Black River Canal.....	10,988 89	70,668 73	28,089 46	98,758 19
Genesee Valley Canal.....	26,313 99	111,005 48	14,797 00	125,802 48
Onondaga Lake Canal.....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
Baldwinsville Canal.....	.....	.....	68 78	68 78
Onondaga River Improvement.....	629 57	.....	.....	.....
Seneca River Towing-path.....	187 48	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga Inlet.....	531 05	.....	265 53	265 53
Crooked Lake Canal.....	228 61	7,325 58	3,735 81	11,060 89
Total.....	\$3,021,527 78	\$1,878,966 19	\$1,823,585 58	\$3,197,551 77
Total disbursements on all canals in excess of all income.....		\$176,023 99		
Total income in excess of disbursements for ordinary repairs.....		1,647,561 59		

The following table shows the profit or loss in operating the several canals since 1846, and the total cost of construction of each of the canals up to September 30, 1872:

NAMES OF CANALS.	Result after crediting each canal with its tolls proper, and deducting therefrom the cost of collection and ordinary repairs.		Cost of Construction.
	Proft.	Loss.	
Erie and Champlain Canals.	\$65,118,933 71	.....	\$50,412,710 22
Oswego Canal.	692,394 53	.....	4,172,563 05
Cayuga and Seneca Canal.	49,650 52	.....	1,702,675 17
Chemung Canal. ....	.....	\$1,200,795 44	1,643,141 26
Crooked Lake Canal. ....	.....	297,091 11	403,697 89
Chenango Canal. ....	.....	1,182,292 59	4,542,107 50
Black River Canal. ....	.....	850,148 12	3,417,880 65
Genesee Valley Canal. ....	.....	1,596,016 62	6,433,842 90
Oneida Lake Canal. ....	.....	43,581 25	441,239 29
Baldwinsville Canal. ....	.....	17,343 50	29,488 84
Oneida River Improvement.	167,838 04	.....	237,151 39
Seneca River Towing-path.	6,468 84	.....	1,488 33
Cayuga Inlet.	2,375 62	.....	2,968 16
Total.	\$66,037,801 30	\$5,157,168 63	.....
Net profits. ....	.....	60,880,632 67	.....
Total cost of construction. ....	.....	.....	\$73,440,894 65

The canal system has a lineal length of 900 miles, of which 352 are comprised in the Erie canal. The value of the property transported on all the New York canals since they were opened amounts in the aggregate to \$7,000,000,000. During the year up to December 6th the total amount of grain and flour, reckoning a barrel of flour as equivalent to five bushels of grain, delivered at the lake-ports was, 186,798,828 bushels; at New York, 86,581,674 bushels; at the seaboard ports, 163,579,511 bushels; the amount delivered at tide-water by the Erie & Champlain Canals was 49,264,700 bushels. Among the constitutional amendments proposed by the commission, and yet to be acted upon by the people, is one removing the restriction against selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of the Chenango Canal, the Chemung Canal, and those which connect it with the Erie, and with Cayuga Lake, and the Genesee Valley Canal, as these are no longer considered an essential part of the system. Another proposed amendment provides for funding the canal debt, and that part of the general fund debt charged on the canals. If this amendment is ratified, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will be authorized to borrow on the credit of the State such sums as may be necessary to pay and cancel the debt now charged on the canals as the same shall fall due, by the issue and sale of bonds or certificates of stock having forty years to run from their date, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for the payment of the principal, whereof at maturity a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum shall be established; and the Canal Board will be directed to fix the tolls of the canals at rates sufficing, as near as may be, to provide only for said sinking fund the interest on the debt so created, and the expenses of collection, superintendence and keeping the canals in repair.

A prize of \$100,000 has been offered by the State for a canal-boat propelled by steam, which should attain a speed of not less than three miles an hour. A trial-trip was made

during the season from Syracuse to Albany, a distance of 41 miles, for boats competing for the prize. A portion of the way one of the boats made as high as 3½ miles an hour, but on the whole, the requirements of the law offering the prize were not attained, and no award was made.

The sinking fund set apart and pledged for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the State debt amounts nominally to \$15,594,901.05, but in point of fact nearly two-thirds of this amount has been used up in defraying the current expenses of the government, in direct violation of the constitution. Up to the 26th of January, 1874, there had been assessed and should have been paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund alone the sum of \$9,790,072.24. There was in point of fact invested at that time to its credit the sum of \$2,772,444.09; of which amount \$2,220,200 was invested during the year 1873, leaving a balance to be invested when the same is received into the Treasury from taxes assessed and not yet paid, as of January 1, 1874, of \$7,017,628.15; add to this the amount due the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund already paid into the Treasury, and expended in anticipation of the taxes, as above stated, \$8,998,526.40; making the total amount due to these Sinking Funds, and not yet invested, \$11,008,154.55.

A tax of 3½ mills was authorized in 1872 to meet the deficiencies of the Treasury. This should produce over \$7,000,000, but \$4,600,000 remains uncollected. There is also unpaid of the general tax of the same year \$1,500,000; there has been anticipated in the payment of various appropriations of the tax authorized in 1873, \$1,900,000, and thus the deficiency in the Treasury still to be made good by taxation is \$1,500,000.

On the 6th of May a decision was rendered by the Court of Appeals, declaring the deficiency tax act of 1873 unconstitutional. The court declared:

No law authorizing a debt to be contracted can take effect until assented to by the people, and but

one law for that purpose can be submitted at the same general election, or within three months of its passage, and the debt to be created must be for some single work or object to be distinctly specified in the law. * * *

The design of the Constitution was that the specific purpose of the debt should be specified in the act, that the Legislature and the people who were to vote upon it could read it there, and a departure from the letter of the provision may frustrate its intent. It is true here the appropriations and the authority for the debt are in the same act, so that the law is not obnoxious to the objection that would exist if they were in separate acts. But the difficulty remains that notwithstanding the form of the second section the "work or object" for which the debt is authorized is not a single work or object; neither are the objects defined or capable of being ascertained from the act itself. * * *

The act is clearly violative of the constitution, so far as it authorizes the creation of a debt, and this is the ground upon which it should be declared void, as the ground which best preserves the constitution in its integrity, and does not make the validity of the law to depend on the accidental submission of a constitutional amendment to the people at the same time. But the whole theory of the act is entirely subversive of the constitution. It proceeds upon the assumption that a State debt may be created and exist outside of the constitution, either by act of the Legislature, or the acts of the administrative or executive officers and agents of the State. * * *

A debt of six millions of dollars, or liabilities to that amount, and resting as a burden upon the people, resulting from the acts of the Legislature, and the agents and officers of the State, is an impossibility, for the reason that it is absolutely prohibited, and any attempt to create such debt or incur such liability is a nullity. There can be no floating debt under the present constitution, neither can a debt be created by making appropriations and directing expenditures in excess of taxes levied and means provided. Could the constitution and the interest of the people, in adopting it, be thus easily circumvented and frustrated, that instrument would be of little value. The fallacy that there is or can be a floating debt, or a debt created in the discretion of the Legislature by excessive appropriations, and scanty tax levies, lies at the foundation of this act, and all the kindred schemes for borrowing money under the pretense of relieving the Treasury and preserving the credit of the State. Neither the Legislature, nor the officers and agents of the State, or all combined, can create a debt or incur an obligation for or in behalf of the State, except to the amount and in the manner provided for in the constitution. * * *

As there was no valid law authorizing a debt to be contracted, there was no valid submission of any question to the people, and this view is decisive of the ingenious position taken by the counsel for the appellant, that it was the popular vote and not the effect of the vote that determined the question, whether the law imposing the tax should take effect. The law being a nullity, it was as no law in all its parts and provisions.

On the 1st of October, eighty banks were doing business under the laws of the State. During the fiscal year, circulating notes to the amount of \$20,972 were destroyed by the Bank Department. One hundred and fifteen banks were credited with lost circulation to the amount, in all, of \$480,913, the time for redeeming the same, after the usual legal notice, having expired. The amount of circulation outstanding, including that of incorporated banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, was, on the 1st October last, \$1,400,116.50.

Of this amount, the sum of \$666,240 was secured by deposits of cash, stocks, or stocks and mortgages. The residue, being circulation issued prior to the passage of the general banking law, is not secured by any deposit in the Bank Department. There were forty-one banks incorporated prior to the enactment of the general banking law that had not, on the 22d of May last, the date of an act to provide for their final closing, taken any steps toward such closing. Twelve of these have since given notice of final closing under the provisions of that act. During the fiscal year one bank discontinued business, and thirteen were organized; eleven of which commenced business. Six of these latter were changed from banks organized under the national banking laws. Condition of the banks in the State, September 18:

Capital.....	\$26,958,890 00
Loans and discounts.....	71,073,544 00
Due depositors.....	70,783,491 00

Total resources.....\$116,536,784 00

There were, on the 1st of July last, one hundred and fifty-two savings-banks reporting to the Bank Department, with assets aggregating \$314,755,770. The increase in assets during the six months ended July 1, 1873, amounted to \$9,425,439. The number of persons having deposits in these institutions was, according to the number of open accounts on the 1st day of January, 1873, 822,642, being an increase of 45,942 depositors during the year then ended.

The number of insurance companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department, on the 31st day of December, was 271, as follows:

New York joint-stock fire insurance companies.....	99
New York mutual insurance companies.....	7
New York marine insurance companies.....	9
New York life insurance companies.....	28
Fire insurance companies of other States.....	83
Life insurance companies of other States.....	28
Casualty insurance companies of other States.....	3
Foreign insurance companies.....	14

Total.....271

The total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the department for the protection of policy-holders of life and casualty insurance companies of the State, and of foreign insurance companies doing business within it, was \$6,840,046.

The following statement shows the condition of the public schools and the operation of the common-school system for the year ending September 30, 1873:

Total receipts, including balance on hand September 30, 1872.....	\$12,089,168 98
Total expenditures for the year.....	\$10,946,280 82
Amount paid for teachers' wages.....	\$7,217,179 59
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, furniture, etc.....	\$1,991,932 32
Estimated value of school-houses and sites.....	\$27,070,310 00
Total number of school-houses.....	11,735
Number of districts (exclusive of cities)....	11,325
Number of teachers employed at the same time for the full legal term of school....	18,268
Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year.....	29,491
Number of children attending the public schools.....	1,080,360
Number of pupils attending the normal schools.....	6,535

Number of children of school age attending private schools.....	130,096
Number of volumes in school-district libraries.....	838,315
Number of persons in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years....	1,545,360

The number of colleges in the State is as follows: Literary, 22; medical, 13; law-schools, 5.

The State Library now contains 90,844 volumes, 2,800 of which were added during the year.

There are, in the State Asylums for the Insane, something less than 1,600 patients; about 600 of whom are in the Utica Asylum, nearly 800 in the Willard Asylum at Ovid, and about 200 in the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie. There are believed to be fully as many otherwise provided for or not provided for at all. The original estimated cost of the Hudson River Hospital was less than \$800,000, and it was expected to accommodate 600 patients. Already over \$1,100,000 has been expended on it, and it accommodates only 200. The cost of the asylum at Buffalo was estimated at \$600,000; over \$500,000 has been spent on it, and \$300,000 more will be required before it is ready for any patients. Each of these institutions will cost about \$3,000,000 when finished. The new asylum at Middletown will be ready for use during 1874. It is to consist of detached buildings to which additions may be made as required. That now in progress of completion will cost \$240,000. The asylum at Utica which was built over thirty-six years ago, and has cost up to this time for construction and maintenance \$1,200,000 accommodates 600 patients. The institution at Ovid, which accommodates 800 patients, cost less than \$1,000,000. The Idiot Asylum at Syracuse cost \$125,000, and accommodates 200 inmates. The House of Refuge at Rochester cost \$165,000, and accommodates 580 inmates.

On the 30th of September there were 2,025 convicts in the State-prisons; 1,354 at Sing Sing, 1,104 at Auburn, and 567 at Clinton. The following statement shows the expenditures and earnings of each of the prisons for the year ending September 30, 1873:

NAME.	Advances from the Treasury.	Received from Earnings.	Excess of Expenditures.
Anbarn	\$213,178 73	\$129,214 78	\$84,963 94
Clinton	331,480 66	129,065 61	202,395 05
Sing Sing	372,856 74	93,686 68	279,170 06
Miscellaneous expenditures not distributed, including \$20,066.71 for transportation of convicts.....	.....	.....	33,970 91
Total.....	\$917,516 12	\$354,197 07	\$593,329 05

The Clinton Prison report shows items of stock on hand, and unpaid accounts for the last fiscal year, amounting to \$153,043.42, and that of Sing Sing \$31,000.38 of unpaid accounts.

All the prisons are overcrowded, and there

is need of further provision for the confinement of convicts. There are now 680 convicts securely confined in the Albany Penitentiary, and that institution pays a large revenue to the county. The building cost less than \$200,000. There has been paid from the Treasury on account of the Elmira Reformatory, the sum of \$451,811.06, and it is raised but little above the foundation-walls.

The construction of the new Capitol has advanced only so far as the first story. The original estimate placed its cost at \$4,000,000, and already \$4,961,620 has been expended on it. It is now thought that its whole cost will not fall short of \$15,000,000.

The number of immigrants who arrived at New York during the year was 266,010, against 294,581 in 1872.

The quantity of salt from the Onondaga Salt Springs, inspected during the last fiscal year, was 7,959,172 bushels—less by 40,627 bushels than the production of the preceding year. The net revenue from this source was \$21,765.75, showing a falling off as compared with the preceding year of \$12,858.37.

The National Guard consists of 8 divisions and 20 brigades, distributed as follows, viz.: One regiment, 1 battalion, and 9 separate troops of cavalry; 12 batteries of artillery, 31 regiments, 13 battalions, and 3 detached companies of infantry, making an aggregate force of 23,360. During the year two regiments of infantry have been disbanded and mustered out of service, six regiments of infantry have been reduced to battalions, and one regiment has been reorganized. Six arsenals, which had become entirely useless, have been sold, producing \$25,550, of which \$22,850 have been paid into the Treasury, and \$2,700 refunded to the village of Dunkirk and the city of Ogdensburg, from which the sites of two of the buildings were obtained.

The annual session of the Legislature, which opened at Albany on the 1st Monday in January, was brought to a close on the 30th of May. The whole number of bills passed by both Houses was 1,017, of which 883 were of a private or local character. Very few of the remaining 184 have any general interest. During the last ten days of the session 852 bills were sent to the Governor for his signature. Of the whole number passed 147 failed to receive the Executive approval. Much time was spent in the consideration of a new charter for the city of New York, which, after elaborate discussion before committees and in the two Houses, and a complete transformation by amendment, was finally defeated. Much time was also given to the subject of regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors. A bill was submitted in the House, providing for what is known as "local option." It was entitled "An act to enable the legal voters of any town or city to determine by ballot whether the sale, giving away, or suffering to be exposed, sold, or given away therein, of intoxicating liquors,

shall be prohibited, and to regulate the sale for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or sacramental use, and so provide for the enforcement of this act." This bill was vetoed by the Governor on the 20th of May. In giving his reasons for withholding his signature, Governor Dix said:

I fully concur in the correctness of this proposition, as a matter both of principle and policy; and I have never doubted the propriety of adopting such measures of legislation as are needed to secure the result. It lies in the direction of popular liberty—of the right of the people to regulate their local affairs in such manner as they deem essential to their welfare. My chief objection to the bill is that it contains a limitation of this principle. It leaves to the people of the several cities and towns only a partial and restricted option in deciding what it shall be lawful to drink within their respective municipal limits. It compels them to prohibit absolutely, or virtually, to accept by declining to prohibit every beverage, which can by possibility intoxicate. It permits them to express their wishes on a single proposition, but precludes such an expression on any other. It says to them in substance: If you wish to prohibit the use of ardent spirits within your limits, you must prohibit ale, beer, and cider, also; for these have, by a decision of the Court of Appeals, been classed with intoxicating liquors. If, on the other hand, you wish the inhabitants of your town or city to have the privilege of drinking beer or cider, you cannot have it unless you make the use of ardent spirits equally free from restriction. You must prohibit all or none: you cannot have the one without the other. * * * The bill, therefore, while professing to leave to the people the largest liberty in this respect, restricts them to the narrowest; they are not permitted to have a choice as to what beverages it shall be lawful to use within their respective boundaries. The bill is framed in the interest of restriction, and not of freedom of choice. I deem this narrow view of the subject exceedingly unwise. A wide difference of opinion prevails among the people of the State in regard to the propriety of distinguishing between ardent spirits and the lighter beverages, some of which do not intoxicate unless taken in uncomfortable quantities, and which, in countries where they are in general use, have proved a restraint upon the consumption of spirituous liquors, and, to a great extent, a safeguard against the prevalence of intemperance. I do not assume to decide which class of thinkers has the right side of the question. But a just toleration of the freedom of opinion ought to restrain the advocates of either from attempting to maintain their position by compulsion. It is in this view that I deem the provisions of the bill indefensible.

This action of the Governor gave rise to some rather violent animadversions in the House, but the attempt to pass the bill over his veto failed, the vote standing 2 yeas to 60 nays. A motion to recommit with instructions to exempt lager beer from its operation was lost by a vote of 42 to 78.

An act known as "the Civil Rights Bill" was passed on the 9th of April. It provides that "no citizen of this State shall by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege, furnished by * * * licensed owners, managers, or lessees, of theatres, or other places of amusements," etc. An act amending the law in relation to the crime of murder makes it impossible to convict of

murder, in the first degree, unless there is clear proof of a deliberate and premeditated design. It has been claimed that the effect of this law is virtually to abolish the death-penalty. It makes murder in the second degree homicide intentionally committed, but without deliberation or premeditation, and the penalty is imprisonment for life. In two cases, tried since the law went into operation, in the city of New York, in which the homicide was apparently intentional, verdicts were rendered of manslaughter in the third degree.

Among the other bills passed was one removing from office the police justices in the city of New York, who were elected by the people, and authorizing the mayor to fill their places by appointment; and an act to regulate the rate of interest and prevent usury. This latter act repeals the old usury law, and makes the penalty for contracting for a higher rate of interest than seven per cent. a forfeiture of the interest only instead of the whole amount of the debt. The question of granting the privilege of voting to "tax-paying female citizens" was referred to the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, with instructions to report an amendment to the constitution, but nothing was done.

The commission appointed to prepare and submit to the Legislature such amendments to the constitution of the State as they might deem expedient, held sessions at Albany during the winter of 1872-'73, and finally completed their work on the 14th of March. The report of the commission embodying the proposed changes was immediately transmitted to the Legislature. No change was made in Article I. In section 1 of Article II. the discrimination against colored citizens was removed. Section 2 provides against bribery at elections as follows:

SECTION 2. No person shall receive, expect, or offer to receive or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing, as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election; and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged, before the inspectors or other officers authorized for that purpose receive his vote, shall swear or affirm before such inspectors or other officers that he has not received or offered, does not expect to receive, has not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at such election, and has not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, nor made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of such election. The Legislature at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or any infamous crime.

In Article III. the organization of the Legis-

lature was materially changed, and the compensation of members fixed at \$1,000 a year, but the Legislature in considering the amendments restored the old provisions regarding organization, and fixed the salaries at \$1,500.

Section 8 is amended by rendering those ineligible to the Legislature who are at the time of the election, or have been within one hundred days prior thereto, members of Congress, or civil or military officers under the United States, or officers under a city government. Section 15 provides that no private or local law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be named in the title; and that no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revived or the section amended shall be inserted at length. Also, that no general law shall embrace any provision of a private or local character. Section 17, changing the method of considering bills, was stricken out by the Legislature, as was also section 18, providing that no private, special, or local bill shall be introduced after the first sixty days of a session without the consent of three-fourths of the members. Section 19 prohibits special and local bills, in certain specified cases, and requires the enactment of general laws covering these cases. Other changes in the article make a three-fifths vote necessary for the passage of all laws imposing taxes or creating debt, and forbid the Legislature, and common councils of cities, and supervisors of counties, to grant extra compensation to any officer or agent for his services. Article IV., as amended, changes the official term of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to three years, provides that the Governor shall receive an annual salary of \$10,000, and the use of a furnished residence; that the Lieutenant-Governor shall receive a salary of \$4,000; that it shall require a two-thirds vote of all the members elected in each branch of the Legislature to pass an act over the Governor's veto; that no bill shall become a law after the adjournment of the Legislature unless approved by the Governor within thirty days; that the Governor may veto particular items in an appropriation bill without vetoing the entire bill. The only modification afterward made by the Legislature to these amendments was to put the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor at \$5,000 a year. Article V. provides that the Controller shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term as the Governor, and receive \$6,000 a year. The Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and State Engineer, are to be appointed by the Governor, and hold office until the expiration of his term. A Superintendent of State-prisons is to be appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, to have control of the prisons, and perform the duties now imposed on the State-prison Inspectors. The Treasurer is to be chosen by the Legislature in joint convention for a term of three years. The Controller, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Treasurer, and

State Engineer, and Surveyor, constitute the Commissioners of the Land-Office. The office of commissioner of the canal-fund is abolished, and his duties transferred to the Controller. A Superintendent of Public Works is to be appointed by the Governor, and added also to the Canal Board as now constituted. He is authorized to appoint three assistants, and is charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repairs, navigation, construction, and improvement of the canals, the canal commissioners being abolished. All offices for weighing, gauging, measuring, and inspecting merchandise, are abolished. The Legislature, in considering the amendments to this article, made the office of Secretary of State elective, and added the Lieutenant-Governor to the Commissioners of the Land Office. Article VI. was amended in the eighteenth section only wherein is inserted a provision that judicial officers of courts, not of record, in cities having a population of not less than three hundred thousand, shall be appointed by the Governor.

Article VII. is amended as follows: To section 8 is added a provision that no extra compensation shall be made to any contractor, but the Canal Board may, upon the application of a contractor, annul the contract where cause is shown. Section 6 limits the canals that may not be sold to the Erie, Oswego, Champlain, Cayuga, and Seneca, and the expenses thereon to the gross receipts of the previous year. Sections 13 and 14 are transferred to Article III., and in their place are provisions that the sinking funds for the canal debt shall be separately kept and safely invested, and not used for other purposes; and that the statute of limitations shall apply to demands against the State.

Three additional articles were proposed. The first of these, to be known as Article XV., related to the government of cities, and was stricken out by the Legislature. Article XVI. has reference to official corruption.

Article XVII. simply provides that these amendments shall be in force from the 15th of January following the election at which they are ratified. The amendments must receive the sanction of the Legislature of 1874 before being submitted to a popular vote.

A case was decided in the Superior Court of New York City in June, which gave Mrs. Avery D. Putnam a verdict of \$5,000 against a horse-railroad company, because her husband was killed by a drunken man on one of its cars. An appeal was taken, and in February, 1874, the Court of Appeals reversed the decision, holding that the company was not liable so long as its servants were not appealed to, to remove the drunken man from the car. A decision was rendered by Judge Ward Hunt, affecting the right of women to vote. Miss Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, had secured the registration of her name and voted, claiming the right under the fourteenth amendment

of the Federal Constitution. She was prosecuted for illegal voting, and Judge Hunt decided that she possessed no such right, and fined her \$50.

A commission, appointed by the Legislature and headed by ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, to inquire into the expediency of setting apart the district known as the Adirondack region as a State Park, has reported favorably on the subject, but the matter has not yet been con-

sidered by the Legislature. This district includes some 884,480 acres in Lewis, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, and Hamilton Counties, and is a favorite resort of hunters, fishermen, and seekers after invigorating out-door adventure.

A convention in the interests of cheap transportation was held in New York City on the 7th of May, at which delegates were present from all parts of the country. Its purposes



SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER AT THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

were fully set forth in the following resolutions which were adopted after considerable discussion:

Whereas, The productive industries of the United States—plantation and farm, mine and factory, commercial and mercantile—are not only the sources of all our national and individual wealth, but also the elements on which our very national and individual existence depends; and—

Whereas, All material products are the fruits of labor and capital, and as neither labor nor capital will continue actively employed without an equivalent measurably just; and—

Whereas, Great national industries are only sustained and prospered by the interchange of the products of one section of country for those of another; and—

Whereas, The existing rates of transportation for the varied products of the Union, from one part of the country to another, and to foreign countries, as well as the transit cost of the commodities required in exchange, are in many instances injurious, and to certain interests absolutely destructive, arising, in part, at least, from an insufficiency of avenues; and—

Whereas, The great material want of the nation today is relief from the present rates of transit on American products: therefore—

Resolved, That the duty of the hour, and the mission of this association is to obtain from Congress and the several State Legislatures such legislation as may be necessary to control and limit by law, within proper constitutional and legitimate limits, the rates and charges of existing lines of transportation; to increase, where practicable, the capacity of our present water-ways, and to add such new avenues, both water

and rail, as our immensely-increased internal commerce demands; so that the producer may be fairly rewarded for his honest toil, the consumer have cheap products, and our almost limitless supplies find foreign markets, at rates to compete with the world.

Resolved, That the cheap transportation, both of persons and property, being most conducive to the free movement of the people, and the widest interchange and consumption of the products of the different parts of the Union, is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the constant and frequent association of the inhabitants of remote parts of the United States is not only desirable but necessary for the maintenance of a homogeneous and harmonious population within the vast area of our territory.

Resolved, That the best interests of the different parts of the country also demand the freest possible interchange of the industrial products of the varied climates and industries of the United States, so that breadstuffs, textile fabrics, coal, lumber, iron, sugar, and various products, local in their production, but general in their consumption, may all reach the consumer at the least practicable cost of transportation; and that an arbitrary and unnecessary tax, levied by the transporter over and above a fair remuneration for the investment, is a burden upon the producer and consumer that it is the part of wise statesmanship to remove.

Resolved, That certain leading railway corporations of the country, although chartered to subserve the public welfare, and endowed with the right of eminent domain, solely for that reason, have proved themselves practically monopolies, and become the tools of avaricious and unscrupulous capitalists, to be used to plunder the public, enrich themselves,

and impoverish the country through which they run.

Resolved, That many of the railway corporations of the United States have not only disregarded the public convenience and property, but have oppressed the citizens, bribed our Legislatures, and defied our executives and judges, and stand to-day the most menacing danger to American liberty, and to republican government.

Resolved, That the present system of railway management, having failed to meet the just expectations and demands of a long-suffering people, must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of law, both State and national, and railway corporations compelled to perform their proper functions as the servants and not the masters of the people.

Resolved, That to this end we invoke the aid of all fair-minded men in all States of the Union in expelling and excluding from the halls of legislation, from our executive offices, and from the bench, such railway officials, railway attorneys, or other hirelings, as prostitute public office to the base uses of private gain.

Resolved, That leaving different sections and interests that desire cheap transportation to work out the problem in such a manner as they may deem best, we earnestly invoke their careful consideration, their energetic action, and their resolute will in regulating and controlling the rates of transportation and giving remunerative wages to the producer and cheap products to the consumer untaxed by unearned charges for their carriage.

Resolved, That we invite the people of the various States to organize subsidiary associations—State, county, and town to cooperate with the national association; that the power to accomplish the purposes desired rests absolutely with the suffering millions; that relief is within their reach and control by united action, and the near future will give, as certain as its need for all that and the good of all, the true solution of the problem of cheap transportation.

A convention of committees representing several temperance organizations, and of other advocates of reform in the regulation of the liquor-traffic, was held at Albany on the 24th of June. The sentiment of the delegates was expressed in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the traffic in intoxicating liquors being a crime against God and humanity, all license laws, by which respectability is given thereto, are the great bulwark of that traffic, and while they remain upon the statute-books no great and permanent success can be reached toward its abolition; therefore it is the imperative duty of the temperance men to unite in their efforts for the immediate repeal of all such laws.

Resolved, That in their stead, as the one great, imperative need, should be enacted a law prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Resolved, That at the earliest possible period an amendment to the constitution of the State should be secured, rendering null and void all legislation legalizing or attempting to legalize the sales of such liquors as a beverage, and prohibiting such sale.

Resolved, That we will make the best possible use of all existing laws bearing on the sale of intoxicating liquors, by their most rigid enforcement, through the proper officers as instruments in securing the aforesaid ends.

Resolved, That the members of this convention fully sympathize with the feeling of disappointment and mortification which pervaded the entire State upon the announcement of the veto by Governor Dix of the Local Prohibition Bill, regarding such action as in direct violation of the plighted faith of the Republican party; hostile to the moral and religious interests of the State, and unworthy its Executive head.

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature who voted for temperance measures during the last session, are entitled to the thanks of the temperance men of the State; that some of the leaders of the Republican party, who advised the Governor to veto the Local Prohibition Bill, and others who were indifferent, notwithstanding the pledges of the Republican party, deserve the indignant rebuke of the temperance men of the State for their duplicity and treachery toward those to whom they were indebted for success in the last political campaign.

Resolved, in the organized efforts to secure from Congress, and from the Legislatures of the several States, legal discrimination between malt and distilled liquors, and the practicable exemption of the former from the restrictions of excise, Sabbath, and other laws, we recognize a deliberate assault on the sanctity of the Sabbath, and the systematic continuance of a movement to denationalize the civilization of America, and to substitute a loose and demoralizing infidelity for the Christianity upon which, as a chief corner-stone, rest the republican institutions of our country.

Resolved, That we note with pleasure, and accept, as among the most encouraging signs of the times, the increased attention which of late has been given to the evils of intemperance, and the means for their suppression, by the religious journals of the State. With an earnest religious press, an earnest pulpit, and an awakened Church, the work of destroying the liquor-traffic would be soon accomplished, and a great hindrance to the spreading of the gospel quickly removed.

Resolved, That the use of alcoholic drinks for medicinal purposes will greatly weaken and cripple all prohibitory laws, until the people join with the medical men of this State, who have lately condemned such use.

Resolved, That the temperance cause is superior to all party interests or obligations, and that legislation for its promotion should be adopted to invoke the hearty support of all true men, irrespective of party relations.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of temperance electors to vote only for such candidates for offices, the duties of which are connected with the enactment and enforcement of a prohibitory law, as are known to heartily favor such enactment and enforcement; and, when no such persons are nominated by the political parties, it is alike the imperative duty to unite upon and support independent temperance candidates.

Resolved, That the education of the people upon the various phases of the temperance enterprise is essential to success, and that the wide circulation of the publications of the National Temperance Society are well adapted to promote this result.

Resolved, That a State Executive Temperance committee of nine be appointed by this convention to supervise the political work of temperance in the State during the coming year, and that such committee have power to add to its number one from each senatorial district, fill vacancies, and determine the number necessary to constitute a quorum.

Resolved, That the State Temperance Committee be authorized to call a State Convention prior to the 1st day of October next, to complete plans for political action at the fall election, and that the committee be instructed in the measure to perfect the most thorough organization in the several districts by local alliances, conventions, or otherwise, in order to secure the election of thoroughly reliable friends of prohibition to the next Senate and Assembly, and we also recommend that a property pledge be embodied in the constitution of our alliances for assessment in order to prosecute all violations of the present laws.

A National Temperance Convention was held at Saratoga on the 27th of August, at

which the following resolution was adopted among others:

Resolved, That the time has arrived fully to introduce the temperance issue in State and national politics; that we recommend all friends of temperance to make it henceforth the paramount issue, and we do hereby pledge our adherence to the National Prohibition party, and recommend that it be organized in each town, and city, and county, and district, and State in the Union, and, appealing to the God of righteousness and justice for guidance and support, we will maintain these organizations until success crowns our efforts.

The State Convention of the Republican party was held at Utica, on the 24th of September. The following nominations were made: T. S. Thayer, Secretary of State; A. R. Hopkins, Controller; Daniel T. Ford, Treasurer; Benjamin D. Silliman, Attorney-General; Sidney Mead, Canal Commissioner; William B. Taylor, State Engineer; M. J. Platt, State-prison Inspector. The principles on which the party proposed to conduct the succeeding canvass were set forth in these resolutions:

Resolved, That having abolished slavery, suppressed the rebellion, preserved the Union, established equal political and civil rights, restored the national credit, paid or funded a large portion of the national debt, relieved the burden of taxation, disarmed and crushed the threat of repudiation, created a uniform national currency, adjusted foreign complications, assured general stability and prosperity throughout the land, and furnished a wise, economical, and wholesome administration of public affairs, both in the nation and the State, the Republican party has not only established the strongest title to the gratitude and confidence of the people, but has presented the pledge that it will be as true to every present and future obligation as it has been to every past requirement.

Resolved, That as well for the maintenance of these great achievements as for the fulfillment of every new demand of public reform and popular rights, we believe the people will look not to the long-rejected party which has stolidly resisted every step and movement of progress and act of patriotism in our later history, but to that long-trusted party whose enduring principles and unexampled career are honorably identified with all these advances and triumphs; and which meets all questions as they arise with the same patriotic and faithful spirit.

Resolved, That the Tammany ring with its colossal plunder of the people, the pollution of the ballot-box, the defilement of the bench, the mismanagement of the public works, the increase of taxation, and the addition of \$3,600,000 to the public debt were the direct fruits of Democratic rule in this State; that with the aid of honest men of all parties, the Republican organization has overthrown the Tammany iniquity, purified the elections, elevated the judiciary, redeemed the State administration, and made provisions for all public obligations; and the completion of the reform as well as the general welfare of the State require the continuance of its work.

Resolved, That having enacted a statute permitting suits for the recovery of civil damages in cases of injury sustained by the sale of intoxicating beverages, and being committed to the principle of allowing each locality to determine for itself whether it will prohibit such sale, the Republican party has shown itself the true friend of temperance.

Resolved, That it is essential to the prosperity of the State of New York, and especially to her commercial metropolis, that all lines of communication with the producing States of the West and South,

whether by land or water, should be available for the purpose of uninterrupted and adequate transportation at minimum rates; that the subject should be considered in a broad and statesmanlike spirit, commensurate with its great importance, and that we hold it to be the paramount duty of the incoming Legislature to devise means whereby the cereals of the country may find their way with dispatch to the seaboard, and thence to the markets of the world; that especially considering the necessity of wise action to prevent a diversion of trade, the main canals of this State should be adapted to steam navigation, and by the refunding of the debts in long bonds at a low rate of interest should be made as free to the commerce of the nation as their economical maintenance without taxing the people will permit. We hold also that Congress should put forth all the power it may wisely exert within the limits of the Constitution, and recommend to the consideration of Congress the natural advantages and just claims of the great channels which run through the State.

Resolved, That the public approbation belongs to the Senators and Representatives who in the last Congress opposed the appropriation of money as an increase of compensation for congressional service already rendered and paid for, and that public censure belongs to those of whatever politics, whose votes enacted such a provision. We do not charge this wrong upon either party, although it was supported by a larger relative proportion of the opponents than of the friends of the Administration, and although among those who promoted it, and those who were conveniently absent when the votes were taken are several members of a small faction who had recently deserted their party under the pretence of unfounded charges of Republican extravagance. We commend also the Senators and Representatives who have refrained from appropriating back pay, and we hold that the only effectual mode of restoring to the United States moneys which such members of Congress have declined to receive, is by a law to cover the same into the Treasury. We therefore request the Republican Senators from this State to introduce, at the next session, a bill which shall refund to the Treasury all such moneys, including in the same such as have been merely left untouched, and all sums which have been, in one form or another, publicly or privately, renounced.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the Republican administration, both of the nation and State. The former still exhibits the honest purpose, the successful policy, and the auspicious results, which, together with his own practical wisdom and patriotic services, led to the triumphant reelection of President Grant; that the latter, by his watchful care of every public interest, equally justifies the expectations of the people, and that, with the ticket nominated to-day, we can confidently pledge a faithful and efficient government.

The Democratic Convention took place at Utica on the 1st and 2d of October. It was presided over by Hon. Horatio Seymour, and made the following nominations for the State offices to be filled: Secretary of State, Die-drich Willers; Controller, A. P. Nichols; Attorney-General, Judge Daniel Pratt; State Treasurer, Thomas Raines; Canal Commissioner, James Jackson, Jr.; State-prison Inspector, George W. Millsapangh.

The platform, which was unanimously adopted, was presented in the followings series of resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the State of New York invite the cooperation of all citizens who agree with them on the following fundamental principles enunciated by Thomas Jeffers-

son: "Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political;" the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in public expenses that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; the diffusion of information; the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*.

Resolved, That we hold that special legislation, favoring private interests, and all laws infringing upon individual rights, are inimical to the public welfare, and that the granting of subsidies by the General and State governments, and the bonding of cities, towns, and villages in aid of railroads and other corporations, are wrong in principle, corrupting in tendency, and ought to cease.

Resolved, That we condemn and denounce the salary grab, and all Congressmen—Democrat or Republican—who voted for it or who have not renounced all share in the plunder seized for a service already done and paid for.

Resolved, That we condemn and denounce the President's signature to the bill which clinched this iniquity, and which gave \$5,000 to each Congressman while procuring \$100,000 for himself after Congress had just refused to increase his salary, and we demand its repeal.

Resolved, That we condemn and denounce, as utterly unworthy the people's confidence, the Republican party for having permitted the Credit Mobilier frauds to pass unpunished, in which its two Vice-Presidents, more than one of its United States Senators, and its five chairmen of the five chief committees of the House of Representatives were guilty participants, and the two foremost defenders of which have been rewarded by that party's head, one with a foreign mission, and the other with the use of the Federal patronage to elect him Governor of a neighboring State.

Resolved, That we condemn as utterly unworthy the people's confidence the Republican party which, in this State, assisted a corrupt ring to grasp, without an election, all the powers of the city government of New York, and when the Democratic party had excluded them from its ranks and united to expel them from power, itself seized the occasion to create a new and more corrupt custom-house ring on the ruins of municipal reform, and to inflict upon the tax-burdened citizens of our commercial metropolis a costly, complex, and cumbersome charter of government.

Resolved, That we condemn and denounce the conduct of the President in setting up by the bayonet a government in Louisiana not chosen by the people, having no title to authority, as a flagrant violation of the Federal Constitution and the rights of a sister State.

Resolved, That we demand revenue reform, to wit: That our custom-house revenue shall be got from low and therefore productive duties on a few articles, not from high and therefore less productive duties on two thousand articles; that the needless burden of a high protective tariff shall no longer be added to the necessary burden of a huge public debt; and since the power granted to Congress in the Constitution is limited to the collection of revenue for general uses only, we demand a revenue tariff which shall stop enriching one section at the expense of other sections, a few monopolists at the expense of the whole people.

Resolved, That we demand specie payments, for in the language of the Supreme Court, before its bench was packed to reverse a righteous decision, an act making promises to pay paper dollars a legal tender in payment of debts previously contracted is prohibited by the Constitution, and the coinage power conferred on Congress is an implicit power not to curse the people with a currency inconvertible with coinage.

Resolved, That we demand that the fiscal policy of paper inflation, protective tariff, and Government subsidies, shall be abandoned to the half-civilized nations and ages of which it is a relic, because it plunders the farmers of the United States both in the incomes and outgoes; it hamstringing our manifold industries, and converts our foreign commerce into an unsafe speculation and our domestic trade into a game of chance; it breeds extravagance in our homes and dishonesty in our public and private trusts; it fosters corrupt combinations of sectional interests and is the prime cause of the late financial disasters in which fortunes have been wrecked, credit destroyed, labor deprived of employment, and its savings of security. In the midst of these wide-spread calamities, and for this general distress, we scout the President's pill for panics, "More inflation, more subsidies, more ballooning," and we point the country to their true remedy and cure, in the tried and historic principles of the old Democracy as applicable throughout our national, State, and municipal life, which limit and localize most jealously the power intrusted to public servants and which enforce honesty and frugality in public and private affairs; which provide equal taxation for all and a currency as good as gold, and we hold out to the farmers of the United States the right hand of hearty fellowship in their just resistance to the exactions of monopolists and their just demands for these great reforms.

Resolved, That those who are vested by our laws with the appropriation and expenditure of public money should be subjected to the same restrictions, rules, and regulations as are imposed upon tax-payers and collectors, and should in like manner be required to keep such accounts of their business affairs as are demanded of merchants and manufacturers, so that an examination of their books and transactions will show any frauds and corruptions in their official business; that they shall take and subscribe to official oaths at proper periods that they have not in any way been unlawfully benefited by their official action.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Liberal Republicans worthy coadjutors, and we cordially invite them to unite with us in our efforts to restore pure government in our State and in the Federal administration.

Resolved, That the Democratic party having inaugurated the system of low tolls and cheap transportation against the violent opposition of the Republican party, reaffirms the policy at this time.

The Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican State Committee held a meeting in New York, on the 11th of September, and after considerable discussion issued the following call for a State Convention:

Whereas, The questions and issues that have heretofore divided the people of this country into political parties have ceased to exist, and the principal questions demanding consideration are those relating to the industrial or labor interests of the country, in which the people of the present day are more interested than the parties of the past; and—

Whereas, It is not reasonable to suppose that the reform in public affairs conceded to be necessary and now generally demanded, can be effected by the Republican party, which is identified with public abuses, or that it will be by the Democratic party, whose State Committee has refused to unite with us in repressing them; and—

Whereas, Many friends of public reform, hitherto members of each of these political parties, together with many who have belonged to neither of them, feel that to purify and preserve the Government is the duty of an American citizen above all other duties; and—

Whereas, The whole country, suffering in its constituent industries, under the pressure of monopolies created and upheld by the partial and unjust legislation common to both the Republican and Democratic parties, is forcibly summoned to protect itself by overthrowing them; and—

Whereas, The Liberals stand on the broadest platform of reforms and are in fullest sympathy with their fellow-citizens who are actuated by these and kindred opinions; and—

Whereas, In their judgment the time has come when those electors of the State who believe that the way to reform is in the union of all its friends, should assemble and announce their principles and their purposes:

Therefore, All electors of the State of New York who are opposed to private and official corruption, and who are in favor of capable and honest men for office, and who recognize no virtue in any political party beyond its power to govern honestly and well, and all who are opposed to the corrupt practices of the present Administration, are invited to unite in selecting three delegates and three alternate delegates from each Assembly district in the State, to meet in State Convention, in the city of Elmira, on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of declaring their principles and of transacting such business and taking such action as shall then be thought proper.

The convention adopted the nominations of the Democratic party, with the exception that the name of Nelson K. Hopkins was substituted for that of A. P. Nichols for Controller, and that of M. K. Platt for G. W. Millspaugh for State-prison Inspector. A platform was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That this convention of delegates from the people of New York congratulate the patriotic citizens of all States upon the indications now apparent of a growing disposition to oppose any perversion of the civil authority, and to demand in all our public ways a return to official honesty, economy, and fidelity to public interest.

Resolved, That this gratifying tendency of public sentiment justifies and encourages us to reaffirm the platform of principles set forth at Cincinnati more than a year ago, which embodies in clear and forcible terms the need of the hour, and by such affirmation we indicate the sincerity of our continued efforts and aspirations for purity of government and reform.

Resolved, That public approbation belongs to the Senators and Representatives who in the last Congress did not favor the salary increase and back-pay bill, and especially to such as have voluntarily and without pressure of public sentiment returned to the Treasury the so-called back pay; and we denounce every Senator and Representative who voted for or approved such bill, and any party who invokes congressional action to shield a guilty conscience in doing what should be done, and what some have done without legislation; and further, we feel the most sincere regret that the President of the United States should so mistake the morality of the American character, and disregard the honor of the American name, as to give his official sanction to a bill which, as far as it relates to himself, and members of each branch of Congress, was wholly uncalled for, unprecedented, demoralizing, and wicked, and we charge the Republican party with the wrong of originating and passing the bill, and we denounce in the most unqualified manner this measure and all its supporters, and demand its unconditional repeal.

Resolved, That we deem it of the highest importance to the people of all parts of our State and country that the lines of transportation between the East and West be improved so as to furnish better and cheaper transit, to the end that no route shall make inordinate charges upon produce, manufactures, or merchandise; and that no interest, whether of producer, corporation, or capitalist, can justly complain of the facilities afforded. The importance of regular, cheap, and rapid interchange of the produce of the West and merchandise of the East, both for internal consumption and general commerce, cannot be overestimated to the people of our State, and especially of our great seaboard city; enlarged water-channels, freight railways, and cheap and expeditious passage alike for outlying and inbound trade are imperatively demanded, and the attainment thereof cannot with justice and safety be delayed; and we deplore the corrupting influence of our great corporations over legislative action, whereby our agricultural interests are crippled, and the development of the resources of the country retarded.

Resolved, That the internal policy of States and municipalities cannot constitutionally be interfered with by the Federal authority, but that each must be left free in the exercise of the supreme right of local self-government, which has been, we are grieved to say, of late frequently and openly violated.

Resolved, That the course of the national Administration in patronizing irresponsible and visionary fiscal agents, in fostering primitive and unwholesome business schemes, and in its stealthy interference and favoritism, the abandonment by its members of their posts of duty for long periods of time, and the gross neglect of public business from the President down, have brought the country at last to financial discredit and distress, and it is, therefore, justly held responsible before the tribunal of public opinion for the recent disordered condition of the country, instability in exchange of trade, in the work of production and investment, depression of business, sufferings of laborers, and ruin of individuals.

Resolved, That in view of the present disaster, the result of a weak and pernicious administration, widespread corruption of the public service, defalcation of officials, peculations condoned, robberies forgiven, extortions upon merchants and importers, with the approval of the Federal authority; personalism of the Chief Executive, and, as a consequence, impaired standard of political morality, it is a matter of painful regret that unreasoning party zeal should outlive just party allegiance, and thus postpone the return to good and honest government; but still we have undiminished faith in the integrity and manhood of the people, and their ultimate purpose and ability to correct every wrong and restore every right.

Resolved, That a return of the country to a specie basis is an object of paramount importance; that as the great purpose of money, apart from being the standard of value, is to serve as the medium of exchange, and an instrument with which transfers are made, and indebtedness discharged, business integrity and even-handed prosperity unite in demanding a return to the common standard of the world; and that banking privileges should be extended to all who can give perfect security for the prompt redemption of the circulation they utter, in as good money as the Government makes the lawful money of the country.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to firmly resist the probability of the State government, by special legislation, being made the pliant instrument of unworthy private schemes, and we demand, in every department of public expenditure, rigid economy and good faith, and thorough investigation and punishment of all official misconduct.

The election took place on the 4th of November.

The total vote for Secretary of State was

672,129, of which D. Willers, Jr., received a majority of 9,893. The total vote for Controller was 671,919; for Treasurer, 671,257. Hopkins's majority for Controller was 4,065. Raines's majority for Treasurer was 12,835. The Prohibition ticket received 3,272 votes.

The Legislature was divided as follows:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	17	73	90
Democrats.....	12	49	61
Independents.....	9	3	5
Liberal Republicans.....	1	3	3
Vacancy.....	..	1	..
Republican majority.....	9	19	31

Two questions were submitted to the voters at this election—1. Shall the Chief Judge and the Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, be hereafter elected or appointed? 2. Shall the Judges of the Superior Courts of New York City and Brooklyn, of the Court of Common Pleas of Buffalo, and the several county judges throughout the State, be hereafter elected or appointed? The majority for the election of higher Judges was 204,642; for the election of lower Judges, 208,935.

NICARAGUA (REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA), an independent state of Central America, lying between latitude 10° 45' and 15° 10' north, and longitude 83° 11' and 87° 38' west. It is bounded north by the Republic of Honduras, east by the Caribbean Sea, south by Costa Rica, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

According to the *Almanach de Gotha*, the area of the republic is 47,090 square miles; but in a semi-official work, entitled "*Notas Geográficas y Económicas de la República de Nicaragua*," published in Paris in 1873 by M. Paul Lévy, it is given at 40,000 square miles.

The territory of the state is divided into seven departments, which, with their populations in 1873, according to the authority named, are as follows:

Departments.	Population.
Granada.....	56,000
Leon.....	35,000
Rivas.....	20,000
Chinandega.....	19,000
Chontales.....	24,000
Matagalpa.....	28,000
Segovia.....	24,000
Total.....	206,000

To this total should be added 30,000 uncivilized, comprised of 20,000 smooos or Indians of various tribes, and 10,000 Mosquitos, zambos, black Caribs, etc.

Of the civilized inhabitants, about thirteen twenty-sixths are Indians of unmixed blood; eleven twenty-sixths mestizoes (*ladinos*, from whites and Indians, and zambos, from negroes and Indians); and two twenty-sixths whites, these last being mainly descendants of the early Spanish colonists. Nicaragua, the capital, has about 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants.

The President of the Republic is Vicente Quadra, elected February 1, 1871; the Minister

of Foreign Affairs, A. Rivers; the Minister of Finances, Z. de la Rocha; the Minister of the Interior and of War, Falla; and the Minister of Public Instruction, F. Barbarens.

The President of the Senate is P. Chamorro; and the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Z. E. Cecadna. The consul-general of Nicaragua in New York is Alexander J. Cothel, Esq. The Bishop of Nicaragua is M. Ulloa y Calvo.

The army, in 1873, was composed of 6,000 men; 4,800 foot, 400 horse, 500 artillery, and 300 staff-officers.

Nicaragua is the most backward of the Central American States in the matter of education. The University of Leon has three faculties—medicine, law, and theology; and that of Granada has a chair of law, and 162 grammar students.

There are in the whole republic ninety-two schools for males, with an attendance of 3,871, and nine schools for females, with an attendance of 532. In other words, out of 12,000 males between the ages of seven and fifteen years, but 4,000 attended school; and but 532 out of 18,000 females of the same age.

A law exists, but is rarely enforced, requiring parents to send all their children between seven and fifteen years to school, and prescribing a fine of 45 cents per day for each infraction.

The finances of the country are, and have long been, in a deplorable condition. The revenue is for the most part derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and from import duties, and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is chiefly devoted to the maintenance of the army, and the payment of interest on the national debt.

The legal rate of interest on money is 12 per cent. per annum. The municipal revenue of the city of Managua, capital of the republic, in 1872, amounted to \$4,102.25.

The chief articles of export are indigo, India-rubber, gold, coffee, cotton, cacao, sugar, hides, deer-skins, Brazil and other dye-woods, timber, etc. The value of the exports averages about \$1,000,000 annually, and that of the imports somewhat less.

The imports from England, by far the most considerable, include cotton, woolen, and linen fabrics, cutlery, etc.; those from the United States, provisions, drugs, agricultural and other machinery; and from France and Germany, fancy articles, wines, etc.

The value of the imports at San Juan del Norte in the first quarter of 1873, with the countries from which they were received, was as follows:

Countries.	Value.
England.....	\$229,008 95
France.....	65,614 42
United States.....	19,436 80
Spain.....	2,391 34
Italy.....	2,614 64
Germany.....	2,100 64
Total.....	\$330,106 79

The value of the exports during the same period is exhibited in the following table :

ARTICLES.	Quantities in pounds.	Price.	Value.
Indigo.....	56,910	\$1 25	\$71,137 50
Brazil-wood.....	20,000	06	160 00
Coffee.....	45,530	12	5,463 60
Cacao.....	16,875	30	5,062 50
India-rubber.....	43,624	40	17,449 60
Peruvian bark.....	404	30	121 20
Deer-skins.....	4,570	30	1,371 00
Hides.....	78,290	12	9,393 60
Gold.....	.....	....	55,340 00
Total.....	.....	.....	\$165,605 00

The tobacco crop in Masaya was unusually abundant in 1872, and the planters, encouraged thereby, began early in the following year to take measures to secure a like favorable result. The tobacco of Jalapa is reputed to be equal in flavor to the finest Copan of Honduras; and it brings \$22 per quintal for the first quality, and \$11 for the second.

Owing to a continued drought throughout the winter, a general failure of the other crops was apprehended.

Congress assembled on January 7th, and President Quadra delivered an address, the most important subject of which was the projected interoceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. "The grand project of opening an interoceanic canal through the American isthmus," says the President, "has attracted of late a larger share of public attention than heretofore. The United States Government has sent an exploring commission to our territory, and the results of their labors are, so far, very flattering. The Government of Nicaragua has used every means in its power to promote the development of the project, and furnished the commission with all possible facilities for the prosecution of that survey. The American Government has expressed its satisfaction with the friendly sentiments of our country; and, if the ultimate results of the reconnaissance prove equal to our present hopes, there is little doubt of the consummation on our soil of that stupendous work in which the whole commercial world is so deeply interested."

It would appear from the report of Mr. A. G. Menocal, chief-engineer of the expedition under Commander Lull, that the Nicaragua lake would be a necessary, and even a favorable element in any project for a ship-canal across the republic; necessary, on account of its position; and favorable, by reason of its inconsiderable elevation above the sea, affording an extensive summit-level, a saving of distance in the proposed canal, and an inexhaustible supply of water for the working of both branches of the latter, to the Atlantic and Pacific respectively. The first object of the expedition was, therefore, to seek a suitable route from the lake to the Pacific, which could be accomplished by proceeding in a northwesterly direction up the Estero de Panaloya to Lake Mana-

gua, and from the northern point of this last to Fonseca Bay, through the valley of Leon. Instead of the bay just named, Realejo, or any other port on the Pacific coast, might be chosen; or, by cutting direct from Lake Nicaragua across the Department of Rivas to some point on the Pacific. The branch from Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic might lie through the San Juan River as far as navigable, and be continued by an artificial canal. Of three routes surveyed for the western branch, that from the mouth of the river Del Medio, at the lake, to the port of Brito is 16½ miles in length, and its highest point 184 feet above mean high lake. The navigation of the lake itself embraces a distance of 56 miles from the mouth of the river Del Medio to San Carlos at the issue of the river San Juan, the outlet of the lake. The eastern branch of the route, extending from San Carlos to the harbor of Greytown, is in length 108 miles, 68 of which being in slack-water navigation, by the river San Juan, and the remaining 45 miles by an inland canal. It is proposed to make the San Juan River navigable by means of four dams with short canals around them, in each of which will be a lock some 10 feet in lift. In Brito, a harbor would be made by means of a break-water, and there ships would at all times find safe and commodious anchorage. The harbor of Greytown being at present inadequate to receive large ships, owing to the sediment from the San Juan River, it is proposed to restore it to its former state by a breakwater and by dredging, after having turned the river off by the river San Carlos.

Excellent building-materials may be found in abundance and at convenient distances from the proposed routes. The country is opened and settled, particularly in the western sections; and the climate along the whole line of the projected canal is very good.

In the opinion of the chief-engineer, the magnitude of the enterprise, and the favorable conditions of the country, would induce immigration to such an extent that the improvement of the country would necessarily tend to facilitate the work, and in a measure diminish its estimated cost.

By the Rio del Medio line, 181, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles in length, the cost of construction is estimated as follows:

Western branch.....	\$21,069 775
Middle, or lake branch.....	715,668
Eastern branch.....	25,021,314
Harbor of Brito.....	776,518
Harbor of Greytown.....	918,525
Total.....	\$49,122,785
Adding twenty-five per cent. for contingent expenses.....	12,280,696
Grand total.....	\$61,403,481

Commander Lull says, in his report to the Government, that from 3,000 to 5,000 laborers would be furnished by Nicaragua and the neighboring states.

By act of Congress, under date February 9,

1873, a privilege was granted to Messrs. Hollenbeck and associates for the construction of a railway from Granada to Leon. The privilege is to extend over a term of ninety-nine years. The Government guarantees eight per cent. interest on the cost of construction, within the limit of \$10,000 per mile, for a term of fifteen years; the gauge of the line is to be not less than thirty inches; the work was to be commenced within six months from the date of the concession, subject to a voidance of the contract in case of delay beyond that period. The work is to be completed in three years and six months from the commencement; the company, after the completion of the line, is to make the necessary surveys for the extension of the line from Leon to a point on the Pacific coast.

One of the last acts of Congress was the ratification of a contract with Mr. H. Meiggs Keith for the construction of a railway from Leon to a point in the Bay of Corinto, on the Pacific coast. This line will serve as a continuation of the Hollenbeck railway.

General Don Tomás Martínez died in the city of Leon, on March 13, 1873. He was President of the Republic from 1857 to 1867, and figured prominently in most of the important political events during the twelve years immediately preceding his death. His memory, both as a soldier and a statesman, will be long cherished by his countrymen.

NOEL, Rev. and Hon. BAPTIST WRETHERSLEY, D. D., an eminent English clergyman and author; born in England in 1799; died in London, January 20, 1873. He was the youngest son of Sir Gerard Noel-Noel, Bart., and the Baroness Barham, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Having been ordained to the priesthood in the Church of England, he was appointed one of the chaplains to the Queen, and became pastor of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, London. For many years he was one of the most popular and influential ministers in England; and his name was identified with almost every Christian movement of the time. About the year 1848 Mr. Noel dissented from the views inculcated by the Church of England on baptism, and was so firm in his convictions that he severed his connection with that church; was publicly immersed, and joined the ministry of the Baptist Church. About this time he published his "Essay on the Union of Church and State," and also that on "Christian Baptism," indicating the step which he has taken. In 1869 he retired from his pastoral duties, but, despite his advanced years, engaged actively in evangelistic labors, being one of the founders and promoters of the "Midnight Mission," and his zeal for religion never flagged. As a preacher he was fervent, spiritual, and tender, and, although extemporaneous, his flow of thought was clear and consistent. Besides the publications already mentioned, Mr. Noel was the author of "Notes of a Tour through Ireland,"

published in 1837; "Sermons on the First Five Centuries of the Church," 1839; "Sermons to the Unconverted," 1840; "Christian Missions to Heathen Lands," 1842; "Sermons on Regeneration," 1843; "Case of the Free Church of Scotland," 1844; "Messiah: Sermons on Isaiah," 1847; "Notes of a Tour in Switzerland, 1847;" "Sermons at St. James's and Whitehall Chapels," "Christian's Faith, Hope and Joy," "Gospel of the Grace of God," 1849; "Essay on External Act of Baptism," 1850; "Christianity compared with Unitarianism," 1851; "Letters to Farant on the Church of Rome," 1852; "Notes of a Tour in the Valleys of Piedmont," 1855; "Essay on Duty of Englishmen toward the Hindoos," 1858; "Freedom and Slavery in the United States of America," and "Rebellion in America," 1863; and "Case of George William Gordon, of Jamaica," 1866.

NORTH CAROLINA. The Legislature of North Carolina, which met in November, 1872, after adjourning from December 19th to January 15th, continued its sessions till the 3d of March. The amendments to the constitution were approved, and provision was made for submitting them to a vote of the people on the 7th of August. On that date a separate vote was taken on each of the eight amendments, and they were all ratified by a majority of about 25,000 votes. The changes made in the constitution are as follows: Before amendment, section 6 of Article I. read as follows:

SECTION 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection, or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

The first amendment strikes out the first clause down to and including the word "but." The same amendment strikes out altogether section 4 of Article V., which was as follows:

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and, after the year 1880, it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt.

The second amendment abolishes the office of Superintendent of Public Works, the holder of which was an executive officer elected for a term of four years.

The third amendment relates to the taking of the State census which was provided for by section 5 of Article II., as follows:

SEC. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said Senate districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, after the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid, or by order of Congress, that each

Senate district shall contain as near as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

The amendment strikes out all that precedes the words "the said Senate districts," and also the phrase "as aforesaid, or," thus doing away altogether with the State enumeration.

The fourth amendment inserts the words "or any other personal property" after the word "instruments" in section 6 of Article V., which stood thus:

Sec. 6. Property belonging to the State or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements for mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars.

The fifth amendment strikes out section 5 of Article IX., which was as follows:

Sec. 5. The University of North Carolina, with its lands, emoluments, and franchises, is under the control of the State, and shall be held to an inseparable connection with the free public-school system of the State—

And inserts in its place:

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises, and endowments heretofore in any wise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said university; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws, and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said university.

The sections relating to the appointment of trustees of the university by the Board of Education, and the powers and rights of the trustees, are also stricken out, and these matters now devolve on the Legislature.

The sixth amendment provides that the Legislature shall meet "biennially," on the third Monday in November, instead of "annually," as before.

The seventh amendment abolishes the Code Commission by striking out the sections of Article IV., providing for the appointment of three commissioners, by the convention which framed the constitution, to prepare "rules of practice and procedure" and a "code of law."

Section 7 of Article XIV. formerly read thus:

Sec. 7. No person shall hold more than one lucrative office under the State at the same time: *Provided*, That officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, and commissioners appointed for special purposes, shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section.

The eighth amendment substituted the following for it:

Sec. 7. No person who shall hold any office or place

of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State or any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit, under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, or commissioners for special purposes.

The act of the Legislature which occupied the largest share of attention was entitled "An act for amnesty and pardon," and passed on the last day of the session. The following are its provisions in full:

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That no person, who may have committed any crime against or violation of the law of the State of North Carolina, with the exception of rape, deliberate and willful murder, arson and burglary, while a member of, or officer, or pretended officer of, the Heroes of America, Loyal Union League, Red Strings, Constitutional Union Guards, Whitebrother, Invisible Empire, Ku-klux Klan, North Carolina State Troops, North Carolina Militia, Jayhawkers, or any other organization, association, or assembly, secret or otherwise, political or otherwise, by whatever name known or called, in obedience to the commands, decrees, or determinations, by whatever name called, of such organizations, associations, or assemblies, or in obedience to the commands or orders or requests of any one exercising or pretending to exercise any authority or pretended authority by reason of his connection or attachment to any such organization, association, or assembly, shall be held to answer criminally for any such crime against or in violation of the laws of the said State of North Carolina in fact, committed or charged to have been committed previous to the first day of September, 1871. But every such person shall have free and complete amnesty and pardon therefor: *Provided*, That all persons who were not personally present at and actually participating in the crimes of willful murder, arson, and burglary, or who were not present at, and did not assent to the decree or order for the same, shall have the benefit of this act.

Sec. 2. That no person who may have been a member, officer, or pretended officer of any one of the organizations, associations, or assemblies, referred to in section one of this act shall be held to answer therefor, but every such person shall have full and complete amnesty and pardon therefor.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be held to answer criminally as accessory either before or after the fact for any crime against or violation of the laws of this State for which amnesty and pardon are provided in the preceding sections of this act, but every such person shall have full and complete amnesty and pardon therefor.

Sec. 4. That all presentments, indictments, or criminal proceedings of whatsoever nature or kind, now pending for any crimes against or violation of the laws of this State for which amnesty and pardon are provided in the preceding sections of this act, shall be forthwith dismissed, and no further criminal proceedings shall be had against such persons or any of them for any of said crimes against or violations of the laws of this State: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to larceny and robbery: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to extend amnesty and pardon to any persons who have in any way embezzled or wrongfully in any way used or misappropriated any money, bonds, evidences of indebtedness, choses in action, or any other property of any kind whatsoever belonging or appropriated by law to any railroad company, or other corporations, in which the State has or had any interest either direct or indirect, nor to Stephen Lowery, a condemned felon in the county of Robeson.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be enforced from its ratification.

"An act declaring what portion of the debt of North Carolina is valid, and to pay off the same," was introduced and discussed, but not passed. An elaborate revenue law was framed and adopted. It provides for a poll-tax of \$1.05 for school purposes; a tax of twenty cents on the hundred dollars of real and personal property for general purposes; a special tax of seven cents on \$100 to meet deficiencies; nine cents on \$100 for the Insane Asylum, and Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; and six cents on \$100 for the penitentiary. There is also a tax of one per cent. on incomes and profits, and license taxes for a great variety of occupations, varying in amount.

Among the less important acts passed were several incorporating new railroad companies. The following new towns were also incorporated: Apex, in Wake County; Ashborough, in Randolph; Castalia, in Nash; Colerain, in Bertie; Fair Bluff, in Columbus; Huntsville, in Mecklenburg; Jackson, in Northampton; Madison, in Rockingham; Pineville, in Mecklenburg; Rockingham, in Richmond; Selma, in Johnston; Stantonsburg, in Wilson; the village of Duplin Road, in Duplin County, and the village of Morrisville, in Iredell. The name of the town of Boon Hill, in Johnston County, was changed to Princeton, and that of McDowell, in Edenton, to Old Fort.

When the Legislature adjourned, on the 3d of March, it met again on November 17th.

There was no general election in the State this year, except that already mentioned, at which the vote was taken on the constitutional amendments. Tod R. Caldwell was inaugurated Governor, in the Supreme Court, during the vacation of the Legislature at the beginning of the year, and holds his office four years.

The financial condition of North Carolina caused considerable anxiety during the year among the officers of the State government and the people, and so threatening had become the financial aspect that the subject of repudiation began to be discussed. At the close of the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1873, the bonded debt of the State had reached \$29,547,045, in addition to \$8,471,924, of accrued interest, making a total indebtedness of \$38,018,969. The classification of this debt was as follows:

DEBT.	Principal.	Interest.
1. "Old" or ante-war bonds...	\$3,378,200	\$2,513,460
2. Bonds issued for internal improvements since the close of war, not "special tax"...	4,078,000	1,214,400
3. Bonds issued for funding, under acts of 1865-'68.....	4,128,800	1,241,040
4. Bonds and registered certificates since close of war, for other purposes.....	427,045	139,604
5. Special-tax bonds.....	11,407,000	2,844,510
6. Bonds issued after May 20, 1861, and prior to May, 1865, for internal improvement purposes, not marketable...	1,128,000	518,910
Total.....	\$29,547,045	\$8,471,924

The greater portion of the above bonds were to railroad corporations, and had become in many instances greatly depreciated, or entirely worthless. The purposes for which State bonds have been issued, at various times, with the amount and interest due October 1, 1873, are shown in the following statement:

PURPOSES FOR WHICH BONDS WERE ISSUED.	Total Amount of Bonds.	Total Amount of Interest Due.
Fayetteville & West'n Plank Road.....	\$50,500	\$15,150 00
Gaston & Weldon Railroad, and Neuse & Tar Rivers..	25,000	7,500 00
North Carolina Railroad...	2,794,000	838,200 00
Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road.....	45,000	13,500 00
Fayetteville & Warsaw Pl'k Road.....	10,000	3,000 00
Tar River.....	15,000	4,500 00
Insane Asylum.....	71,000	21,300 00
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.....	1,351,500	405,450 00
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal.....	824,000	97,200 00
Western (Coalfields) Railroad.....	1,706,000	441,900 00
Western North Carolina Railroad.....	10,070,000	2,717,200 00
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.....	4,447,000	1,154,700 00
Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company.....	145,500	43,650 00
Chatham Railroad.....	1,200,000	360,000 00
Williamston & Tarboro Railroad.....	450,000	110,310 00
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad.....	147,000	85,280 00
Penitentiary.....	44,000	13,200 00
For certain purposes.....	1,011,700	303,510 00
Issued under Funding Act of March 10, 1866.....	2,417,400	726,220 00
Issued under Funding Act of August 20, 1868.....	1,711,400	515,820 00
Registered certificates issued to State Board of Education.....	868,045	126,404 85
Total.....	\$28,419,045	\$7,953,014 85
Issued for internal improvement purposes after May 20, 1861, and prior to May, 1865.....	1,128,000	
Interest due on same.....		518,910 00
Total principal and interest	\$29,547,045	\$8,471,924 85

The total valuation of real and personal estate in 1872 was \$123,500,000. The State Treasurer says: "Omitting special tax bonds altogether, the interest on the rest of our debt, supposing our accrued interest to be funded, would be \$1,406,668.99 per annum. To this add the expense of supporting the State government and it will be necessary to raise \$1,900,000 per annum, or one and three-fifths per cent. of the real and personal property. Add an amount for county taxation equal to that for State government expenses, and we have, outside the towns and cities, two and one-tenth per cent. of our property; and in many of the cities and towns the levies for municipal purposes are as large, if not larger. Now add, as the holders of special-tax bonds propose, a tax of \$855,090, or three-quarters of one per cent. on the property, and we have a grand total of two and eight-tenths per cent. It is manifest that our people cannot and will not pay such enormous levies. Any attempt to enforce it would result in total repudiation."

The financial problem was the most important subject before the Legislature at the session beginning in November. What was considered the best plan was reported by the joint select committee upon the State debt in the "bill to adjust the State debt," which was in prospect of passing both Houses at the close of the year. This provided for the issue of \$6,000,000 coupon bonds to be dated July 1, 1874, bearing six per cent. interest payable semi-annually in New York, "to compromise and pay off the outstanding debts of the State with the accrued interest on the same." These bonds were to mature as follows: \$500,000 July 1, 1904, and \$500,000 the first of each succeeding July up to July, 1916. The purposes for which these bonds are to be used are specified in the act as follows:

That the said bonds shall remain in the office of the Treasurer of the State, and shall be held by the Treasurer for the following purpose and no other, to wit: To be used in exchange for the outstanding bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the State as is herein provided, viz.: First, for all North Carolina bonds (issued for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad) with due coupons on same, fifty cents on the one dollar; second, for all ante-war bonds, dated anterior to the war, with the accrued interest on the same, thirty cents on the one dollar; third, for all bonds issued since the close of the war (other than special tax), including all funding bonds issued under the acts of the Legisla-

ture in 1866 and 1868, and all accrued interest on the same, except \$44,000 Penitentiary bonds and interest on same, twenty cents on the one dollar, and for bonds issued for internal improvement purposes after May 20, 1861, and prior to May, 1865, twenty cents on the dollar.

Provision is made for the payment of the interest on the bonds by "a tax of twenty-five cents on the \$100 valuation of all the real and personal property of the State, and eight and one-third cents on the poll is hereby levied, and shall be annually collected as other taxes. But no tax shall be collected until the proposed exchange of bonds shall be made, and it shall be the duty of the Auditor on the 1st day of November, 1874, to ascertain from the Treasurer the amount of bonds so exchanged, and shall then order the collection of a sufficient amount of tax as above provided to pay the interest on the amount of bonds so exchanged, said tax to be collected and paid into the Treasury by the 1st of January, 1875, and that the coupons coming due 1st January, 1875, shall be receivable for said taxes."

The State had 87 miles of railroads in 1841; 283 in 1851; 937 in 1861; and 1,143 in 1873.

The following table shows the railroads lying wholly or partly within the State, with the termini of the lines so projected, the length of the entire road, and the number of miles in operation in the State in 1873:

NAME OF ROAD.	Length of Line, Miles.	Miles in N.C. in operation in 1873.	Termini.	Capital Stock.
Atlantic & North Carolina.....	85	95	Goldsboro....Morehead City..	\$1,600,000
Atlantic & Richmond Air-Line.....	263	35	Atlanta, Ga....Charlotte.....	7,500,000
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio.....	47	47	Charlotte.....Statesville.....	.....
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta.....	194	18	Charlotte.....Augusta, Ga.....	2,578,000
North Carolina.....	223	223	Goldsboro....Charlotte.....	4,000,000
North Carolina Division of Richmond & Danville	42	44	Danville, Va....Greensboro.....	1,500,000
Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line.....	.....	44	Raleigh.....Columbia, S. C.....	.....
Raleigh & Gaston.....	97	97	Raleigh.....Weldon.....	5,000,000
Roanoke Valley.....	53	17	Keysville, Va....Manson.....	1,500,000
Petersburg & Weldon.....	68	7	Petersburg, Va....Weldon.....	427,403
Branch of same.....	21	5	Hickford, Va....Gaston.....	1,342,200
Seaboard & Roanoke.....	80	20	Portsmouth, Va....Weldon.....	1,151,400
Western.....	41	41	Fayette.....Sanford.....	.....
Western North Carolina, Eastern Division.....	142	118	Salisbury.....Asheville.....	6,000,000
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford.....	273	136	Wilmington....Rutherford.....	.....
Wilmington, " " Western Division.....	43	59	Charlotte.....Cherryville.....	3,000,000
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta.....	189	65	Wilmington....Columbia, S. C.....	5,000,000
Wilmington & Weldon.....	163	163	Wilmington....Weldon.....	1,426,200
Branch of same.....	19	19	Rocky Mount..Tarboro.....	.....
Total.....	2,053	1,143		\$42,055,509

NOTT, JOSIAH CLARK, M. D., ethnologist and physiologist; born in Columbia, S. C., March 31, 1804; died at Mobile, Ala., March 31, 1873. He was a son of Judge Abraham Nott, graduated from South Carolina College in 1824, and received the degree of M. D. at Philadelphia in 1827, remaining there two years as demonstrator of anatomy. Returning to Columbia he entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he was eminently successful. In 1835 he went to Europe, spending two years in the study of medicine, natural history, and the kindred sciences, and, upon his return, resumed the practice of his profession in Mobile, where he established a medical college which the Legislature of Alabama endowed with \$50,000, and made a branch of

the State University. In the winter of 1857 he was Professor of Anatomy in the University of Louisiana. Besides many valuable articles contributed to different medical journals, Dr. Nott published several ethnological works which have attracted great attention both in Europe and the United States. Among these are two lectures on "The Connection between the Biblical and Physical History of Man" (8vo, 1849); "The Physical History of the Jewish Race," 1850; "Types of Mankind" (4to, 1854), and "Indigenous Races of the Earth," 1857. The last two were prepared with the aid of Mr. George Gliddon, who died at Panama, in 1857, and the object of the works was to refute the orthodox theory of the unity of the human race.

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OBITUARIES, AMERICAN. *Jan. 1.*—**CAMERON**, Captain JOHN, an officer of the New York City police force, died in New York suddenly, of heart-disease, aged 65 years. He had been for twenty-seven years in the force, and was regarded as one of its most faithful and efficient officers. He had risen from a patrolman, through all the grades, to the position of captain, and was the oldest officer but one of the police. He served with distinction during the Astor-Place riot and that of 1863.

Jan. 1.—**CARLETON**, Brevet Major-General JAMES H., U. S. A., a brave and gallant officer in the late war, and in the war with Mexico, died in Texas, at the age of 59 years. He was born in Maine, and during what was known as the Aroostook War, relative to the northeastern boundary of the United States, was captain of a company of Maine riflemen. In February, 1839, after the conclusion of that controversy, he was commissioned second-lieutenant of the First United States Dragoons. He was promoted to a first-lieutenancy in March, 1845, and served on General Wool's staff in Mexico. In February 1847, he became captain, and was brevetted major for gallantry at Buena Vista. In September, 1861, he was commissioned major of the Sixth Cavalry, and ordered to Southern California. In the spring of 1862 he raised a body of troops known as the "California Column," and marched with them across the Yuma and Gila deserts to Mesilla on the Rio Grande. On April 28th he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and ordered to relieve General Canby as commander of the Department of New Mexico. He remained in command there for several years, taking part in three or four battles. On July 31, 1866, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, and brevetted Major-General U. S. Army for his gallant services. In June, 1868, he was promoted colonel of the Second U. S. Cavalry, and ordered with his regiment soon after to Texas. General Carleton published, in 1848, a "History of the Battle of Buena Vista," and had occasionally contributed to military periodicals since that time.

Jan. 1.—**KELLEY**, Rev. EDWIN DELMONT, a Baptist clergyman and missionary to the Shans in Northern Burmah; was drowned in Shan-land, at the age of 37 years. He was born in North Clarendon, Rutland County, Vt., June 18, 1846; graduated from the University of Michigan in 1866, and from Newton Theological Seminary in June, 1871. In October of that year he sailed for Burmah, and arrived at Toungoo February 20, 1872. Though he had been not quite a year in the field, he had so far mastered the difficult language as to be able to preach in it, and manifested a remark-

able aptitude for all the details of the missionary work.

Jan. 2.—**DOD**, Rev. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman; died in Princeton, N. J. He graduated from Princeton College in 1838, from 1840 to 1841 held the office of tutor, and from 1855 to 1859 lectured upon the fine arts in the college. In 1858 he changed his ecclesiastical relations, was reordained by the late Bishop Doane, and became a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Subsequently he became rector of Trinity Church, Princeton, which charge he continued to hold until ill health compelled him to resign a few years previous to his death. He received his degree of D. D. from Columbia College, in 1859.

Jan. 8.—**BUTCHER**, WASHINGTON, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia; died in that city, aged 57 years. He was a man of extensive culture, and widely known for his philanthropy. For many years he was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and, shortly before his death, he was elected president of the American Steamship Company.

Jan. 8.—**POST**, SAMUEL ADAMS LYONS LAW, an eminent teacher, and subsequently a journalist; died in Ellenville, N. Y., aged 44 years. He was born in Meredith, Delaware County, N. Y., June 10, 1829; commenced teaching at the age of fourteen, graduated from Yale College in the class of 1858, and subsequently took charge of a classical school in Derby, Conn. In 1856 he removed to Ulster County, N. Y., as principal of the Ellenville High School, with which he was connected until 1868, when, having been admitted to the bar, he entered upon the practice of law. Ill health, however, compelled him to relinquish his profession in 1871, and soon after he became editor of the *American Odd-Fellow*, published in New York.

Jan. 8.—**WELLES**, JAMES HENRY, an eminent railroad builder and financier, for nineteen years resident in New York City; died there in the 54th year of his age. He was a native of Athens, Pa., a graduate from Amherst College in 1843, and had received a legal training. He engaged extensively in farming in his native town until 1854, when he removed to New York to take an active interest in the construction of railroads and canals. He was of the highest character for integrity and honor, and disbursed his large wealth with great liberality.

Jan. 9.—**BRISTOL**, ALBERT GALLATIN, M. D., an eminent physician, and, later in life, a manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y.; died there, aged 64 years. He was a native of New Haven, Conn., a graduate of Yale College in 1827, and of the Medical Department of Yale College in 1830, and subsequently studied his profession

in Paris for two years. He first established himself in Canandaigua, N. Y., where he was very successful, but subsequently removed to Rochester, where, until the failure of his health, he occupied a very high rank in the profession.

Jan. 11.—SPRAGUE, REV. DANIEL GREENE, a Presbyterian clergyman of remarkable ability and success during a ministry of more than fifty years; died at Salem, N. Y., in the 77th year of his age. He was born at Killingly, Conn., July 8, 1796, fitted for college at Plainfield Academy, graduated from Brown University in 1819, and from Andover in 1822, and, after one year's service as a home missionary in Illinois, was pastor at Hampton, Conn., for fifteen years, at Westchester, Conn., for five years more, and at South Orange, N. J., for sixteen years, continuing to reside there for eight or nine years after his failing health had required his resignation. He had resided with his son, at Salem, N. Y., for three and a half years, and was greatly esteemed. His ministry had been remarkably successful.

Jan. 11.—WOODWARD, JAMES MONTGOMERY, a Connecticut lawyer and journalist; died at Wolcottville, Conn., aged 46 years. He graduated from the New Haven Law School in 1846, and practised his profession till 1851, when he became the principal editor of the *New Haven Daily Journal and Courier*. He continued to edit this paper till 1861, when he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment Connecticut militia, and was engaged in the war for nearly two years. He then resumed editorial work, first on the *Waterbury American*, and afterward at his old post at New Haven. In 1869 he was compelled to abandon his duties in consequence of failing health.

Jan. 12.—BALDWIN, OBADIAH, a centenarian of Crown Point, N. Y.; died there, aged 101 years.

Jan. 13.—FAILE, THOMAS HALL, an eminent merchant and philanthropist of New York City, one of the governors of the New York Hospital, and a liberal giver to all benevolent objects; died at Nice, France, in the 70th year of his age.

Jan. 13.—ROSE, ORRIN J., an eminent citizen of Chicago, and late U. S. consul at Ancona, Italy; died in New York City in the 46th year of his age.

Jan. 14.—MCDONALD, ANDREW, a centenarian of New Orleans, for twenty-one years a resident in that city; died there, aged 104 years.

Jan. 16.—CLEVELAND, PROF. WILLIAM CHARLES, C. E., and Professor of Civil Engineering in Cornell University, Ithaca; died there. He was a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1862, where he resided and practised his profession until called to the position he occupied at the time of his death. He was a man of rare talents, a passionate lover of art, and eminently

fitted for the important work of an educator of youth.

Jan. 16.—KILE, Prof. O. H., a leading educator; died at Westerly, R. I., aged about 38 years. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1863, and had been at the head of the Westerly High School for several years.

Jan. 17.—BALLARD, DAVID C., journalist; died in Boston, aged 72 years. He was connected with the *Boston Advertiser* for a period of nearly forty years.

Jan. 18.—DORT, Colonel LOCKWOOD L., a lawyer, and officer of volunteers during the late war; died in Jersey City, aged 46 years. He was born at Groveland, N. Y., May 15, 1827. His early years were spent in his native village, and, when of age, he entered a law-office in Geneseo, N. Y. He was active in procuring enlistments during the war, was military secretary of Governor Fenton, and founded the State Military Bureau at Albany, which collected the history of the volunteer regiments and provided for the care of the sick and wounded. In 1871 he received from President Grant the appointment of Pension Agent of New York City, which position he held until ill health compelled his resignation a few weeks previous to his death.

Jan. 18.—WILSON, DANIEL M., an eminent citizen and philanthropist of New Jersey; died at Newark, aged 70 years. In early life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City, by which he acquired an ample fortune. Upon retiring from business, he became a resident of Newark, N. J., and from that time identified himself with all its important interests. He was one of the most active citizens in building the plank-road between that city and New York, and was the president of the company from its formation; was a director of several financial institutions, and president of the Republican Trust Company of Newark from its organization. For several years he was president of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and held other important offices connected with the Baptist denomination. He was also president of the Board of Trustees of the Peddie Classical and Scientific Institute, at Hightstown, N. J., to which he was a large contributor.

Jan. 19.—WALKER, MRS. MARY A., widow of the late Hon. Robert J. Walker, sister of the late Prof. Bache, grand-daughter of A. J. Dallas, and great grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin; died in Washington, D. C.

Jan. 21.—OTIS, Mrs. HARRISON GRAY, widow of the eminent scholar, orator, and Senator of that name, and a distinguished leader of society in Boston; died in that city, aged 70 years. She was a woman of fine culture and great dignity of character, while her abundant wealth enabled her to give largely to the benevolent organizations of the day. In 1854 she published a novel, entitled "The Barclays of Boston."

Jan. 22.—DALZELL, ROBERT M., an eminent citizen and millwright of Rochester, N. Y.;

died in that city, aged 80 years. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, of Scottish ancestors. His father, John Dalzell, was a leader in the Irish rebellion of 1798, in consequence of which the old family mansion was burned, and he was forced to put to sea in an open boat. Providentially he was picked up, and landed in New York, whither his family soon followed. They settled in Vernon, Oneida County, where Robert continued to reside till 1826, when he removed to Rochester, where he ever after made his home. He was a millwright, unusually skillful and ingenious, and all the flour-mills in that city were built under his supervision. He also invented and introduced the "elevator system" in handling and stowing grain, now in general use.

Jan. 22.—MACKWOOD, Rev. —, a former bishop of the United Brethren of Christ (German Methodists); died at Luray, Page County, Va.

Jan. 23.—DENIS, HENRY RAPHAEL, an eminent lawyer of New Orleans; died in that city, aged 86 years. He was one of the oldest members of the bar, and the Supreme Court adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Jan. 23.—SHAFTER, OSCAR O., formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of California; died in Florence, Italy. He was elected one of the justices of the Supreme Court in September, 1863, and entered upon his duties in January, 1864, his term of service expiring by allotment in 1872. From 1870 to 1872 he held the position of Chief-Justice.

Jan. 24.—SEWARD, Rev. JOHN, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and one of the pioneers in home missionary work; died at Tallmadge, Ohio, aged 89 years. He was born in Granville, Mass., January 24, 1783; prepared for college under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Cooley; graduated from Williams College in the class of 1810, studied theology with Dr. Porter, of Washington, Conn., and received a license to preach from the Congregational Association at New Preston, Conn., June 5, 1811. Receiving a commission to labor as a missionary on the Western Reserve, he was ordained an evangelist by the Hartford North Connecticut Association in September, 1811, and the same month started for Ohio on horseback. He was first installed pastor of a church in Aurora, Portage County, where he was successfully employed till 1844, though his labors extended to all parts of the Western Reserve. In the spring of 1844 he was dismissed at his own request, and at once entered upon a charge at Solon, Cuyahoga County, where he labored fifteen years, and subsequently made his home in Tallmadge. He was the last of the signers of the constitution of the first Foreign Missionary Society.

Jan. 25.—DUNCAN, DAVID, an eminent New York banker, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman, & Co.; died at Cannes, France. He was a native of Rhode Island, and a large contributor to the benevolent institutions of that State.

Jan. 25.—TRACY, WILLIAM H., Judge of the Marine Court of New York; died in that city, aged 84 years. He was a native of New York, and in 1856 entered the office of Luke F. Cozzens, a lawyer, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and soon after was elected a member of the Assembly, representing the Thirteenth and parts of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the city. When the act relative to the Marine Court was passed, making three new judges, he was elected as one, and his decisions have been reversed less frequently than those of any judge of the Marine Court.

Jan. 26.—NOBLE, LINNEUS P., an eminent antislavery leader and reformer; died in Fayetteville, N. Y., aged 71 years. Early in life he espoused the antislavery cause, and was identified with the labors of Gerrit Smith, James G. Birney, Beriah Green, and other earnest workers in that cause. He was the first publisher and one of the founders of the *National Era*, an antislavery journal published at Washington, D. C. He was also engaged in the temperance reform, and every reform of a civil, moral, or social character, found in him a cordial supporter.

Jan. 27.—CRANSTON, ROBERT B., an eminent and philanthropic citizen of Newport, R. I.; died there, aged 81 years. He was a native of Rhode Island, and was a Representative in Congress from 1837 to 1843, and again from 1847 to 1849. In 1864 he was a presidential elector. In his will he left \$75,000 to the poor of Newport "who are too honest to steal and too proud to beg."

Jan. 27.—WARDEN, FRANCIS, for thirty years a partner of A. T. Stewart in the European department of his business; died in Paris, aged 63 years. There were few American merchants on the Continent when he went to Paris in 1845, but as trade increased he was made general manager, with a corps of special buyers under his orders. For many years he selected the silks, laces, carpets, and shawls which the firm imported, and displayed rare taste and discrimination in choosing goods. The partnership was dissolved at his request about eight months previous to his death, but he continued to manage the business until disabled by his last illness. He left a fortune of \$10,000,000.

Jan. 29.—BRODIE, JOHN W., a journalist; died in New York City, aged 32 years. He was a native of Edinburgh, but most of his life was spent in London. He served during the Russian War, being stationed for a time at the hospital at Soutari. Early in 1869 he came to this country and became city editor of the *New York Dispatch*. He also contributed largely to the columns of the *Spirit of the Times*.

Jan. 31.—BUSHNEIL, NEHEMIAH, a lawyer and politician of Illinois; died at Springfield, aged 60 years. He was born in Westbrook, Conn., October 9, 1813, graduated from Yale College in the class of 1835, studied law in

Cambridge, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar in Middletown, Conn., whence he went to Quincy, Ill., and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1851 he became President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and held that position until 1861, when he returned, and was appointed attorney for the road, which office he held at the time of his death. In the autumn of 1872 he was elected to represent the city of Quincy in the General Assembly of the State.

Jan. 31.—**MATTESON, JOEL A.**, formerly Governor of Illinois; died at Chicago, aged 65 years. He was a man of fine culture, an extensive traveler, and was Governor of Illinois from 1853 to 1857.

Jan. 31.—**MOSELEY, Major W. W.**, an officer of volunteers during the late war, recently a member of Assembly from the Fourth Brooklyn District; died in Brooklyn, aged 37 years. He was born in Glastenbury, Conn., in 1836, educated in the public schools and in the seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., and upon the completion of his studies was appointed cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Syracuse. When the war broke out he obtained a captaincy in one of the regiments forming in that locality, and subsequently was appointed to the staff of General Slocum with the rank of major, following him through the succeeding campaigns, including the celebrated march to the sea. Returning to Syracuse at the close of the war, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and subsequently removed to Brooklyn, where he served four terms in the Assembly.

Jan. —.—**BROWN, DAVID**, "the hermit of Newfane, Vt.;" died there. He was a large collector of books, and probably left the most extensive library in the State.

Feb. 1.—**PERKINS, HENRY COIT, M. D.**, A. A. S., etc., an eminent physician and scientist, of Newburyport, Mass.; died there aged 69 years. He was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1827.

Feb. 2.—**COLLIER, Colonel JAMES**, a prominent lawyer and politician of Ohio; died at Steubenville, Ohio, aged 84 years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought at Queenstown, where he assisted in forming the first American line on the Canadian side. After the war he removed to Steubenville, where he practised law with distinction and served as Paymaster-General of the State. When the question arose as to the boundary-line between Virginia and Ohio, he, with Thomas Ewing and John Brough, represented the latter State in the joint high commission that settled the dispute. In 1849, being then sixty years of age, he was appointed Collector for California, and he went there overland, fighting his way through the country occupied by hostile Indians, with only a small company of dragoons for an escort. When he had reached his destination he was the only officer there, and for some time he served as military Governor.

Feb. 4.—**GIFFORD, ARTHUR N.**, one of the constituent members of the New York Stock Exchange; died in New York City. He had been a member of the Exchange since November 3, 1817, and, although he had not been engaged in active business for several years, he had continued his membership of that body.

Feb. 4.—**HARVEY, Rev. JOSEPH, D. D.**, a Presbyterian clergyman, one of the founders and promoters of the Sandwich Islands Mission; died at Harvey, Mich., aged 86 years. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., March 1, 1787; graduated from Yale College in 1808, studied theology with Dr. Porter, of Washington, Conn., and in 1810 was ordained and installed over the Congregational Church in Goshen, Conn. In September, 1825, he resigned his pastorate to accept the position of Secretary of the American Education Society, at Boston, but soon after returned to his native place in impaired health. On his recovery, he accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Colchester, Conn., where he remained till 1835. During the last two years of his residence here he edited the *Evangelical Magazine*, and afterward a weekly paper entitled the *Watchman*. In 1839 he was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church just formed in Thompsonville, Conn., which charge he held until his resignation in 1857. The following year he removed to Michigan, where he continued to preach and teach from time to time until his death. Dr. Harvey was the first to propose the establishment of a mission in the Sandwich Islands. His degree of Doctor of Divinity was received from Amherst College in 1835.

Feb. 7.—**MARSH, Rev. FREDERICK**, a Congregationalist clergyman, died at Winchester Centre, Conn., aged 90 years. He was born in New Hartford, Conn., September 18, 1780, graduated from Yale College in the class of 1805, studied theology with Rev. Asahel Hooker, of Goshen, and, after preaching a year in different churches, was in 1809 ordained, and settled over the Congregational Church in Winchester, Conn., occupying the same house from that date until his death in his ninety-third year. In October, 1851, he was dismissed from the pastorate at his own request, and for the next ten years, until his eyesight failed, he preached for neighboring churches as needed. From 1836 to 1870 he was trustee of the "Theological Institute of Connecticut."

Feb. 9.—**MONTAGUE, CALVIN, M. D.**, an eminent physician and teacher; died at Westhampton, Mass., aged 82 years. He was born in that town in 1790, graduated from Williams College in 1814, spent two years in teaching in Virginia, and, having subsequently obtained a medical education, practised his profession in Ohio until 1836, when he returned to Westhampton and remained until his death.

Feb. 13.—**MCLEAN, Rev. WILLIAM, D. D.**, a Presbyterian clergyman, died at Washington, D. C. For a long period he had been the

financial Secretary and Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, faithfully performing his duties even after he was confined to his bed by the disease which terminated his life.

Feb. 15.—EMMET, ROBERT, an eminent lawyer, Justice of the Superior Court of N. Y.; died in New Rochelle, N. Y., aged 80 years. He was the son of Thomas Addis Emmet, the distinguished Irish exile, and nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmet. He was born in Ireland about 1792, and came to this country when a boy; was educated for his father's profession and held high rank among the members of the bar. In 1848, when an insurrection was contemplated in Ireland, he cordially coöperated with his countrymen in New York City in demonstrations of sympathy, and was one of the Directory formed for the purpose of sending material aid to the Irish patriots. He attended the great meeting held at the Tabernacle, June 6, 1848, and delivered an eloquent and stirring address, in which he said: "If Ireland cannot achieve her independence without bloodshed, let it be with blood. If reason cannot be heard, let the fight succeed. * * * I pray God that Ireland may achieve her independence without the need of such a struggle."

Feb. 18.—BARNES, SAMUEL C., an eminent teacher of public schools in Brooklyn, L. I.; died in that city, aged 60 years. He was a native of Ireland, and came to this country about the year 1830, since which period, until about 1867, he had held the position of principal in one of the Brooklyn schools, having resigned to accept the post of secretary of the East Brooklyn Savings-Bank, of which institution he was the originator. He was also the secretary of several other organizations, and had identified himself with all the interests of the city of his adoption.

Feb. 18.—HÖPKE, ADELBERT, M. D., a German journalist; died in New York. He was formerly one of the editors of the *New Yorker Journal*, and subsequently was connected with the *Staats-Zeitung*.

Feb. 19.—FENNO, A. W., a well-known actor and dramatist; died in New York City, aged 59 years. His early life was spent with his father's family, near Boston; but, at the age of sixteen, a love of adventure led him to ship on board a merchantman, as a sailor before the mast, on a voyage round the world. Returning, after a four years' cruise, he became enraptured with the life of an actor, studied for the profession, and for many years afterward pursued that vocation, varying it only with sea-voyages, of which he seemed never to tire. His greatest success was achieved in the Old Bowery Theatre, in the character of Rolla, which he acted, it is said, with genuine merit. His provincial tours, however, were numerous and extended, and probably no actor of equal merit had so much popularity and notoriety outside the metropolis without being rated as a star-actor within it.

Feb. 20.—VAN DEURSEN, WILLIAM, M. D., an eminent physician of New Brunswick, N. J.; died there, aged 83 years. He was born in New Brunswick, May 16, 1791, graduated at Rutgers College, in the class of 1809, on which occasion he pronounced the valedictory, and, having studied medicine in New York, serving as surgeon and physician in one of the hospitals, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Monmouth County, N. J. Later, he returned to his native city, and established a reputation for professional skill, which he maintained until his retirement from the active duties of his calling. Dr. Van Deursen was the eldest living trustee of Rutgers College, having been elected to that office in 1828.

Feb. 21.—GOODWIN, ISHABOD JORDAN, a prominent lawyer and political leader in New Hampshire and Maine; died in Berwick, Me., aged 66 years. He was born in Saco, Me., October 6, 1806; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827, studied law, and for a period of forty years was a member of the Strafford (N. H.) and York County bar. He was a Democrat in politics, and, his residence being on the border-line of the States of New Hampshire and Maine, he served at different periods in each Legislature. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for a time Grand-Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

Feb. 21.—QUINN, Rev. PAUL, senior Bishop of the African Methodist Church for twenty-nine years; died in Indiana. He was the founder of the African Methodist Church in the West, and also of the Wilberforce University in Ohio.

Feb. 22.—EATON, Lieutenant-Colonel DANIEL LEWIS, a lawyer, editor, soldier, and financier; died at Washington, D. C., aged 47 years. He was born in Calais, Me., February 22, 1826; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1851, studied law, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Portland, Me., and also in St. Louis, Mo., and subsequently edited a newspaper in Pittsburg, Pa., for some years. During the late war he served on the staff of General Heintzelman, with the rank of major, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and later was appointed Actuary of the Freedman's Savings-Bank, Washington. Resigning this position, he was elected cashier of the Second National Bank, Washington. Upon the organization of the Territorial government, he was appointed by the President a member of the "Council," or Senate, which office he held at the time of his death.

Feb. 23.—ALLEN, Rev. JOSEPH, S. T. D., a Unitarian clergyman and author; died in Northborough, Mass., aged 88 years. He was born in Medfield, Mass., August 15, 1790; graduated at Harvard University in 1811, studied theology under Rev. Dr. Ware, at Cambridge, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Northborough, October 30, 1816, which relation he sustained until his death. In 1849 he was a delegate to the Peace Congress at Paris. He was the au-

thor of an "Historical Account of Northborough," 1826; "Memoir of Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of Springfield," 1823; "History of the Worcester Association," 1868; "Allen Genealogy," 1869; a number of text-books for day and Sunday schools, and several published sermons.

Feb. 24.—BIGELOW, URIAH C., M. D., an eminent physician of Albany, N. Y.; died there, aged 52 years. He was born in Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y. He graduated at the Albany Medical College, and, having practised four years in Berne, Albany County, he removed to Albany, and rapidly rose to a high rank in his profession. At the time of his death, he was one of the curators of the Medical College in that city, and a consulting physician to the Albany Hospital.

Feb. 24.—FRANKENSTEIN, GODFREY N., an eminent landscape and historical painter; died at Springfield, Ohio, aged about 42 years. He had been thoroughly trained in his profession, and possessed the ability to place upon canvas his conception of a great event of history with such completeness and clearness as to communicate his thought even to the dullest mind. His great picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg" was his masterpiece. It came near being destroyed at the great fire in Chicago, and was only saved by being cut from its frame. Though a very successful landscape-painter, he preferred historical, and especially battle-scenes, for his subjects.

Feb. 24.—PHELPS, ABNER, M. D., an eminent physician, politician, and author; died in Boston, aged 94 years. He was born in Belchertown, Mass., September 5, 1779; graduated from Williams College in 1806, and commenced the study of theology, but, his health failing him, he turned his attention to medicine, receiving the degree of M. D. from Brown University in 1818, and from Yale in 1814. After practising his profession for some years in Reading, he removed to Boston in 1816. While in college, he read an account of the use of railways in the quarries of Wales, which led him to believe that railroads were practicable for common travel. In 1808, his father being a member of the Legislature from Belchertown, he wrote, urging him to propose a railroad from Boston to Albany. The suggestion, however, was not then acted upon, but, in 1826, Dr. Phelps himself, being a member of the House from Boston, made the first proposition for building a railroad ever offered before any legislative body in this country. Having prepared an able report, commissioners were appointed, and the surveys made, much of the work being done under his own supervision, and at his own expense. He was for many years active in political life, and was an intimate friend and correspondent of William Wirt. He was the author of an interesting paper on "The Crucifixion of Christ."

Feb. 25.—GILLES, Commodore JOHN P., U. S. Navy, forty-eight years in the service; died in

Wilmington, Del., aged 70 years. He was a native of Wilmington, but during his youth, upon the death of his father, his mother removed her residence to Illinois, and he was appointed from that State to the United States Navy, December 12, 1825. During the late war he was actively engaged in command of the sloop Ossipee, of the Western Gulf Squadron, in 1863-'64, and contracted during this service a severe illness, which for some time unfitted him for duty. Since the war Commodore Gilles had been on duty at the navy-yard in Philadelphia, in the Lighthouse Board, and recently, up to his death, at the Naval Asylum.

Feb. 28.—MCCALLA, General JOHN M., one of the Auditors of the U. S. Treasury; died in Washington, D. C.

March 1.—BOYCE, HENRY, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; died at Cotile, La., aged 75 years.

March 1.—RICE, CALEB, a prominent citizen of Springfield, Mass., former mayor; died there, aged 81 years. Mr. Rice was born in Conway, Mass., fitted for college in Westfield, Mass., and graduated from Williams College in 1814. He was admitted to the Hampshire County bar in 1817, and practised his profession in West Springfield from 1818 to 1831. In the latter year he was chosen High-Sheriff of Hampden County, and continued in that office for twenty years, residing in Springfield after 1842. He was Mayor of Springfield from 1852 to 1854, and for more than twenty years was largely concerned in life and fire insurance.

March 2.—DURANT, CHARLES S., a veteran aeronaut; died in Jersey City, aged 68 years. He made the first balloon ascension in America, in 1833, from the Battery, at New York. Subsequently he made fourteen aerial voyages, on one occasion descending into the Atlantic Ocean. He was the author of several books of a scientific character, one of which was a "Treatise on Shells and Sea-weeds."

March 2.—JOHNSON, Major-General EDWARD, Confederate Army; died in Richmond, Va. He was born in Kentucky, and appointed a cadet from that State in 1832; graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in July, 1838, and entered the army as second-lieutenant, Sixth Infantry. He served in the Florida War, on frontier duty; in the war with Mexico, receiving the reward of brevet-major for gallant conduct at Chapultepec; served again on the frontier, and in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y.; became captain in 1851, and resigned in 1861, joining in the war against the United States. He became a major-general in the Confederate army in 1863, commanded a division in Ewell's corps at Gettysburg, with which he was captured at Spottsylvania, May, 1864, and was captured again at the head of a division in General S. D. Lee's corps, in 1864, near Nashville.

March 2.—WATERS, ANDREW, an educator;

died at Bunker Hill, Ill., aged 58 years. He was born in Millbury, Mass., September 27, 1814; graduated from Amherst College in 1839, commenced teaching in Delaware, and, removing to Kentucky, was engaged in his profession there for a period of seventeen years. When the late war commenced he was teaching in Tennessee, and, deeming it unsafe to remain there, on account of his antislavery sentiments, he returned to the North and spent the remainder of his life in Illinois.

March 6.—BISHOP, TIMOTHY, the oldest surviving graduate of Yale College, died in New Haven, Conn., aged 95 years. He was born in that city, October 29, 1777, graduated from Yale College in 1796, in the same class with the late Professor Silliman, and engaged in mercantile business in the city of his birth, where he resided until his death.

March 7.—CLEVELAND, Rev. JOHN P., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman; died at Newburyport, Mass., aged 74 years. He was born in Byfield, Mass., July 19, 1798; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1821, and commenced teaching at Wolfboro, N. H. In 1825 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., in the mean while pursuing the study of theology. In February, 1827, he was ordained pastor of the Tabernacle Church, Salem, Mass., where he remained until 1834, and after preaching three years in Detroit, Mich., he retired from the ministry for the presidency of Marshall College, Mich. In 1841, owing to the financial embarrassment of the college, he resigned his position, and accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. Subsequently he preached in Providence, Northampton, and Lowell, and was chaplain of the Thirtieth Massachusetts regiment to Ship Island and New Orleans, after which he preached only as opportunity presented.

March 8.—BUSHNELL, Prof. JACKSON JONES, an eminent Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Ohio and Wisconsin; died at Beloit, Wis., aged 58 years. He graduated from Yale in 1841, was tutor for two years in Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, and was offered a professorship there. For the next five years he was financial agent of the college, and of the Western College Society, and in 1848 was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Beloit College; resigned in 1858, and went into business, but was reappointed in 1863, and served until his death.

March 8.—HENRY, Commander EDMUND W., U. S. N., on the retired list since 1867; died at Piermont, N. Y., aged about 59 years. He was a native of New York, and appointed from that State. He entered the navy as midshipman in April, 1842, and had been thirty-one years in the service, eighteen and a half of which were passed at sea.

March 8.—RICHMOND, WILLIAM E., a prominent citizen of Providence, R. I., for many

years a leading member of the Providence bar, and for some years editor of the *Providence Journal*; died in that city, aged 87 years.

March 9.—DEXTER, THOMAS AMORY, an eminent citizen of Boston; died there, aged 83 years. He was born May 16, 1790, and graduated at Harvard University in 1810.

March 11.—BELLOWE, HENRY A., Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire; died at Concord, aged 70 years. He was appointed one of the Associate-Justices of that State in 1859, and became Chief-Justice about 1870. He received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth College in 1869.

March 11.—DIX, Colonel CHARLES TEMPLE, youngest son of Governor Dix, an artist of great merit; died in Rome, Italy, aged 33 years. He graduated from Union College in 1858, had early turned his attention to art, and had made good progress in his studies when, upon the breaking out of the late war, he was chosen aide-de-camp on the staff of his father, and won much credit by his faithful performance of the duties of his position. At the return of peace he devoted himself anew to his pursuit, and soon established a name among the most promising of our marine painters. His "Sunset in Capri" is a fine and spirited study of sea and shore.

March 11.—ELY, Rev. SAMUEL R., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman and scholar; died at Roslyn, L. I., aged 70 years. He was born in West Springfield, Mass., December 29, 1803; graduated at Williams College in 1830, studied theology at Princeton, N. J., was licensed to preach in 1833, and the following year was installed pastor of a church at Carmel, N. Y., where he remained three years. In October, 1836, he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at East Hampton, L. I., formerly Dr. Lyman Beecher's church. After a pastorate of ten years here, he removed to Brooklyn, and soon after to Roslyn, where he performed the duties of pastor for many years, accepting no salary. He received his degree of divinity from Columbia College in 1865.

March 13.—LOWELL, Hon. JOSHUA A., a political leader in Maine; died in Machias, Me., aged 72 years. He was born in Thomaston, Me., March 20, 1801; his educational advantages were limited, but he commenced active life by teaching school; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He was a member of the Maine Legislature for several years from 1832, a Representative in Congress from that State from 1839 to 1843, and in 1844 was a presidential elector.

March 14.—GRIMES, Rev. L. A., a colored Baptist clergyman of remarkable gifts; died in Boston, aged 64 years. He was born a slave; was self-educated, but had made himself a sound and able scholar, and maintained a high rank as a preacher and pastor. He had been the pastor of the Colored Church in Boston for about twenty-five years. He was deeply interested in the education of men of color for the

ministry, and had been for some years one of the most efficient and judicious trustees of the Wayland Seminary at Washington, D. C.

March 15.—**LATIMER**, Commodore **WILLIAM K.**, U. S. N.; died at Baltimore, Md., aged about 80 years. He was born in Maryland, was appointed from that State, November 15, 1809, and was retired September 13, 1855, with the rank of captain.

March 17.—**PATTI**, **CARLO**, a distinguished musician, brother of Adeline and Carlotta Patti, died in Cincinnati.

March 19.—**RANDOLPH**, **JOSEPH FITZ**, an eminent jurist of New Jersey; died in Jersey City. He was born in Freehold, Monmouth County, in 1803, obtained an ordinary school education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. For some years he was State's Attorney for the county, was a Representative in Congress from 1837 to 1843, was a member of the convention which framed the State constitution in 1844, and in 1845 was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey for seven years, after which he resumed the practice of his profession at Trenton. He was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861.

March 22.—**GREEN**, Commander **NATHANIEL**, U. S. N., a gallant officer during the late war; died at Reading, Pa., aged 37 years. He entered the navy in 1852, and served with credit throughout the entire war, participating with Farragut in the capture of New Orleans and the forts in Mobile Bay.

March 22.—**MONEGHAN**, **MARY**, a centenarian, died in New York City, at the age of 102 years. She was a native of Galway, Ireland, and came to this country at the age of sixty-seven.

March 23.—**BAKER**, **JOHN LEWIS**, a popular actor and theatrical manager, brother of Mrs. Chanfran; died in Philadelphia, aged about 53 years. He was a native of that city, and made his *début* at the Arch-Street Theatre, where he was favorably received. In 1851 he married Miss Alexina Fisher, a popular actress and vocalist, and with her played a number of very successful star engagements throughout the country. In 1852 they went to California and remained several years. In 1857 Mr. Baker managed the National Theatre in Cincinnati, and subsequently other theatres in Philadelphia and New York.

March 23.—**COLLIER**, **JOHN A.**, an eminent New York jurist; died at Binghamton, N. Y., aged 86 years. He was a member of the Twenty-first Congress, was State Controller in 1845 and 1846, and was commissioner to revise the code in 1847. He is largely quoted in law reports.

March 24.—**METZGER**, **ISAAC**, M. D., a German physician of Mount Sinai Hospital, N. Y.; died there. He was of Hebrew extraction, and a graduate of the college at Würzburg, Bavaria.

March 24.—**VREDENBERGH**, **HON. PETER**, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey;

died at St. Augustine, Fla., aged 68 years. He was born in Somerset County, graduated from Rutgers College in 1826, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He began practice at Freehold, Monmouth County, and was at one time a member of the Legislative Council, under the old constitution. In 1854 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, and reappointed in 1862. He was a lawyer of eminent ability, and some of his opinions now on record are among the most carefully prepared ever read from the Bench of New Jersey.

March 25.—**DRANE**, **HENRY PADELFORD**, a prominent lawyer, politician, and Surveyor of the Port of Portland, Me.; died in Boston, aged 49 years. He was born in Ellsworth, Me., October 9, 1823; graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1844; studied law in Portland, where he opened an office in 1847; represented that city two successive terms in the Legislature; was twice elected county attorney; was surveyor of the port, and a director of the Portland & Rochester Railroad.

March 25.—**MONTGOMERY**, Rear-Admiral **JOHN B.**, U. S. N.; died at Carlisle, Pa. He was a native of Allentown, N. J., from which state he was appointed to the service, June 4, 1812. He was a midshipman on board the flag-ship Niagara in Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September, 1814, receiving a sword and the thanks of Congress; served in the Mediterranean in 1815; participated in the capture of the Algerine frigate and brig, and the blockade of Algiers; commanded the Boston Navy-Yard in 1840, and the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, in the Pacific squadron, from 1845 to 1848, during which cruise he took possession of California, and blockaded Mazatlan some months, and, having been commissioned captain in 1853, was in command of the Pacific Squadron in 1860 and 1861. The following year he was placed in command of the Boston Navy-Yard, and was promoted to the rank of commodore. He was commissioned as rear-admiral July 25, 1866, and commanded the naval station at Sackett's Harbor from 1867 to 1869. At the time of his death he was on the retired list.

March 28.—**MASON**, Judge **THOMPSON**, Secretary of State of Maryland; died at Annapolis, Md. He was born at Montpelier, Washington County, Md., in May, 1815; graduated at Princeton College in 1836; read law in Hagerstown, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. The same year he was elected to the Legislature of Maryland, and was reelected in 1839. He was a Representative in Congress from 1841 to 1843, was elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1851, and resigned in 1857, accepting the appointment of Collector of the Port of Baltimore. Subsequently he was made Secretary of the State, which office he held at the time of his death.

March 30.—**BAEKER**, Judge **ISAAC**, one of the oldest pioneers of the settlement of Ohio;

died at Athens, Ohio, aged 94 years. He was born near New Bedford, Mass., February 17, 1779. In 1788, upon the organization in New England of the Ohio Company, his father, then a young man of thirty-four, went West in company with others, and spent the winter in the settlement afterward called Marietta. Returning in the spring, he disposed of his estate, and, loading his family and effects into a large wagon, drawn by a horse and a pair of oxen, set out for Ohio, performing the journey in eight weeks. Securing a tract of one hundred acres opposite Blennerhassett's Island, a settlement was commenced, but the hostilities of the savages compelled them finally to take refuge in the garrison until the spring of 1798, when the family removed to Athens. In 1815, Judge Barker opened an hotel in the village, and was for many years a popular landlord. He held many important offices in the county, and from 1841 to 1851 was Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

March 31.—BARRAS, CHARLES M., a dramatic author; died at Coscob, Conn., aged 47 years. He was an actor of considerable merit, and acquired some distinction upon the stage in the personation of the *Hypochondriac*, an adaptation from Molière. His eccentric character and unconscious drollery made him a popular man in theatrical circles. He was the author of "The Black Crook," from which play he derived a large income.

March 31.—BENNETT, MRS. HENRIETTA AGNES CREAN, widow of the late James Gordon Bennett, died at Königstein, Saxony. She married Mr. Bennett in June, 1840, the event being heralded to the world in his peculiar style. Though in comparatively humble circumstances, Miss Crean's beauty and vivacity had made her a decided belle before her marriage, and she had attracted the attention of some of the gay men of the wealthier classes. Her marriage to Bennett, who was then supposed to be poor, and not particularly attractive in person, excited surprise among her acquaintances. The latter years of her married life were not harmonious, and much of her time was spent in Europe. She was a staunch friend of the late Napoleon III., even after his downfall.

March 31.—MAXWELL, HUGH, an eminent lawyer of New York; died in that city, aged 86 years. He was born in Scotland, in 1787, and came to this country with his parents in his fourth year; graduated at Columbia College, and, having studied law, commenced the practice of his profession in 1807. In 1814 he was appointed Assistant Judge-Advocate General in the U. S. Army; in 1819 was elected District Attorney for New York County, and was successively reelected until 1829. Returning to the practice of his profession, he became one of the leaders of the bar in his city and State. In 1849 he received from President Taylor the office of Collector of the Port of New York, holding that position through

the administrations of Taylor and Fillmore. He was a fine classical scholar, and his library was one of the best private collections in the city.

March 31.—ROLYE, EDWARD, C. E., an eminent American civil engineer; died at Valparaiso, Chili, aged 47 years. He had been engaged in railroad construction and surveys in South America since 1849, and had taken an active part in all those great railway enterprises in Chili and the Argentine Republic with which Mr. Meigs, the South-American railway king, has been identified.

March —.—BURBANK, GIDEON W., a wealthy citizen and philanthropist of Rochester; died there, aged 70 years. He was born at Deerfield, N. H., in 1808. In 1839 he removed to Rochester, and entered upon mercantile pursuits. His energy and devotion to business were rewarded by great prosperity, and, among his other liberal gifts, he endowed the Burbank professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, in the Rochester University, which was in effect the endowment of the president's chair.

March —.—MCGRATH, MRS. MARY, a centenarian, of Irish birth, but for the last thirty years a resident of New York City; died there, aged 100 years.

March —.—WHEELLOCK, REV. ALONZO, D. D., a Baptist clergyman, died in Fredonia, N. Y., aged about 73 years. Dr. Wheelock was a native of Vermont, of a studious turn from a child, and, though hampered by poverty, had acquired a good classical education, and had nearly completed a course of medical study when he was converted, united with the Baptist Church, and resolved to enter the ministry. His theological course was pursued at Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, now the Theological Seminary of Madison University, N. Y., and, in 1829, he graduated with distinction. His ministerial life was passed, with the exception of one year, in the State of New York. He was for several years a pastor in New York City. He was a thorough and accurate scholar, an able, sound, and eloquent preacher, and was remarkably successful in his various pastorates. He was greatly beloved in all his social relations. Failing health had compelled his retirement from the active duties of the ministry three or four years before his death.

March —.—WOODBURY, REV. SILAS, a Presbyterian clergyman and teacher; died in Shelbyville, Tenn., aged 76 years. He was born in Winchendon, Mass. After his graduation from college he entered upon teaching in New York City, and for ten years was the associate of Harlan Page and Arthur Tappan in the tract cause and the city missionary work. Turning his attention to the ministry, he entered Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, and in 1838 was licensed to preach. After ten years of missionary labor in Michigan, a bronchial affection induced him, in 1848, to remove to

Smithfield, Ky., where he preached six years. Subsequently he taught in Bedford County, Tenn., and in Shelbyville, where he died.

April 4.—WOOLLEY, General JOHN W., formerly governor of the National Military Asylum at Milwaukee, Wis.; died there.

April 5.—MOORE, ANDREW BARRY, ex-Governor of Alabama; died at Montgomery, Ala. He was originally a school-teacher in that State, and served as Governor from 1857 to 1861.

April 8.—GILSEY, PETER, a New York alderman and prominent citizen, died at his residence, aged 62 years. He was born at Hobro, in the province of Jutland, Denmark, and, after receiving a fair education, emigrated to America in 1827, landing at New York alone and friendless. He first procured employment in a piano-manufactory, and by strict economy managed to save part of his earnings from week to week, so that in a few years he was enabled to embark in an independent business. Renting a little shop in the Bowery, he bought the stock of a retail tobacconist. Here his prosperity began, and it was not long before he felt justified in removing to more extensive premises on the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street, where his business was carried on until his death. Here, in 1854, he erected the Gilsey Building, one of the first large iron structures raised in the city. Henceforth his investments were chiefly in Broadway real estate, from which he derived the greater part of his fortune. Among the other buildings erected by him are the St. George Hotel, the Coleman House, and Apollo Hall. In politics he was a Democrat, but, while he was interested deeply in public questions, he held no office until the municipal campaign of 1871, when he was elected alderman by about 88,000 votes. The following year he was reelected, his course in the Board having won the confidence of his constituents and the respect of his associates.

April 8.—WILLIAMS, STALHAM, an aged and influential citizen of Utica, N. Y.; died in that city, in the 100th year of his age. He was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1773, and settled at Utica just before the War of 1812. At the organization of the Savings-Bank of Utica, in 1839, he was elected treasurer, a position which he continued to fill up to the time of his death. He was a man of spotless integrity in all the walks of life.

April 9.—GIBBS, GEORGE, an eminent philologist, antiquarian, and author; died in New Haven, Conn. He was a grandson of Oliver Wolcott, and was born in Newtown, L. I., July 8, 1817. He was formerly connected with the United States Coast Survey. For many years he devoted his time to the study of the vocabularies and folk-lore of the Indians of the Northwest. In 1846 he published "Memoirs of the Administrations of Washington and John Adams, edited from the Papers of Wolcott." He was also the author of "The Judicial Chronicle," published in 1834.

April 11.—THOMAS, REV. EVAN, D. D., a Methodist clergyman, one of the Peace Commissioners to the Modoc Indians; was murdered by them near the Lava Beds in Southern Oregon. He had been for many years an influential and successful preacher in California.

April 12.—DE PREYSTER, Colonel JOHN WATTS, JR., a gallant soldier in the late war; died in New York City. He served during the early part of the rebellion as volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of his cousin, General Philip Kearney, and was especially commended for his gallantry at the battle of Williamsburg. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was chief of artillery of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, with the rank of major. For his gallantry on that and other occasions, on the recommendation of Major-General Hooker, he was promoted successively to be lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

April 12.—PAULSON, RICHARD, an eminent citizen of New Jersey; died at Redfield Park, aged 100 years. He had held several important offices, and was a man of high moral and religious attainments.

April 15.—IDE, WILLIAM E., M. D., an eminent Ohio physician; died in New York City, aged 57 years. He was born in Kirby, Vt., received a good education, and pursued his medical studies under the direction of Dr. Willard Parker, of New York. He was a resident of Columbus, Ohio, for a period of twenty years, and during that period identified himself with the interests of the city.

April 15.—PIFFER, REV. GEORGE, a Baptist clergyman; died in Chicago, aged 88 years. He was born in Salem, Mass., February 2, 1790, graduated from Brown University in 1811; studied theology, and was ordained and settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1812, where he preached five years, and then removed to a pastorate in Lynn, Mass. In 1822, having been attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, he was obliged to give up preaching for a time, but in 1828 was settled in Canton, Conn., where he remained nine years, two of which were spent in obtaining funds for the establishment of the Connecticut Literary Institution in Suffield. Subsequently he preached in Fayetteville, N. Y., West Troy, and Newburg, and in Lee and Tyringham, Mass., until 1850, when in connection with his son he had for some years charge of an academy in Peekskill, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Chicago.

April 16.—STILES, RICHARD ORESON, M. D., an eminent physician and sanitarian, late of Brooklyn, L. I.; died at Westchester, Pa., aged 42 years. He was born in Philadelphia, October 3, 1830, graduated from Yale College in 1851, studied medicine in Philadelphia, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1854, and thence went to Paris, prosecuting his studies until 1857, when he returned to this country, and was appointed Professor of Physiology in the University of Vermont. Upon this appointment he returned immedi-

ately to Paris and spent several months in reviewing his physiological studies. In 1858 he accepted the chair of Physiology in the Berkshire (Mass.) Medical Institution. In 1862 Dr. Styles, impelled by patriotic motives, entered the United States service as Surgeon of Volunteers. He was ordered at first to the charge of a general hospital at Pittsburg, Pa., but subsequently was transferred to the Army of the Potomac as surgeon-in-chief of Caldwell's division, Hancock's corps, in which position he participated in all the movements of the arduous campaign of 1863. The following year he left the service and accepted the appointment of resident physician of the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn. Upon the organization of the Metropolitan Board of Health in 1866 he accepted the office of Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics, and in 1868 was made Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, holding the two positions until the Board of Health was dissolved in 1870. In the summer of this year, his health failing him, he traveled in Europe to some extent, but received no permanent benefit.

April 18.—**Watson**, Commodore **JAMES M.**, U. S. N.; died at Vallejo, Cal. He was a native of Virginia, from which State he was appointed February 1, 1823; saw seventeen years of sea-service, his last cruise being in 1854; and was unemployed nearly fourteen years. In 1855 he was retired on the rank of lieutenant. In 1866 he was light-house inspector.

April 19.—**Armstrong**, Captain **JAMES F.**, U. S. N.; died in New Haven, Conn., aged 56 years. He was a native of New Jersey, from which State he was appointed March 7, 1832. In 1868 he was in command of the Navy-Yard at Pensacola. His last cruise was in 1864. He was on the reserve list for a time, but was reinstated again, and in 1871 was on duty at the Navy-Yard, Mare Island, California.

April 19.—**Bliss**, **GEORGE**, an eminent lawyer and politician of Springfield, Mass.; died there, aged 80 years. He was born in Springfield, November 16, 1793; graduated from Yale College in 1812; studied law with his father, and entered upon the practice of his profession in 1815 at Monson, Mass., where he remained seven years. Returning to Springfield, he entered into partnership with Jonathan Dwight, Jr., and in 1827 commenced public life as a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, serving three successive terms, and again in 1853, when he was Speaker. In 1835 he was President of the State Senate. Among many public enterprises which occupied his attention was the completion of the Western Railroad between Worcester and Albany, of which road he was president prior to 1846, when he retired, and visited Europe. Upon his return home he became interested in other railroad schemes, chiefly at the West, in conducting which he gained a wide reputation. In May, 1860, he withdrew from all active business.

April 20.—**Landon**, **DILLON STEVENS, M. D.**, an eminent physician of Brooklyn, L. I.; died there, aged 51 years. He was a man of fine intellectual qualifications, skillful in the practice of his profession, and greatly beloved by his medical associates as well as patients. For a period of twenty years he was visiting physician of the Brooklyn City Hospital. Dr. Landon was a son-in-law of the late J. Wesley Harper, of Harper & Brothers.

April 20.—**Stoddard**, **CHARLES**, an eminent merchant and Christian philanthropist of Boston; died there, aged 71 years. He was born at Northampton, June 27, 1802, and was the son of Solomon Stoddard, a distinguished lawyer, and for many years clerk of the courts. In 1814 young Stoddard went to Portsmouth and spent two years with an uncle, but, in 1816, returned to Boston and entered the store of Tappan & Mansfield, silk merchants, with whom he remained until his majority. In 1828 he went into business for himself, establishing the firm of Edwards & Stoddard, which was dissolved in 1845, himself going into the firm of Stoddard, Lovering & Co. In 1832 he became a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Missions, which place he occupied for forty years, during all of which time he negotiated the foreign exchange of the board without remuneration. He was also for thirty-three years an efficient trustee and liberal friend of Williams College, Mass., and since 1858 had devoted the whole of his income to public and private charity. He was a man of the strictest integrity, most unblemished honor, and noble impulses.

April 22.—**Whittlesey**, **ELIJAH**, a retired merchant of New York City; died at Wallingford, Conn. He had been thirty-five years in business, and was widely known for his liberality and literary culture, and owned one of the finest libraries in Connecticut.

April 24.—**Olyphant**, **GEORGE TALBOT**, an eminent merchant, of New York; died in that city, aged 54 years. He was born in New York, June 29, 1810. On account of feeble health he was taken from school at an early age, and never received a collegiate education, though he devoted much attention to classical studies. After a short business experience in the establishment of his father in New York City, he removed to Mount Morris, in the Genesee Valley, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits for about ten years. It was in this section of the State that he acquired a considerable reputation in political life, and in the campaign of 1844 Henry Clay had few more ardent advocates. In 1849 Mr. Olyphant sailed for China for the purpose of recruiting his health, returning in the same year. Again in the following year he repeated his trip, and was returning to America when his father, who accompanied him, died in Egypt. In 1850 he united in forming the firm known as Olyphant's Sons, engaged in a very extensive China trade. In 1858 he retired from active mercantile life. He was elected a mem-

ber of the Board of Managers of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company in March, 1852, and remained in that position till April, 1855. In that month he was chosen president of the company, *pro tem.*, and in 1858 he was elected the permanent president of the company. He continued acting in that capacity till April, 1869. Among the prominent institutions with which Mr. Olyphant was connected may be mentioned the New York City Hospital. He became one of the governors in 1853, and ever afterward took an active and zealous interest in the management of its affairs. He was constant in his efforts to improve the condition of affairs at Bloomingdale Asylum, and made almost weekly inspections of that institution. At the recent reorganization of the Erie Railway, Mr. Olyphant was made one of the directors of the company.

April 26.—BROWN, Lieutenant GEORGE EDGAR, U. S. Volunteers, a lawyer of Washington, D. C.; died there, aged 31 years. He was born in Hampden, Me., November 1, 1841; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1862, and in October of that year entered the army as sergeant of the Twenty-second Maine regiment, was promoted to be first-lieutenant, and served on the Mississippi. At the close of the war he held a position in the Patent-Office two years, and after studying law entered upon the practice of his profession in Washington.

April 26.—HOWE, Lieutenant ALMON, U. S. A.; was killed by the Modocs in the Lava Beds. He was a son of Colonel Marshall E. Howe, U. S. A., and was born in Jacksonville, Fla., May 16, 1840. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1861, was mustered into the Fourteenth N. Y. Artillery as second-lieutenant; served through the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, received a staff appointment, and rose to the rank of major. At the close of the war he held a position in the custom-house at Boston. In 1866 he was commissioned second-lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., and in 1869 was promoted first-lieutenant, having previously been brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers and captain in the U. S. Army for gallantry during the war. He served as ordnance-officer at Fortress Monroe, where he married a daughter of General Barry, commanding; was assigned to duty in North Carolina in pursuit of the Ku-klux gang, and afterward to duty on the Pacific.

April 26.—THOMAS, Captain EVAN, U. S. A., a gallant officer; was killed by the Modocs in the Lava Beds. He was a son of General Lorenzo Thomas, formerly adjutant-general of the army, and was born in Washington, D. C. He entered the army at the commencement of the late war, receiving the rank of second-lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery of the regular army, and was made first-lieutenant, May, 1861. He received the rank of captain by brevet, December 13, 1862; major by brevet, July 3, 1863, and captain, in August, 1864. During the fight with the Indians upon the 15th

and 16th, he had command of the mortars, rendering effective service in harassing the enemy.

April 26.—WICKS, ALFRED, a prominent citizen and philanthropist of Brooklyn, N. Y.; died there. He was a merchant, and a member of the Produce Exchange, and for many years had been identified with the interests of the city, and especially with its humanitarian movements.

April 26.—WRIGHT, Lieutenant THOMAS F., U. S. A., was killed by the Modocs in the Lava Beds. He was a son of the late General George Wright, and nephew of the late General Sumner; was born in Missouri, but migrated to California; served in the civil war as colonel of volunteers, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general; entered the regular army as first-lieutenant Thirty-second Infantry, July 28, 1866, and was assigned to the Twelfth Infantry, January 31, 1870.

April 27.—AULICK, Commodore JOHN H., U. S. Navy; died at Washington, D. C., aged 84 years. He was born in Winchester, Va., entered the navy as midshipman in 1809, and in 1812 served on the *Enterprise* in all the engagements of that vessel, carrying the British ship *Boxer* and the privateers *Fly* and *Mars*, which the *Enterprise* captured, into port. He afterward served on the *Saranac*, Ontario, *Constitution*, and *Brandywine*, and was in command of the Washington Navy-Yard from 1848 to 1846. He commanded the *Vincennes* in 1847, and the *East India Squadron*, his last cruise in 1853. In 1861 he retired on the rank of captain. Throughout his long career he was one of the most faithful and efficient officers in the service.

April 28.—WHITE, WILLIAM, a spiritualist and publisher of infidel works; died in Boston, Mass. He was the publisher of the *Banner of Light*, and numerous works on spiritualism.

April 29.—SHARKEY, WILLIAM, Governor of Mississippi; died at Washington, D. C. He was a prominent and influential man in that State, and was provisional Governor from 1865 to 1866.

April 29.—WATIES, JOHN, a civil engineer and lawyer; died in Columbia, S. C., aged 45 years. He was born in Statesburg, Sumter County, S. C., in 1828, graduated from Yale College in 1849, and, after devoting four years to civil engineering, turned his attention to the study of law, serving in the mean time as clerk of the Court of Appeals in his native State. From 1857 until his death he practised his profession in Columbia, with the exception of a period of service in the Confederate army during the rebellion.

May 1.—SHENFESSEL, PETER, a pioneer settler of Kentucky; died in Estill County, aged 109 years. He was born in February, 1764. He was long employed in the Red-River Iron-Works, and was active and vigorous in mind and body till a few days before his death.

May 2.—SMITH, Commodore WILLIAM, U. S.

Navy; died at St. Louis, Mo. He was born in Kentucky, from which State he was appointed March 4, 1823, making about fifty years in the service. He was placed on the retired and reserved list January 9, 1865.

May 3.—**BEACH, L. P.**, Surveyor-General of Washington Territory: died at Olympia, W. T. A man of fine and generous culture, he had held this important position since 1871, and was thoroughly devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the Territory. His reports were models in the fulness of their information respecting the productions and capabilities of that vast but little-known region.

May 3.—**NOTT, Rev. HANDEL GERSHOM**, a Baptist clergyman; died in Rochester, N. Y. He was born in Saybrook, Conn., November 10, 1799, graduated from Yale College in 1823, took a theological course in the Yale Seminary, and in 1826 was settled over the First Congregational Church in Nashua, N. H. Subsequently he became a Baptist, and accepted the position of agent of the American Bethel Society, and was for three years Bethel chaplain in Buffalo. Later he preached in Bath, Waterville, and Kennebunkport, Me., remaining at the latter place for a period of twelve years. His health demanding a change, he accepted a call to Avon, N. Y., in July, 1860, and, after a few years, removed to Rochester, where he continued to reside until his death.

May 5.—**McALLISTER, H. N.**, an eminent lawyer of Bellefonte, Pa.; died there. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of his State.

May 6.—**STROUFER, Captain GEORGE C.**, a brave and gallant sea-captain; died in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was famous for the rescue of the passengers of the steamer San Francisco in 1853.

May 8.—**KIRO, Judge EDWARD**, a Pennsylvania jurist; died at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 78 years. He was a native of Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and was President-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1825 to 1851.

May 9.—**PUMPELLY, GEORGE JAMES**, a distinguished agriculturist and stock-breeder of Owego, N. Y.; died there, aged 68 years. He was born in Owego, December 11, 1805, graduated from Yale College in the class of 1826, completed the course of study at the Litchfield Law School, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar of New York City. He then entered his father's land-office, where he spent some years in the practice of his profession. About 1835 he turned his attention to agricultural improvements, and to the breeding of choice stock, in which he made great improvements.

May 10.—**BING, Rev. LEWIS M.**, a Presbyterian clergyman and home missionary; died at Minneapolis, Minn., aged 89 years. He was born at Vienna, Trumbull County, O., educated at the Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., and, after spending two years in teaching, entered Union Theological Seminary, from

which he graduated in May, 1862. In the fall of the same year he was appointed chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment of New York Volunteers, and was three years in the service. A few months after leaving the army, he received a call from a church in Charlestown, Ohio, where he labored four months, and which charge he was obliged to relinquish on account of failing health. He then removed to Burlington, N. J., where, on a fruit-farm, he remained three years, during which time, however, he canvassed the county in which Burlington is situated, for the American Bible Society, and was also agent for the American and Foreign Christian Union. He preached also, occasionally, as opportunity offered and his strength permitted. Thence he removed to Paterson, N. J., where he was employed for about two years as city missionary. From Paterson he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., as missionary of the Presbyterian Board, and the next year was appointed to the new section of country along the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

May 11.—**BAILEY, Rev. JOSEPH A., D. D.**, a Baptist clergyman of Waterbury, Conn.; died at Carlsbad, Bohemia, aged about 47 years. Dr. Bailey was a man of fine culture, an eloquent preacher, very fond of literary research, and much beloved by his people. He had gone abroad in the hope of restoring his health, which had been seriously impaired by his excessive labors in the pastorate, but derived no benefit from the waters of Carlsbad, which to him, as to so many American invalids within the past few years, seemed to have proved rather injurious than beneficial.

May 12.—**HARRIS, Lieutenant GEORGE M.**, U. S. A.; died from wounds received in the fighting at the Lava Beds, California, aged 26 years. He graduated from West Point in 1868, and was stationed at Fort Macon during the troubles with the Lowery outlaws. Subsequently, at his own request, he was transferred to Battery K, Fourth Artillery, and joined his company during the operations against the Modocs, in January last. He was a nephew of the late Bishop Melvaine, of Ohio.

May 15.—**GILMORE, Hon. SAMUEL A.**, President-Judge of the Fayette Judicial District, Pa.; died at Uniontown, Pa., aged 67 years. He had held that position since 1849, discharging the duties of his office in the most faithful and conscientious manner.

May 15.—**SMITH, Mrs. MARY SNELL**, a missionary of the American Board at Ceylon; died at Rocky Hill, Conn., aged 59 years. She was born in Cummington, Mass., September 21, 1814. In 1836 she was married to Dr. Steele, and soon after sailed from Boston for Madras. A few years after his death she married Rev. J. C. Smith, of the Ceylon mission, and was a faithful and energetic worker in the missionary field for a period of nearly thirty-six years. In 1873, upon the failure of her

own and her husband's health, she returned to this country.

May 16.—HUNT, MRS. BERAH, a centenarian of Randolph, Mass.; died there, aged 104 years, retaining her memory to her last hours.

May 17.—RUSSELL, WILLIAM, an eminent elocutionist and author of text-books in reading and oratory; died at Lancaster, Mass., aged 75 years. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 28, 1798, and was educated at the Latin School and the University of Glasgow. Soon after the completion of his studies, symptoms of a pulmonary affection induced him to come to this country, and, locating in Savannah, Ga., he took charge of the Chatham Academy in that city in 1819. A few years later, upon his marriage with a Connecticut lady, he removed to New Haven, Conn., and taught the New Township Academy and the Grammar School connected with Yale College. He next devoted himself to the instruction of classes in elocution in Andover, Cambridge, and Boston. From 1826 to 1829 he had the editorial charge of the *American Journal of Education*, published in Boston; but, his duties proving too arduous for his health, he was induced to take a school for young ladies in Germantown, Pa., and classes also in Philadelphia. Subsequently, he returned to Boston, resuming his specialty in teaching there and at Andover, lecturing in the Teachers' Institutes in Rhode Island and New Hampshire, and during the winter seasons lecturing at Princeton College, and in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. In 1849 he established a seminary for teachers in New Hampshire, which he continued to direct for several years, but the severity of the winters compelled him, in the spring of 1853, to move his seminary to Lancaster, Mass. The spring and autumn months he devoted to lecturing at the Teachers' Institutes in that State, under the direction of the Secretary of the Board of Education. Mr. Russell was the author of seventeen volumes of educational periodicals, and treatises and essays on general education, and twenty-six text-books, mainly on reading and elocution.

May 18.—WHITING, MRS. MATILDA S., a missionary in Syria and Jerusalem for twenty-five years; died at Newark, N. J., aged 68 years. The first eight years of her missionary life were spent in Jerusalem, but subsequently she was transferred to Syria proper, where she remained until, in feeble health and widowed, she returned to this country. At the time of her death she was president of the Woman's Missionary Society, of Newark.

May 22.—FAGNANI, JOSEPH, a portrait-painter of great merit; died in New York. He was born in Naples, Italy, December 24, 1819, and began his professional life at the early age of sixteen years. Before completing his thirtieth year he won reputation by several crayon portraits, among the most remarkable of which was that of Baron Smucker,

chamberlain to the Queen-dowager, mother of Ferdinand II. While very young, Fagnani entered the Royal Academy at Naples, and remained there until he was eighteen. Removing next to Vienna, he gained success in his painting of the Archduke Charles. In 1842 he received and accepted a flattering offer from the Queen-Regent of Spain, Maria Christina, to make album portraits of the distinguished Spaniards who shared her exile. While under this engagement, Mr. Fagnani formed the acquaintance of Sir Robert Peel and Sir Henry Bulwer, laying the foundation of a strong and lasting friendship. In 1851, at the age of thirty-two, he came to New York City, where he married an American lady. In 1858 Mr. Fagnani revisited Europe. Hearing of his arrival, Queen Christina, then at Malmaison, sent for him to paint two portraits of herself, as well as likenesses of the Prince and Princess Ladislas Czartoriski. In 1860 he continued his industrious labors by painting two portraits of Richard Cobden. One of these was given by Fagnani to the New York Sanitary Fair, where it was bought by Morris Ketchum, who presented it to the New York Chamber of Commerce. The other was purchased by the National Portrait Gallery, London. Among the most noted of his works are, his portraits of Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel, the Prime-Minister Ratazzi, and General Cialdini.

May 28.—WILLIAMS, REV. LORENZO D., a Methodist clergyman and educator; died in Meadville, Pa. He was for many years Professor of Natural Sciences and Vice-President of Alleghany College. His death was caused by his being thrown from a carriage.

May 29.—ATWOOD, JOHN MULLIKEN, a merchant and philanthropist of Philadelphia; died at Hartford, Conn., aged 78 years. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., August 4, 1795, and was a brother of the well-known missionary, Harriet Newell. He studied one year in Haverhill, and then, deciding upon a mercantile life, went to Boston as a clerk, and in 1816 established himself in Philadelphia, the firm being Atwood & Co., and Atwood, White & Co. In 1864 he withdrew from business, and devoted a large share of his time thenceforth to public interests. He was one of the founders of the American Sunday-school Union, and on its committee of publication for more than forty years; and was also one of the founders, and for fifteen years president, of the Merchants' Fund, a noble charity, for the relief of unfortunate merchants.

May 30.—BEVERIDGE, REV. THOMAS, D. D., a United Presbyterian clergyman; died at Xenia, Ohio, aged 77 years. For some years he was a professor in the Theological Seminary of the Associate Church at Canonsburg, Pa.

June 1.—BATES, HON. ASHER B., an eminent jurist, crown adviser for fourteen years to the Hawaiian Government; died in San Francisco, aged 68 years. He was born in Leroy, N. Y.,

May 2, 1810. Having been educated for the law, he commenced the practice of his profession in Detroit, May, 1832. His high reputation as a jurist obtained for him the responsible position under the Hawaiian Government above mentioned, the duties of which he discharged with singular discretion for a period of fourteen years. Returning to his native country, he established himself in San Francisco, and three years subsequently received from the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, then Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the appointment of Registrar in Bankruptcy for the First Congressional District of California, a position which he held until failing health compelled his resignation in 1872.

June 1.—**PAINTER, Rev. JOSEPH, D. D.,** a Presbyterian clergyman; died in Kittanning, Pa. He was a native of New Jersey, an alumnus of Princeton College, and for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Kittanning.

June 2.—**HODGEN, JULIA LEE,** better known by her stage-name of "Leo Hudson," an actress of the *opéra-bouffante* school; died at St. Louis, Mo., aged 39 years. She was born in Leesburg, Va., March 22, 1843. While performing her specialty, *Mazeppa*, her trained horse, Black Bess, fell, and was so seriously injured, that it was necessary to kill her the next day. The actress attended her night and day, and the extra exertion brought on a fatal attack of brain-fever.

June 3.—**PHILBRICK, STEPHEN G.,** a venerable citizen of Tamworth, N. H.; died there, aged 102 years.

June 3.—**WALWOETH, MANSFIELD TRACY,** an American novelist; was killed by his son in New York City, aged 42 years. He was the son of the late Chancellor Walworth, and was born in Albany, in 1830. He graduated from Union College in the class of 1849, studied law, and, after his admission to the bar, practised his profession for a short time in Albany, with his father. Having a taste for literature, he soon abandoned his profession, and commenced writing for the *Home Journal*. Subsequently, he turned his pen to the preparation of sensational romances, among which were, "Lulu," "Hotspur," "Stormcliff," "Delaplaine," "Beverly," and "Warwick." At the time of his death he was writing for the *New York Weekly* a serial story, entitled "Married in Mask." He was possessed of an exceedingly unhappy disposition, which was aggravated by excesses, causing him to become a tyrant in his family, and finally resulting in his tragic death.

June 3.—**WHITON, WILSON,** an eminent teacher of the deaf and dumb; died at Hingham, Mass. He was himself a deaf-mute, and was, for a period of forty-eight years, a successful and enthusiastic teacher at the American Asylum, in Hartford, Conn., a longer term than that of any other instructor in this country, save the late Lament Clerc.

June 4.—**HUDSON, Judge —,** United States Attorney for the Memphis District of Tennessee; died in that city. He was formerly a lawyer in Chicago, and removed to Memphis not far from 1865. He was a man of strict integrity, fearless and firm in the discharge of his official duties, and honored alike at the bar and in social life.

June 5.—**BEEBE, Rev. SAMUEL J. M.,** a Presbyterian clergyman and educator; died in Nebraska City, aged about 60 years. He was a native of New York State, and an alumnus of Union College. In early life he removed to Missouri, where his abilities as an educator and scholar gave him a wide reputation. Early in the late war he removed to Brooklyn, where he established a school in Adelphi Street, and subsequently one on Clinton Avenue, both ranking high in merit. Having been urgently solicited to return to his former residence in Missouri, he went to Brunswick, in that State, and took charge of an institution there, which he resigned but a few months previous to his death.

June 6.—**PRENTISS, Hon. JOHN,** the oldest printer, newspaper editor, and publisher, in New England; died in Keene, N. H., in the 96th year of his age. Mr. Prentiss was 35 or 40 years since, active in State politics; was State Senator about 1838, and served also in the Assembly. He was father of the late Commodore G. A. Prentiss. He continued to enjoy excellent health and strength to the close of life, and his mental vigor was unimpaired. He established the *New Hampshire Sentinel* in 1799, and conducted it for forty-nine years.

June 7.—**RUSSELL, Rev. JOHN LEWIS, A. A. S.,** a Congregational (Unitarian) clergyman and scientist; died in Salem, Mass., aged 65 years. He was born in Salem in 1808, and graduated at Harvard University in 1828.

June 8.—**MAURAN, JOSEPH, M. D.,** an eminent physician and medical writer; died in New York City, aged 76 years. He was born in Barrington, Mass., December 22, 1796, graduated at Brown University in 1816, studied medicine in Providence, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he received the degree of A. M. in 1819, and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Pardon Bowen, in Providence. After thirty-six years of successful practice, he spent nearly two years traveling with his family in Europe, and on his return resumed it only to a limited extent, withdrawing from it altogether in 1866. During the active portion of his life he held many important positions, and originated various public measures connected with his profession. He was one of the medical attendants at the Dexter Asylum, and a consulting-physician at the Butler Hospital for the Insane, from the foundation of these institutions to his withdrawal from practice; was twice chosen President of the Rhode Island Medical Society, was a trustee of the College of Physicians

and Surgeons in New York, and was, in 1851, Vice-President of the National Association of Physicians for revising the Pharmacopœia. He was the author of numerous articles in medical journals, among the most noted of which were those on "Non-contagiousness of Yellow Fever," on "The Uses of Opium in Rheumatism," and on "The Effects of Tobacco on Health and Longevity."

June 8.—ROBERTSON, Dr. W. H., a surgeon and medical director in the Confederate army during the late war; died at Farmville, Va., aged 43 years. He was a brother of General Beverly H. Robertson, C. S. A., on whose staff he served during the war, though at heart a Union man. In 1869 he served in the State Constitutional Convention of Virginia, and was otherwise prominent in allaying the difficulties growing out of the war.

June 8.—SABIN, Rev. LEWIS, D. D., a Congregationalist clergyman; died at Templeton, Mass., aged 66 years. He was born in Wilbraham, Mass., April 9, 1807, and at the age of six years removed, with his father, to Belcher-town. In 1831 he graduated from Amherst College with the highest honors of his class, and for four years after, with the exception of a part of 1832 and 1833, which he spent in the Theological Seminary at Andover, was the Principal of the Hopkins Academy. In August, 1835, he was licensed to preach, and was ordained June 6, 1836, as an evangelist, for the purpose of engaging in missionary service at Stanstead, Canada East. After a year in this work, he returned to Massachusetts, and in 1837 was installed pastor of the Trinitarian Church in Templeton, which charge he held for a period of thirty-five years, resigning, on account of failing health, in 1872. In 1857, he received from his *alma mater* the degree of D. D., and in 1862 was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the college, holding that office until his death.

June 22.—BURNHAM, SAMUEL, a Boston journalist and historical writer; died in that city, aged 40 years. He was born in Rindge, Cheshire County, N. H., and was a son of the Rev. Amos W. Burnham, D. D., pastor of the Congregational Church in Rindge for a period of fifty years. The son graduated from Williams College in 1855, and, although afflicted with poor health, soon after assumed charge of the academy at Amherst, N. H. Subsequently he removed to Boston, Mass., and entered upon a career of literary industry which ended only with his death. His labors were varied and abundant. He wrote the history of East Boston, several small volumes for the American Tract Society, Boston, on natural history, was one of the editors of the *Congregationalist*, literary editor of the *Watchman and Reflector*, a correspondent for numerous religious, literary, and scientific periodicals, edited Charles Sumner's works, and, at the time of his death, had nearly completed a history of the Old South Church, of Boston.

June 22.—MOSELEY, EDWARD, State Treasurer of Connecticut in 1867 and 1868; died at Hampton, Conn., aged 60 years.

June 26.—HILLEN, Colonel SOLOMON, member of Congress, formerly mayor of Baltimore, Md.; died in that city. He was a native of Maryland, and was a Representative in Congress from that State from 1839 to 1841.

June 29.—GRANT, JESSE ROOT, father of President Grant; died at Covington, Ky., aged 78 years. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1794, and at five years of age removed with his father's family to Deerfield, Ohio. Upon the death of his father, in 1805, he was apprenticed to a tanner, which business he followed until he reached the age of sixty years. When the War of 1812 threw that portion of the country into excitement, and unsettled business to some extent, the family removed to Maysville, Ky., and, upon the cessation of hostilities, Jesse returned, in 1815, to Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, where he resumed his business as a tanner; but the prevalence of ague and fever in that region compelled him to go South for a while, and a few months later he established himself in the southern part of the State. Previous to the war, he held a partnership in a large tannery and leather-store in Galena, Ill., and, upon retiring from business, divided a portion of his property among his children. After the accession of his son, Ulysses, to the presidency, he was appointed postmaster at Covington, Ky., which position he held until his death, though unable for the last two years to discharge its duties.

July 1.—COOLEY, ex-Judge W. H., a prominent member of the New Orleans bar; was killed in a duel, aged 47 years. He was a native of Louisiana. His political action had drawn upon him the fierce maledictions of Colonel R. B. Rhett, editor of one of the journals of New Orleans, and an editorial article in Rhett's paper led to a challenge, which was accepted, and Judge Cooley was killed at the first fire.

July 1.—FOWLER, Prof. JOHN W., formerly a Presbyterian clergyman, and afterward a Baptist clergyman; died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In early life, owing to doubts upon the question of infant baptism, he abandoned the ministry, and studied law. He was an eloquent public speaker, and did effective service for Henry Clay in the presidential campaign of 1844. Later in life he became a Baptist, and reentered the ministry.

July 1.—SIDELL, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General WILLIAM H., U. S. A., Tenth Infantry; died in New York City, aged 63 years. He was born in New York, August 21, 1810, graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1838, and was promoted brevet second-lieutenant, First Artillery, but, finding his duties too irksome, and desiring a more active life, he resigned, October 1, 1838, and entered upon the more congenial profes-

sion of civil engineering, serving as city surveyor of New York, assistant-engineer of the Croton Aqueduct and High Bridge, division engineer Long Island Railroad, and the roads of Western Massachusetts, and also the New York & Erie Railway. In all these enterprises he displayed such skill and ability, that he was subsequently employed by the United States in conducting the survey of the Mississippi River and of the regions lying between that and the Rocky Mountains, with a view to ascertaining a favorable route for a railroad to the Pacific. Soon after the outbreak of the war with Mexico, in 1846, he was appointed captain in the Fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, raised for service, but, owing to the speedy close of hostilities, it was not mustered in. He then turned his attention again to civil engineering, and was engaged on a number of the leading railroad lines in the Western States. His life at the South had given him an insight into the spirit which, in 1861, culminated in open war, and he was one of the earliest to offer his services to the Government to aid in its suppression. On the enlargement of the regular army he received an appointment, and, in May, 1861, was commissioned as major of the Fifteenth Infantry, and in the autumn of that year was assigned to duty as chief mustering-officer in Kentucky, in the Department of the Cumberland, then commanded by General W. T. Sherman. He continued in that service on the staffs of Generals Sherman, Buell, and Rosecrans, until the summer of 1863, when he was detailed as acting assistant provost-marshal-general of Kentucky, under the Enrollment Act of March, 1863. In addition to his duties as chief mustering-officer of the department, he was, in 1863, assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general, at the headquarters of the Army of the Ohio, at Nashville, Tenn., which position he retained until transferred to Kentucky. For his services as provost-marshal of Kentucky, the Government conferred upon him the brevet rank of colonel and brigadier-general. In May, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Infantry, and at the close of the civil war was assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth, where, in 1870, he had a stroke of paralysis, which led, in December of that year, to his being placed on the retired list.

July 2.—BISHOP, Rev. WILLIAM H., late bishop of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church; died in Newark, N. J., aged 70 years.

July 2.—WILSON, Hon. JOSEPH G., LL. D., member of Congress from Oregon; died in Marietta, Ohio, aged 47 years. He was born in New Hampshire in 1826, and at an early age removed with his parents to Ohio, was educated in Marietta College, studied law, and in 1852 removed to Oregon, and commenced the practice of his profession in Salem, receiving, the same year, the appointment of clerk of the Supreme Court. From this time forward, until 1860, he was thoroughly devoted

to his duties. During this year he was appointed District Attorney for the Third Judicial District, and in 1862 was appointed to the Fifth District, and reappointed in 1864, holding the office until 1870, when he resigned and returned to his private practice. In 1870 he was the Republican candidate for Congress, and again in 1872, when he was elected by a large majority. Prior to the civil war, Judge Wilson was an ardent Whig of the strictest sect; but, when the issue of union or disunion presented itself, he met it squarely, allying himself first to the Douglas wing of the Democratic party, and afterward to the Union or National Republican party. He was an uncompromising advocate of free institutions, and aided greatly, through the press and from the platform, in preserving his State to the party of which he was a prominent member. He was a man of vigorous intellect and acknowledged purity of character.

July 5.—ROBERTSON, Hon. JOHN, Judge of the Circuit Court of Richmond, Va.; died at his residence at Mount Athos, Campbell County, Va., aged 87 years. He was a native of Virginia, and a member of Congress from that State from 1834 to 1839. He was also at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia.

July 9.—SHELBY, Colonel WINCHESTER BLEDSOE, an able lawyer and a Confederate officer in the late war; died at Brandon, Miss., aged 46 years. He was born at Gallatin, Tenn., June 18, 1827, and was lineally descended from the Shelys of Revolutionary fame. When quite young he removed with his parents to Brandon, where he was educated. Choosing the law for his profession, he had already attained to a successful practice when the commencement of the war led him to enter the Confederate service. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress.

July 12.—BRADFORD, General ALEXANDER B., a veteran of the Florida and Mexican Wars; died in Holly Springs, Miss. During the Mexican War he was major of the First Mississippi Rifles. Besides his military services, he had been a member of the State Legislature.

July 13.—WHITEHEAD, Rev. CHARLES, D. D., a Reformed (Dutch) clergyman, chaplain of New York City Hospital; died in the pulpit at Perth Amboy, N. J., aged 72 years. He was born in 1801, and spent his youth in Philadelphia. In 1823 he graduated from Dickinson College, and later from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. In 1826 he was licensed to preach by the Classis of Philadelphia. After a short settlement in the Presbyterian Church at Batavia, N. Y., he removed to the Reformed Church at Hopewell in 1828. He was subsequently pastor at Somerville, N. J., Fishkill and Walden, N. Y., and of churches in Houston Street, New York, Poughkeepsie, and Washington Heights. From 1861 till his death he was chaplain of the New York City Hospital. He was spending a summer vacation at Perth Amboy, N. J., at the time of his death.

July 15.—CUSHING, JAMES, Jr., an active friend of public schools and a prominent member of the Board of Education in New York City; died there, aged 41 years. He was a native of New York, and early identified himself with the cause of education. In 1858 he held the office of school commissioner, serving as chairman of the Committee on Finance. Upon the establishment of the new Board of Education, his prominent position made him a candidate for the presidency of that body.

July 15.—MILLS, ETHELBERT SMITH, a prominent and influential citizen of Brooklyn, L. I.; was drowned at Coney Island, not without some suspicion of suicide. Mr. Mills had been a very enterprising business-man, and, from his talents, energy, and fine social nature, he had been greatly beloved; but in an evil hour he became entangled with designing men and was implicated with them in the fraudulent use of the funds of the city and of one of the trust companies. It is believed that he was at first rather the tool of others than the originator of the scheme, but it ended in marring a character otherwise greatly esteemed.

July 16.—GLENDY, Commodore WILLIAM M., U. S. N.; died in Baltimore, Md., aged 72 years. He was born in Virginia, and appointed from Maryland to the Naval Academy, which he entered in 1818. In 1827 he was commissioned as lieutenant, and served successively with the Brazil, Pacific, and East India Squadrons. He received his commission as captain, September 14, 1855, and commanded the sloop Saranac at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of commodore; made prize commissioner at Washington in 1863, and placed on special duty at Philadelphia in 1865.

July 16.—RUSH, Rt. Rev. CHRISTOPHER, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; died in New York City, aged 96 years. He was born a slave in Craven County, N. C., in 1777, went to New York in 1798, and joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1808. Having been licensed to preach in 1815, he was ordained a superintendent in 1828, and successfully occupied every position in the Church until he was made bishop in 1849. He was one of those who influenced the separation of the colored branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it was his address before Bishop George which finally brought about that result. At that time there were only about 100 members, but it has since increased to 100,000. The bishop never married, and he died peacefully of old age. He was one of the remarkable men of the present century in many respects, and his counsels in the African Church were always regarded with particular veneration.

July 17.—CRISHING, SAMUEL B., an eminent civil engineer; died at Providence, R. I.

July 17.—HAGAR, —, a colored woman of Alexandria, Ky., said to be the oldest person

in the United States; died at the age of 122 years and six months.

July 18.—ASHLEY, DELOS R., late member of Congress from Nevada; died in San Francisco, Cal. He was educated for the law in Monroe, Mich., went to California in 1849, where he held the office of district attorney in 1851, '52, and '53, was a member of the California Assembly in 1854 and 1855; a State Senator in 1856 and 1857, and State Treasurer in 1862. Early in 1864 he removed to Nevada, and was elected a Representative from that State to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving as chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and on that on Free Schools in the District of Columbia. He was also reelected to the Fortieth Congress, serving on the Committee on Public Lands.

July 20.—GUINABURG, Rev. MOSES, D. D., an eminent Jewish rabbi and author; died in Boston, aged 61 years. He graduated from the University of Prague, in Bohemia, of which city he was a native, and came to America about the year 1848. He possessed a thorough Talmudical and collegiate education, and had been for some years rabbi of the Warren-Street Synagogue in Boston, resigning his charge in 1872 on account of failing health. He was the author of a book on Judaism, and some letters on the controversial points between Judaism and Christianity.

July 20.—RATHBUN, BENJAMIN, a prominent business-man of Buffalo, convicted of extensive forgeries, in 1836, and later proprietor of an hotel in New York; died at Fort Washington, New York City, aged 82 years. He entered into the hotel business, in the country, and subsequently removed to Buffalo as proprietor of the Eagle Tavern. Becoming somewhat successful in business, he made large investments during an era of speculation, and, through the influence of a nephew with whom he was in partnership, was involved in a system of forgeries which resulted in his conviction and confinement in prison for a term of five years. The nephew, Lyman Rathbun, though the most guilty of the two, escaped to Texas and fought in the struggle against the Mexicans. After serving his time in prison, Benjamin Rathbun went to New York and again embarked in hotel-life, but was not successful. His private life was said to be irreproachable.

July 22.—ETHEBRIDGE, ROBERT, Chief Clerk and acting Naval Officer of the Port of New York; died at Frankfort, Herkimer County, N. Y., aged 59 years. He was born in Herkimer County, November 4, 1814; was for several years cashier of the Mohawk Valley and Frankfort Banks; was elected County Treasurer in 1848, and again in 1866, and in 1869, and was for several years a member of the Board of Supervisors of his county.

July 22.—FOED, ELIAKIM READ, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Otsego County, N. Y.; died at Oneonta, N. Y., aged 76 years. He was born in Albany County, and emigrated

when a young man. Commencing his career as a merchant, he was enabled, by thorough devotion to business, to gather a competence, and by judicious investments in real estate became one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of that part of the State. He was one of the projectors of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, of which he was a director until his death. He was also foremost in encouraging religious, educational, and industrial improvements, and his benefactions were liberal and judicious. During the late war he contributed largely to the aid of the Government and the support of soldiers' families.

July 24.—**COLLINS, ABEL C.**, a minister of the Society of Friends, one of the editorial staff of the *Tribune*; died in New York City, aged 45 years. He was born at Narragansett, R. I., in May, 1828, and was educated at Providence, R. I. He early adopted the profession of teaching, and while yet a young man removed to Dutchess County, N. Y., where he became principal of a large boarding-school. Subsequently, in 1858, he conducted a school in Wickford, R. I. In 1860 he removed to New York City, where for several years he was engaged as a produce and commission merchant in Washington Market, and in April, 1873, became connected with the *Tribune*.

July 26.—**SPEAR, Major WALLACE M.**, Chief-Engineer of Norfolk (Va.) Navy-Yard; died at Ludlow, Vt. He was a resident of Wisconsin. In 1865 he was commissioned for duty at the navy-yard in Norfolk, and in 1867 in that of Pensacola, Fla.

July 27.—**CARHON, BENJAMIN J.**, Commodore U. S. N.; died in New York City, aged 73 years. He was born in Rhode Island, and at an early age entered the naval service. On November 13, 1890, he received the appointment of pay director in the navy, with the rank of commodore. Of the thirty-eight years during which he was connected with the department, he had seen sixteen years of sea-service, and left behind him an excellent record of diligence and faithfulness in the discharge of every duty. He retired from active service November 1, 1868, his last duty having been performed on board the receiving-ship *Vandalia*, in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.

July —.—**HICKOK, Rev. MILO JUDSON, D. D.**, a Presbyterian clergyman; died at Marietta, O. He was born about 1815, graduated from Middlebury College in 1835; was tutor and Professor of Languages in Delaware College, Newark, Del., for a time, and for ten years was pastor of the First Church of Scranton, Pa. In 1867 he was laid aside from his pastoral work by an attack of paralysis, and since that time had lived in Marietta.

August 2.—**WATERMAN, Rev. THOMAS TILLOTSON, D. D.**, an eminent Congregationalist clergyman; died at Stratford, Conn., aged 73 years. He was born near Bridgeport, Conn., in 1800; graduated from Yale College in the class of

1822, and, soon after completing his theological course, accepted a call from a Congregational church in Providence, R. I., where for several years he labored with great acceptance. In 1837 he became pastor of a church in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1843, and then returned to Providence as pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church. In 1852 he removed to Galena, Ill., and later to Winona, Wis., and, after a few years of successful labor, returned to the East, as pastor of the Congregational Church of Danielsonville, Conn. He was a popular as well as powerful preacher, and was instrumental in organizing a large number of churches, especially in the West.

August 3.—**CHEW, ROBERT S.**, Chief Clerk of the Department of State; died in Washington, D. C., aged 62 years. He was a native of Virginia, and was appointed to the chief clerkship on the advancement of William Hunter, the second Assistant Secretary of State, having served in that department more than forty years. His position was one requiring wide and almost encyclopaedic culture, and the most unflinching integrity; and in both qualifications he was invaluable to the Government.

August 4.—**LIVINGSTON, ANSON**, an eminent scholar and accomplished gentleman; died at New Brighton, Staten Island, aged 66 years. He was the son of Chief-Justice Livingston, and was born in New York, May 1, 1807. At an early age he entered Columbia College, from which he graduated with honor, and subsequently studied law, but never entered upon the practice of his profession. In youth he was remarkably fond of athletic sports, and excelled in physical as well as mental culture, often performing feats which at that time were regarded as prodigies of strength and courage. Upon the completion of his education he visited Europe, and spent several years in traveling on the Continent. On his return he assumed the management of his extensive estate, giving his leisure time to study. He was a man of fine culture, warm and true in his affections, and greatly beloved by those with whom he was brought into close contact.

August 4.—**PEARL, STEPHEN H.**, Principal of the State Normal School at Plymouth, N. H.; died there, aged 40 years. He was at one time editor of the *Fountain*, a temperance paper, in Hartford.

August 6.—**CASS, GEORGE W.**, a brother of General Lewis Cass, and a man of great intellectual ability; died in Dresden, O., aged 87½ years. He removed from New Hampshire to Ohio, with his father's family, in 1796. After his father purchased the military section on the Muskingum River, he took his family to the new home in 1801, where he spent a long and useful life. One of his sons was General George W. Cass, of Pennsylvania.

August 6.—**STODDARD, Prof. JOHN F.**, an eminent teacher, and author of school textbooks; died at Kearny, near Newark, N. J., aged 48 years. He was born in Greenfield,

Ulster County, N. Y., July 20, 1825. His early years were passed upon a farm, with only such limited means of education as the common school afforded. As years advanced the desire for an education increased, and he spent some months in the academy, but at eighteen commenced teaching. Later, he entered the New York State Normal School, and, upon his graduation therefrom in 1847, entered upon his life-work as an educator. His fondness for mathematical science gave him a remarkable facility for clearness in teaching, and his enthusiasm won the interest of his pupils, arousing them to thought and study, and in turn fitting them for the work of teaching. He delivered a series of lectures before his normal classes and teachers' institutes, in which with great earnestness he set forth the noble and high purpose of the teacher. His marked success as an author is evinced by the great popularity of his mathematical series of text-books—a popularity scarcely inferior to that of any other series in this country; and as a sign and seal of his love for mathematical science he left a fund to Rochester University, furnishing a gold medal, worth one hundred dollars, to the student who should pass the best examination in mathematics, provided he reached a certain absolute standard, which standard was so high that at one examination the medal was not awarded.

August 10.—ALLEN, A. G., a New Hampshire politician and journalist; died in Washington, D. C., aged 55 years. He was a native of New Hampshire. During the Administration of President Pierce he served as Navy Agent in Washington; subsequently he became a newspaper correspondent, and was afterward successively on the editorial staff of several Washington journals.

August 12.—MACOMB, WILLIAM H., Commodore U. S. N.; died in Philadelphia. He was a son of Alexander Macomb, Major-General U. S. A., and was born in Detroit, Mich., June 16, 1818. He entered the service as midshipman in 1834, became lieutenant in 1847, commander in 1862, captain in 1866, and commodore in 1870. From 1856 to 1858 he served on the Portsmouth, East India Squadron; in 1856, engaged and captured the Barrier Forts in Canton, China; commanded the *Metacomet* in the Paraguay Expedition; attempted the passage of the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson, March, 1863; commanded the *Shamrock*, North Atlantic Blockade Squadron, in 1864-'65; had charge of the naval force in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., October 30, 1864; and for his services on the Roanoke River, near Poplar Point, N. C., was advanced in grade and commanded the steam-sloop *Plymouth*, of the European Squadron, in 1869. In 1871 he was light-house inspector.

Aug. 13.—JOHNSON, Rev. SAMUEL ROOSEVELT, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, Rector of St. Thomas's Church, Amenia, N. J.; died there. He was for many years Emeritus Pro-

fessor of Systematic Theology in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City.

Aug. 14.—ANDREWS, GARNETT, a political leader in Georgia; died at Washington, Wilkes County, Ga. He practised law with considerable success for many years, and also took an active part in politics. In 1855 he was nominated for Governor of Georgia, but was defeated. He was at first strongly opposed to secession, but afterward acquiesced therein.

Aug. 14.—TYLER, Rev. JOHN E., a Congregationalist clergyman and teacher; died in Vineland, N. J., aged 68 years. He was the son of Rev. Dr. J. Bennett Tyler, of the East Windsor Theological Seminary, Conn. He was for many years pastor of a Congregational church in East Windsor, and also taught in the academy there. Upon the failure of his health, he removed to Vineland, and engaged in the insurance business, preaching occasionally, as he was able.

Aug. 15.—DURAND, ELIAS, an eminent pharmacist and botanist of Philadelphia; died there, aged 79 years. He was born in Mayence, France, January 25, 1794. After studying in Paris, he joined the medical corps in Napoleon's army, and was present at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Hanau, Katzbach, and Leipzig. Upon the downfall of Napoleon, he resolved to come to this country, with the view of pursuing the study of botany, and to enjoy the benefit of free institutions. He settled first in Baltimore, and afterward in Philadelphia, where he established a drug-store, which became the resort of many of the most eminent physicians of the day. Besides his celebrity as a chemist, he acquired an extended reputation as a botanist, and was thoroughly familiar with the flora of North America. He had gathered a large herbarium, embracing ten thousand species of North American plants, the work of nearly forty years. This he presented to the Museum of the *Jardin des Plantes* of Paris, in 1868. A separate gallery has been devoted to the collection in that institution, and it has been named, after the donor, *Herbaria Durandi*. Mr. Durand was a constant contributor to home and foreign scientific publications, evincing great versatility in treating scientific subjects, both in his own and the English language. He was a member of several scientific societies, both in this country and abroad.

Aug. 15.—STODDARD, WILLIAM, a Michigan State Senator and Representative; committed suicide during a temporary attack of insanity, at Litchfield, Michigan. He served four terms as a Representative, and two as Senator.

Aug. 17.—WARFORD, General A. B., a prominent railroad-man, at one time President of the Northern Pacific Railroad; died at Harrisburg, Pa. He was largely identified with the railroad and other measures for developing the interests of the Northwest, and had taken a prominent part in pushing forward

the great railway project which met with disaster so soon after his death.

Aug. 19.—**POOLZ, FITCH**, a literary man, journalist, and author; died at Peabody, Mass., aged 70 years. Though he had only a common-school education, he made good use of his advantages, and became extensively known for his literary attainments, for many years being connected with the press. He belonged to the Whig party, and was the author of several satirical and pointed ballads, that were very popular at the time. Among these was "Giles Corey's Dream." He was thoroughly conversant with the habits and manners of the period of the Salem Witchcraft (1692), and was the editor of a certain manuscript found at the tearing down of the old First Church, which, from its exact similarity to those of a more ancient date, was treasured for some time as a rare discovery. Mr. Poole, at different times, represented the town of Peabody in the Legislature; was a member of the school committee and board of selectmen; was editor of the *Danvers Wizard* when that paper was established in 1859, and retained the position until 1868. He was formerly member of the Jordan Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He was also the founder of the Mechanics' Institute Library, the institution which Mr. Peabody afterward endowed with his name and twenty thousand dollars, and, for the last seventeen years of his life, had been the librarian of that institution.

Aug. 20.—**HOADLEY, DAVID**, an eminent merchant and financier of New York City, for twenty years President of the Panama Railroad Company; died at Englewood, N. J., aged 67 years. While singularly modest and unassuming in his manners, few business-men possessed such sound judgment, clear perceptions, and marked executive ability. He was a man of the most unquestioned integrity, and while often placed in positions of high responsibility in the management of the affairs of great corporations, he never failed to justify in the fullest degree the confidence placed in him. He was also a man of great benevolence, never withholding his liberal aid from any deserving object.

Aug. 21.—**VAN PELT, REV. PETER, D. D.**, an Episcopal clergyman, formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in Burlington College, N. J.; died in Philadelphia, aged 75 years. After leaving Burlington he held a professorship in the Episcopal Divinity School, in West Philadelphia. For many years also he occupied the position of Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Aug. 24.—**LORD, FREDERICK B.**, a well-known railroad-man; died at Covington, Ky., aged 39 years. He was a son of the late President Lord of Dartmouth College, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1856.

Aug. 24.—**YOUNG, BENJAMIN**, an actor of negro parts; died in Philadelphia. He was remarkably successful in the delineation of

negro characters, and was particularly successful as "Uncle Tom."

Aug. 28.—**BURNETT, JUDGE DAVID**, an eminent New Jersey jurist; died at Paterson, N. J. He was born in Springfield, N. J., in 1800. At about the age of eighteen he went to New York City, where he learned the trade of printer, after which he went to Paterson, N. J., and worked three years as a journeyman printer. In September, 1825, in connection with Mr. Day, he started the *Paterson Intelligencer*. In April, 1845, he was appointed Surrogate of Passaic County; was clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders ten years, and was connected with several banking institutions.

Aug. 28.—**O'BRIEN, JOHN**, Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America; died in St. John, N. B.

Aug. 28.—**WOLLE, REV. SYLVESTER**, an eminent Moravian minister; died at Bethlehem, Pa., aged 58 years. At the time of his death he was Treasurer of the Provincial Elders' Conference, or Executive Board of the Northern Diocese of the Moravian Church, and was also, by appointment, financial agent for the Foreign and Home Missions of the Church.

Aug. 30.—**CARDOZA, JACOB N.**, a Southern journalist, widely known and esteemed in Georgia and South Carolina; died at Savannah, Ga., aged 87 years.

Aug. 30.—**ROOT, REV. DAVID**, a Congregationalist clergyman, reformer, and philanthropist; died in Chicago, aged 83 years. He was a native of Pomfret, Vt., graduated from Middlebury College, and labored several years as a missionary in Georgia. In 1819 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, which position he held until 1832, when he accepted a call to the Congregational Church, in Dover, N. H. Here he became identified with the antislavery cause, for his courage and devotion to which he endured much persecution not only in Dover, but likewise in Waterbury, Conn., to which place he afterward removed. Subsequently he held a pastorate for a period of seven years in Guilford, Conn., and in 1851 removed to New Haven. The following year he retired from the ministry. Among his benevolent deeds were the endowment of a professorship in Beloit College in 1853, to the amount of \$10,000, a donation of \$20,000 to Yale Seminary in 1863, and a gift of \$5,000 to the American Missionary Association in 1866.

Sept. 1.—**HERRON, REV. ANDREW, D. D.**, a United Presbyterian minister; died at Cedarville, Ohio, aged 85 years. He was the oldest minister in that denomination. For many years he was in the Associate Church, where he was long the Stated Clerk of Synod; he subsequently transferred his membership to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which, it will be remembered, was one of three bodies which, by their union in 1858, formed the United Presbyterian Church.

Sept. 2.—HICKMAN, ROBERT S. (known as "Beau" Hickman); died in Washington, D. C., aged 60 years. He was supposed to be a native of Virginia or Maryland. He made his appearance in Washington about the time of the Mexican War, and at once became noted for the elegance of his dress and manners. He was on intimate terms with most of the prominent men of his time, and his personal reminiscences were useful to him in his declining days in securing an odd quarter from some stranger who would listen to him. Inoffensive and civil in his manners, pleasant in his address, witty, talkative, always good-natured and respectful, "Beau" Hickman spent his time in Washington hotels and other places where the traveling public could be found, always watching for an opportunity to make a request for "that quarter." For years he lived easily and merrily on his pitiful gains, but when old age began to creep upon him, and the people had heard all his stories, his fast-waning popularity lessened his receipts, until poverty induced sickness and death.

Sept. 2.—HUBBARD, DEMAS, formerly member of Congress from New York; died at Smyrna, N. Y., aged 68 years. He was born in Winfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., January 17, 1806; received an academical education; studied law, and was for many years supervisor of Chenango County. From 1888 to 1840 he was a member of the State Legislature, and from 1865 to 1867 was a Representative from the Herkimer District to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the committee on the Post-Office and Post-roads.

Sept. 2.—REID, CHESTER ISHAM, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts; died at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va., aged 50 years.

Sept. 3.—RINGS, D., first Chief-Justice of Arkansas; died at Little Rock.

Sept. 4.—APPELMAN, Colonel HIRAM, late Secretary of the State of Connecticut; died at Mystic Bridge. During the late war, he commanded the Eighth Connecticut Regiment, and his death was the result of wounds received at the battle of Antietam.

Sept. 5.—LAMONT, CHARLES A., a prominent Wall-Street broker; was killed by an accidental fall in Fifth Avenue, New York City. He was highly esteemed as a citizen, and was at one time in the sugar-refining business, firm of Plume & Lamont. In 1863 he became a Wall-Street broker, in which business he was very successful.

Sept. 10.—WARE, Judge ASHUE, LL. D., an eminent admiralty jurist, and former journalist; died in Portland, Me., aged 92 years. He was born in Sherburne, Mass., February 10, 1782; graduated from Harvard University in 1804, was tutor there from 1807 to 1811, and Professor of Greek from 1811 to 1815. He edited the *Boston Yankee*, in Boston, one year, was admitted to the Boston bar in 1816, and, removing to Portland in 1817, prac-

tised his profession and edited the *Portland Eastern Argus* until 1820, when he was made Secretary of the State of Maine. From 1822 to 1866 he served as Judge of the United States District Court of Maine. In 1839 he published "Reports of Cases, United States District Court of Maine," 1822 to 1839; and later contributed to Bouvier's "Law Dictionary" articles on "Admiralty Jurisdiction," "On the Duty of Masters of Vessels," and "Privileged Debts."

Sept. 11.—MCCOOK, General EDWIN STANTON, Territorial Secretary, and at one time Acting Governor of Dakota: was assassinated at Yankton, Dakota, by P. P. Wintermute, a banker of Yankton, who had once aspired to the general's position, and who had sought a quarrel with him. General McCook was the fifth son of General Daniel McCook of New Lisbon, Columbia County, Ohio, who, with his eight sons, took an active part in the late war. They were all brave, resolute, and earnest men, and, though not remarkable for military ability, several of them, and among the number the father and three of the sons, sealed their patriotism with their blood. Edwin, born at New Lisbon, was named after Edwin M. Stanton, and was as brave as the rest. After being wounded by Wintermute, and though himself unarmed, he seized his assailant and dashed him to the floor. Wintermute fired three times, and with fatal effect.

Sept. 11.—WORTHINGTON, WILMER, M. D., a prominent and estimable physician and public citizen of Pennsylvania, born in Westchester, Pa.; died there, aged 70 years. He had a very high professional reputation, and an extensive consulting practice; had been President of the State Medical Society, and was greatly esteemed by his brethren in the profession. He had also mingled in political life, had been a member of both branches of the State Legislature, and President of the Senate. For some years previous to his death, he had been the executive officer of the Board of State Charities, having in charge the duty of making a personal visitation of all institutions, educational or humanitarian, enjoying State aid. Dr. Worthington was a man of the highest integrity and religious principle, a leading and influential elder in the Presbyterian Church, and often a commissioner in the General Assembly of that church.

Sept. 18.—PIERCE, Colonel GEORGE H., a prominent political leader of New Hampshire, long connected with the Democratic party; died in Dover, N. H.

Sept. 18.—MERRILL, Rev. SAMUEL H., a Congregationalist clergyman, and author, settled at Scarborough, Me.; died there from paralysis, with which he had been seized in the pulpit, on the 31st of August, aged 68 years. Mr. Merrill was a graduate of a Western college and of Lane Theological Seminary, and had been for many years a pastor in Maine. He went out as chaplain of the First Maine Cavalry during

the war, and subsequently wrote a "History of the First Maine Cavalry in the War," which was published in Portland.

Sept. 20.—McWILLIAM, Rev. JAMES M., a Presbyterian clergyman and teacher, of Scottish birth and education; died in Deckertown, N. J., aged 55 years. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, July 22, 1818, and educated at King's College, in that city. He emigrated to the United States in 1835, and began teaching at Lafayette, N. J., and after a time was persuaded, by Rev. Dr. Schaffer, to enter the Theological Seminary at Princeton. After graduating thence, he was called to preach at Oxford, N. J., and ordained there in December, 1842. He remained in the pastorate there for eleven years, and then visited Scotland, and on his return settled at Monroetown, Pa., and, with Mr. Samuel F. Colt, founded the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, of which he soon afterward became principal. Except a brief absence, in the pastorate, he remained in charge of this institute till 1866, and maintained a high reputation as a teacher, especially in the classics. Retiring from this in consequence of the impaired health of his wife, he organized a church at the little mining town of Barclay, Pa., on the summit of the Alleghanies, where he remained for about three years, when he accepted a call to Deckertown, N. J., where he closed his career.

Sept. 21.—HUTTER, Rev. EDWIN WILSON, D. D., a Lutheran clergyman and scholar; died in Philadelphia, aged 60 years. He was born in Allentown, Pa., September 12, 1813. At the early age of seventeen, he was the editor and sole proprietor of two newspapers, one English, and the other German, both published in Allentown, Pa., his father, who had the management of them, having died. He was, for some time, the sole support of his mother and his five brothers and sisters. Dr. Hutter subsequently removed to Harrisburg, where he had charge of another newspaper. He spent a short time in Lancaster, and was for three years private secretary for Mr. Buchanan when he was Secretary of State, during the Administration of President Polk. From Washington he removed to Baltimore, and studied for the ministry under the late renowned Dr. Kurtz. He received and accepted a call from St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, preaching his first sermon there on the first Sunday in September, 1850. He had been ever since that period the faithful and efficient pastor of that church, beloved by all the congregation. During his pastorate eight hundred members were admitted by baptism, confirmation, and certificate. He was noted for his adherence to the Government during the civil war, preaching frequently to the soldiers prior to their leaving for the seat of war. He was also deeply interested in the Northern Home for Friendless Children, being one of the trustees of that institution at the time of his death.

Sept. 25.—BOURNE, EDWARD EMERSON, LL. D., a prominent citizen, jurist, and scholar, of Kennebunk, Me.; died there, aged 76 years. He was born in Kennebunk, March 19, 1797, fitted for college at South Berwick Academy, entered Bowdoin College at the age of fifteen, and graduated in 1816 with distinction. He commenced the study of law immediately, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He first practised his profession in Albion, but afterward returned to Kennebunk, where, with the exception of a brief residence in York, he continued to the close of his life. He was first selectman of the town for several terms; represented it in the Legislature for a number of years; was twice County Attorney for York; and was Judge of the Probate Court for the County of York from 1856 to 1872. He was also for several years President of the Maine Historical Society, which he did much to promote and sustain. He was a Trustee or Fellow of Bowdoin College from 1866 till his death, and received from that college the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1872. In private life Judge Bourne was amiable, gentle, and courteous, while he was, in all his relations to his fellow-men, strictly honorable, just, and unblamable. He had published several occasional addresses and orations, mostly historical, a "History of the Town of Kennebunk," and had ready for publication, at his death, a "History of the Town of Wells, Me., down to 1820," in two volumes, prepared at the request of the Maine Historical Society.

Sept. 26.—DE WALDEN, THOMAS BLAIDES, an English actor and dramatic writer, resident in this country since 1844; died in New York City, aged about 60 years. He commenced life as an actor, and achieved considerable success in his profession, but after a time turned his attention to writing plays, of which he had composed and adapted more than one hundred. He left the stage in 1857, and had since been engaged in commercial life, but without success. He had continued to write for the stage, and his earlier dramas had considerable merit and popularity, his "Seven Sisters" having had a very long run at Laura Keane's Theatre, in 1860. Of late, he had descended to a lower grade of dramas, pleading that thus only could he satisfy an unrefined popular taste.

Sept. 26.—PETERS, SAMUEL H., a political leader in Louisiana, member of the Forty-third Congress, from the Fourth (or Shreveport) District; died of yellow fever in Shreveport.

Sept. 26.—WHEELWRIGHT, WILLIAM, an enterprising and philanthropic citizen of Newburyport, Mass., long engaged in engineering pursuits in South America; died in London, aged 76 years. His life had been one of great and unceasing activity. He built the first railway, the first gas-works, the first water-works, and the first iron pier ever established in South America, besides engaging in various other magnificent enterprises. He was the founder of the Pacific Mail Company, and had given away

to benevolent purposes during his life more than \$600,000. In his will, he left one-ninth of his estate (which is supposed to amount in all to about \$900,000) to found a scientific school in Newburyport.

Sept. 27.—**FOSTER, WILDER D.**, a political leader of Michigan, a member of Congress from the Fourth (or Grand Rapids) District of that State in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses; died at Grand Rapids, aged 54 years. He was a native of Orange County, N. Y., born in 1819, but had been, for nearly thirty years, a resident of Grand Rapids, where, for twenty-five years, he was an enterprising and hard-working merchant.

Sept. 28.—**EVANS, AUGUSTUS O.**, a journalist and politician; died in Hoboken, N. J., aged 42 years. He was born in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1831, and at twenty years of age came to Brooklyn, and was employed in a subordinate capacity on the *New York Tribune*, and finally as reporter of New Jersey news. Finding his residence in Brooklyn inconvenient, he removed to Hoboken, and soon after took charge of the *Hudson County Democrat*, of which he retained the proprietorship until March, 1873. Mr. Evans occupied the position of City Clerk of Hoboken for one or two years, was elected to the Assembly of New Jersey in 1855, and again elected in 1866, when he was chosen as Speaker of the House.

Sept. 28.—**STICKLAND, Colonel LEE**, Eighth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, and, since the war, a prominent politician of that State; died in Maine.

Sept. 29.—**GIBBINS, JAMES**, a prominent Irish citizen of Philadelphia, for some years past President of the Fenian Brotherhood; died in that city, aged 75 years.

Sept. 30.—**BALDWIN, Colonel JOHN BROWN**, a Virginian politician, political leader, and lawyer, born in Staunton, Va., January 11, 1820; died in Richmond, aged 58 years. He was educated at Staunton Academy and the University of Virginia, admitted to the bar in 1841, gained reputation as a lawyer, but, like Southern lawyers generally, soon drifted into politics. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1846, but, differing from his constituents on some questions, was not returned for a second term. For several years following he devoted himself very sedulously to his profession, though taking a sufficient interest in military matters to become colonel of militia. He was a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1859, but was defeated by a small majority. Though a determined Unionist up to the secession of Virginia, he decided, like many other Virginians, to go with his State; was Inspector-General of Virginia troops, then colonel of the Fifty-second Virginia Regiment, and later a member of the Confederate Congress. After the war he was returned to the Virginia House of Delegates, and chosen Speaker of the House. He was subsequently President of the Virginia Conservative Convention,

and was a member of the National Democratic Convention of 1868. He declined the nomination for Governor in 1868, and since that time, from impaired health, had mingled little in public life.

Sept.—**MILLER, JULIA A.**, a lady of Lancaster, N. H., of partially Indian descent; died there. She was a descendant, in the sixth generation, from King Philip, on her father's side, and of the fourth generation, on the mother's side, from Metalluc, chief of the St. Francis or Abenaka tribe of Indians, whose hunting-grounds were in the region of the Magalloway.

Oct. 1.—**WOODBUFF, Lieutenant EUGENE A.**, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers; died of yellow fever at Shreveport, La., aged about 29 years. He was a native of Connecticut, and served as a volunteer during the late war, was appointed to West Point from Iowa, and graduated second-lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, July 18, 1866. The following October he served as assistant-engineer in the construction of the defenses of San Francisco Harbor, Cal. He was promoted first-lieutenant, March 7, 1867. Since the settlement of Louisiana, there has been an obstruction of the Red River for a distance of many miles above Shreveport, called the Red River raft, which yearly caused the overflow of some of the best cotton-plantations of Louisiana. Early in the year 1873, Lieutenant Woodruff, by order of the Government, superintended the removal of the raft, and succeeded in making a passage wide enough for a single boat through more than forty miles of these obstructions. On the 10th of September he arrived in Shreveport from the scene of his operations, without having received any warning of the epidemic that was then raging there. He found the people panic-stricken and fleeing from the city, leaving the sick to suffer and die without nursing or medical attendance. A few humane citizens had formed themselves into a "Howard Association," but their numbers were so small that they were able to relieve but a small part of the suffering. Instead of returning to the raft, where there had not yet been a single case of yellow fever, he at once joined the Association, and, although he was not acclimated, devoted himself to the care of the sick. At the end of a week he was stricken down with the fever, and survived but a few days.

Oct. 2.—**KINNEY, Rev. EZRA D.**, a Presbyterian clergyman and evangelist; died at Darien, Conn., aged 75 years. He was born at Fort Ann, Washington County, N. Y., September 7, 1799, and, after the death of his father, removed to Granville, where he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. His conversion occurring when but little over sixteen years of age, he bought his time, and commenced studying in preparation for college, graduating from Middlebury College in the class of 1825. His health failing, he made a brief trip to Europe, and immediately upon his return entered upon his theological studies, and, in 1826, com-

menced preaching at Ticonderoga, N. Y. Subsequently, he engaged in missionary work in Troy, New York, Poughkeepsie, Waterford, Salem, and other places, organizing churches, and establishing a deep religious interest wherever he went. In 1831 he was installed pastor of a church in Champlain, N. Y., where he was eminently successful. Subsequently, he held a pastorate of three years in Bennington, Vt., and in 1838 accepted a call to Darien, Conn., where he remained for a period of twenty-one years; the remainder of his ministry of forty-six years was devoted to the work of an evangelist.

Oct. 4.—CARROLL, THOMAS KING, former Governor of Maryland; died in Dorchester County, Md., aged about 80 years.

Oct. 5.—EVERSFIELD, CHARLES, M. D., Medical Director, U. S. N.; died at North Conway, N. H. He was a native of Maryland, and had been appointed assistant-surgeon from that State in 1843, and had resided for some years in New York City, but latterly in Washington. He was promoted to the rank of Medical Director in May, 1873, after thirty years of service. He had been for some years in charge of the Naval Hospital at Washington.

Oct. 6.—BOWMAN, REV. F. H., D. D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of Memphis, Tenn.; died of yellow fever in that city. During the prevalence of the epidemic he was indefatigable in his devotion to the sick and dying, and fell at his post of duty. His funeral services were to be held in his church, but his congregation were so scattered for the time being that it was deemed best to have the services conducted more privately, and, while at the grave, nearly the whole ceiling of the church in which they were to have assembled, fell with a terrible crash upon the floor beneath.

Oct. 7.—CLEMENT, DR. KNUT JUNGBORN, a Danish linguist and historian; died at Bergen, N. J. He was born in the island of Amrom, Southern Frisia, Denmark, December 4, 1803. He was educated at the Universities of Kiel and Heidelberg, and became Doctor of Philosophy in 1835. At the expense of the Danish Government he took a tour of three years through the British Islands and the Continent, and on his return to Denmark he became a professor in the University of Kiel. Here he delivered courses of lectures on history, politics, economy, and criticism, which won him great renown. Dr. Clement published twelve or thirteen elaborate works, historical, linguistic, critical, political, and descriptive, and, though somewhat too much inclined to *bizarre* and improbable speculations in his linguistic theories, he maintained a very high reputation as an author and scholar. He had taken an active part in the question of the Sleswick-Holstein duchies, and, when they were given up, he emigrated to the United States, where he had resided since 1866.

Oct. 7.—JAMESON, Commodore WILLIAM, U.

S. N.; died at Alexandria, Va., aged 82 years. He was born in that State in 1791, and was appointed midshipman from the District of Columbia in 1811. During the war of 1812-'14 he was in several engagements, and received his commission as lieutenant in 1817. He attained the rank of commander in 1837, and of captain in 1844. He was faithful to the Union cause at the outbreak of the civil war, and was commissioned as commodore July 16, 1862, but, being disabled for active service by an affection of the eyes, he remained at Alexandria during the war, and was subsequently placed on the retired list.

Oct. 7.—LAW, JOHN, an Indiana jurist; died at Evansville, aged 77 years. He was born in New London, Conn., in 1796, where he obtained his early academic education, and studied law. Soon after his admission to the New London County bar, he emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Vincennes, the oldest town in the State. Here he entered upon his profession, in which he subsequently won success and position. He served one term in the Legislature of the State previous to the removal of the capital from Corydon, in Harrison County, to Indianapolis, in 1824. For many years he was judge of the district of Vincennes. He afterward served two terms in Congress, previous to the commencement of the late war. In 1859 he was President of the Indiana Historical Society, but, for several years previous to his death, he had retired from public life.

Oct. 9.—CUMMING, ALFRED, a Southern politician; died at Atlanta, Ga., aged 56 years. He was formerly Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and from 1857 to 1861 Governor of Utah Territory, during a critical period of its history. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army, and became a brigadier-general.

Oct. 9.—MARRYAT, WILLIAM W., assistant-astronomer of Lieutenant Wheeler's Exploring Expedition; died at Bozeman, Montana, aged 24 years. He had but recently gone thither, and fell a victim to mountain-fever. He was a young man of fine scientific attainments and high Christian character.

Oct. 10.—WILSON, OREGON, a distinguished painter; died at Santa Barbara, Cal. He early developed an artistic taste, and at the age of fourteen years painted a picture of Mr. Seward. At sixteen he won the Pennsylvania State prize for crayon-drawing, after which he went to Europe and spent five years in study. Upon his return home he opened a studio in New York, and painted many valuable pictures.

Oct. 10.—WOOD, REV. HENRY, D. D., Chaplain of the U. S. Navy; died at Philadelphia, aged 78 years. He was a native of New Hampshire, and entered the service as chaplain in September, 1856. He had been stationed at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia for several years past. For some years past he had

been an occasional contributor of valuable articles to the columns of the *New York Observer*.

Oct. 13.—**RUSSELL, Colonel WILLIAM H.** ("Owl Russell"), formerly private secretary to Henry Clay; died at Washington, D. C. Colonel Russell was a native of Kentucky, and had attained to considerable prominence as a politician and office-holder there, but removed to Missouri, where he was a member of the State Legislature, and a candidate for Congress; but an opponent, taking the advantage of his foible of personal vanity, concocted a ridiculous story of his replying to the "to whoo" of an owl, by a recital of the offices he had held and expected to hold, which not only defeated his election, but fastened upon him the *sobriquet* of "Owl Russell," which clung to him through life.

Oct. 13.—**SCOTT, T. PARKIN**, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Baltimore; died in that city, aged 69 years. He was the son of Judge John Scott, of Baltimore, and was born in that city, April 19, 1804. In 1825 he was admitted to the bar, and succeeded his brother as Auditor of the County Circuit Court until the new constitution of 1851. When the Circuit Court for Baltimore City was established in 1853, he was appointed Auditor, serving in that capacity for a period of ten years. He was the first President of the Catholic Institute, and for many years vice-consul for the Papal States, in Baltimore. In 1861 he took active measures to induce Maryland to join the seceding States. He published at that time a pamphlet in favor of secession, entitled "The Crisis;" was a member of the Legislature at its special session of April 26, 1861, and threw all his influence against the Union. For his course at this time he was arrested, on September 12, 1861, conveyed to Fort McHenry, and thence to Fortress Monroe, whence two weeks later he was sent to Fort Lafayette, and after two months' imprisonment there transferred to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, where he was confined for thirteen months more, and then released by the Government. During his incarceration his health suffered considerably. On his release he resumed practice, and at the close of the war was elected Judge of the City Court. In 1869 he was elected Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, which office he continued to fill till his death. He was a man of extensive and profound legal attainments.

Oct. 14.—**BERESFORD, SAMUEL B., M. D.**, an eminent physician and surgeon of Hartford, Conn.; died there, aged about 70 years. Dr. Beresford was a native of England, and was educated there, but soon after receiving his medical diploma went out to Demerara, South America, where he practised his profession for several years in partnership with an uncle, with whom he came to Hartford about 1835, and soon attained a large practice from his skill and thorough knowledge of his profession.

He had contributed many papers to the medical journals, but left, we believe, no other publications.

Oct. 22.—**HOYT, ADOLPHUS DAVENPORT** (Dolly Davenport), a well-known actor; died at New Orleans, La. He was born at Stamford, Conn., in 1831, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848, at Baltimore. In the earlier part of his career he acted *Claude Melnotte*, and the lovers in general, but in his riper years he excelled in such manlier juvenile parts as *Horatio* and *Montano*, and in characters fraught with grotesque humor. His *Dalton*, in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," attracted much attention, and also his *Pinchback* in Brougham's comedy. A part of his youth was devoted to the study of law, but he left the bar for the stage, and in 1853 was at the old Broadway Theatre. In that year he married Miss Lizzie Weston, but, the match proving unfortunate, they were divorced in 1857, the lady subsequently becoming the wife of Mr. Charles Mathews. The subsequent career of Davenport was full of vicissitudes and trouble. For the last ten years he had acted for the most part in the Southern and Southwestern cities.

Oct. 23.—**SIXBURY, ROBERT**, a noted hunter on the John Brown Tract; died at Leray, Jefferson County, N. Y., at the age of 110 years and 7 months. He had acquired great reputation as a hunter in Northern New York, where he had slain over 2,200 deer. It was said that he used alcoholic stimulants to excess, and "never with any conscientious scruples." At eighty years of age he met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs, and he assisted the country doctor to perform the operation, which he survived for a period of thirty years. He retained his vigor nearly to the last.

Oct. 24.—**BEBB, Hon. WILLIAM**, former Governor of Ohio; died at Rockford, Ill., aged 71 years. He was born of Welsh parents, in Butler County, O., December, 1802. From 1846 to 1848 he was Governor of Ohio. He was the father of the botanist, Bebb.

Oct. 25.—**HEENAN, JOHN CARMEL**, a well-known pugilist; died at Green River, Wyoming Territory, aged 39 years. He was a native of West Troy, N. Y., where he was born, May 22, 1835. In 1849 he went to California as an Argonaut, and, being a blacksmith, obtained work in a machine-shop at Benicia. Being remarkably strong and well-formed, Heenan picked up the rudiments of sparring, and soon became famous locally as a successful amateur. His first essay at the lessons of the prize-ring was a challenge to Yankee Sullivan in 1855, but it never came to any thing. In 1856 John came back to the Atlantic coast, became a proficient in the "manly art," and a match was arranged between him and John Morrissey in 1858, when a terrific struggle occurred, Morrissey winning. A year after this, in April, 1860, Heenan went to England

and fought Tom Sayers. Heenan returned to New York in July, and then went back to England in 1861 and fought with King, being again defeated. He never again entered the ring.

Oct. 26.—CAPP, REV. EDWARD PAYSON, missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions at Fung Chow, China; died at Yokohama, Japan, upon his way home from China, aged 37 years. He went to China in 1869 and had proved himself a faithful and efficient laborer in the field. Upon the failure of his wife's health he found it necessary to accompany her to the United States, but was taken sick at Shanghai.

Oct. 26.—WAKEFIELD, CYRUS, a wealthy importer and manufacturer, of Boston, Mass.; died there, aged 62 years. He was born in Roxbury, N. H., in February, 1811, and was the architect of his own fortune. He came to Boston about 1827, and engaged in business. He originated the rattan business in this country, and discovered several methods of utilizing the rattan waste, while of the split rattans he made chairs, settees, furniture, carriage-bodies, etc., etc. He established a large factory for these manufactures in South Reading, Mass., where his rattan-works cover seven acres of ground, and the pay-roll was about \$35,000 per month. In 1868 the town (South Reading) voted to change its name to Wakefield, in recognition of his benefactions, particularly the gift of a town-hall costing \$100,000. He left large bequests to benevolent objects.

Oct. 28.—HATCH, HORACE, M. D., an eminent physician in New York City; died there, aged 85 years. He was a native of Trowbridge, Vt., graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1815, and after completing his medical studies entered upon the practice of his profession in Norwich, Vt., where he remained until 1837, when he removed to Burlington. Here he continued in practice for a period of about twenty years. In the spring of 1861, having retired from the active duties of his profession, he removed with his son-in-law to Washington, D. C., where he received an appointment in the office of the Register of the Treasury, discharging the duties of his post with credit to himself until 1865, when he removed to New York. His life, professional and private, was irreproachable, and full of generous and kindly deeds. He left four sons, Dr. Horace Hatch, of Washington; William B., of the firm of Fairbanks & Co., New York; A. S. Hatch, firm of Fisk & Hatch, bankers; and Edward P., late President of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, New York, and also a daughter, wife of L. E. Obitenden, Esq., of New York.

Oct. 30.—VAN ARDEN, CHARLES E., M. D., an eminent physician and scholar; died at Auburn, N. Y. Having received a good medical education, he devoted himself to his profession with a zeal and fidelity which ended only with his life. In 1852 he took charge of

the hospital at Buffalo, when the cholera was making melancholy havoc in that city. Later he was physician to the State-prison, Auburn, and on Dr. Hall's retirement became physician at the Insane Convicts' Asylum, in both of which positions he showed most estimable qualities of head and heart.

Oct.—HARBATUGH, MISS MARY, a lady missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Memphis, Tenn.; died there, of yellow fever. She gave up the work assigned her, and devoted herself to nursing the sick during the epidemic in that city until, becoming completely exhausted, she fell a prey to the fever herself.

Nov. 4.—STANBURY, EDWARD A., an eminent citizen of New Jersey; died in Haledon, aged 57 years. He was born in Vermont, in 1811, and, after being graduated at an Eastern college, edited a newspaper for several years. Subsequently he practised law in New York, and in 1856 removed to Haledon, or, as it was then called, Oldham. Here he became an active worker in the Republican party, and a zealous advocate of abolition. In 1866 he was elected to the Assembly by the Republicans of the Third Assembly District, Passaic County, serving one term. In 1872 he became an active supporter of the Liberal Republican party.

Nov. 5.—TRACY, HENRY R., a Boston journalist; died in that city, aged 49 years. He was formerly connected with the New York and Washington press, and had attained prominence in his profession.

Nov. 6.—LEE, MRS. MARY CUSTIS, widow of the late General Robert E. Lee, and daughter of G. W. P. Custis; died at Lexington, Va., aged 67 years. She was born at Arlington House, and was the great-granddaughter of Martha Custis, afterward wife of General Washington. Mrs. Lee was a woman of strong intellectual powers, and persistently favored the Confederate cause. She was in Richmond during the war, and, when the contest was over, accompanied her husband to Lexington, where she resided until her death.

Nov. 12.—MERRIAM, General ELA, New York militia; died in Leyden, Lewis County, N. Y., aged 79 years. He was born in Connecticut, in 1794, and a few years later removed with his father's family to the town of Leyden. At eighteen years of age he served with the State militia in the defense of the Northern frontier, and, remaining in the service, rapidly rose to the rank of brigadier-general. For about forty years preceding the era of railways, General Merriam was prominently connected with the stage-routes of Northern New York, and since with its railways. Amid his other enterprises he was also a practical farmer, managing a large estate with an enlightenment which kept pace with the latest improvements. He was one of the originators and prominent supporters of the County Agricultural Society, and a regular attendant at the meetings of the State Society, which he served in many official positions.

Nov. 13.—FRY, Captain JOSEPH, of the steamer *Virginius*; was executed by the Spanish Volunteers, at Santiago de Cuba. He was a son of Major Fry, of the U. S. Army, was educated at the Naval Academy, and was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1841, and, after studying at Annapolis a year, was graduated a passed-midshipman. In 1847 he fought a duel with Midshipman Brown, of Mississippi, near Washington, but, after drawing his antagonist's fire, generously refused to return it. He served for twenty years in the U. S. Navy, but, when his native State seceded, he threw up his lieutenant's commission, and accepted a command in the Confederate army. After the war he resided in Albany. He was appointed to the command of the *Virginius* a few months previous to his death.

Nov. 16.—PERRY, Captain MATTHEW C., U. S. Navy; died in New York City. He was a nephew of the famous Commodore Perry, and was born in New York about the year 1820. He received his first appointment in 1835, serving in the first three years of his naval career as an officer of the frigate *Potomac*, attached to the Mediterranean Squadron. He served also in the Mexican War, and was in active service during the civil war. In April, 1862, he was retired on the rank of lieutenant, and in 1867 received the commission of captain.

Nov. 17.—MELLON, WILLIAM P., Special Treasury Agent under Secretary Chase; died in Cincinnati, aged 60 years. He was a native of Dunkirk, N. Y., studied law in the office of Salmon P. Chase, and entered upon the practice of his profession with much credit to his scholarship, but subsequently turned his attention to the development of the coal-fields of Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. When Mr. Chase became Secretary of the Treasury, he tendered to Mr. Mellon the position of Supervising Special Agent, and, throughout the war, the latter was one of the Secretary's most efficient political supporters. After retiring from public life, he entered business in New York, but, proving unsuccessful, had removed to Colorado, where the later years of his life were spent.

Nov. 18.—HUGHES, Rev. MELANCTHON, a Presbyterian clergyman and missionary; died at Santa Fé, New Mexico. He graduated from Miami University and Princeton Theological Seminary, and for a time was settled at Atlantic, Iowa. At the time of his death he was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Santa Fé.

Nov. 18.—STANTON, Mrs. EDWIN M., widow of the late Secretary of War; died at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia. She was a native of Pittsburg, and was there married to Mr. Stanton, at that time a prosperous lawyer.

Nov. 19.—BLACK, JOHN, an American diplomatist; died in Albany, aged 81 years. He was forty years a resident of the city of Mexico, where he was a long time consul, and afterward minister resident, holding the latter office during the Mexican War.

Nov. 19.—MOSELEY, WILLIAM ABBOTT, M. D., a political leader of Western New York; died in New York City. He graduated from Yale College in 1816; was a member of the New York Assembly in 1835; of the State Senate from 1838 to 1841; and a Representative in Congress from 1848 to 1847.

Nov. 20.—LINEN, JAMES, a popular poet of Scottish birth; died in New York City, aged 65 years. He spent many years in California, where he was a prominent and active member of the Scottish Benevolent Society. He was a frequent contributor to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. The greater part of his poems were written in the Scottish dialect, and some of his earlier pieces were popular in the drawing-room circles of New York, his verse being pure, sweet, and simple.

Nov. 22.—CURTIS, NATHANIEL, father-in-law of Mr. Mixter, an eminent merchant of Boston; was lost on the *Ville du Havre*, aged 76 years. He graduated from Harvard in 1818, and afterward entered into partnership with his father in commerce and real estate, continuing in active business up to the time of his death. Having recently lost his wife, his deep depression induced him to yield to the entreaties of his son-in-law and daughter, and take a trip to Europe for the purpose of changing the current of his thoughts.

Nov. 22.—HUNTER, Captain CHARLES, U. S. Navy; was lost on the *Ville du Havre*, in mid-ocean, aged about 60 years. He was a son of John Hunter, minister to Brazil, and brother of William Hunter, Assistant Secretary of State. He was born in Newport, R. I.; entered the United States Navy as midshipman in April, 1831, and was assigned to the frigate *Potomac* of the Pacific Squadron, on which he served until 1834. He was then transferred to the frigate *Constitution* of the Mediterranean Squadron, and served on her during 1835 and 1836. Returning, he was assigned to the navy-yard in this city, and remained there during 1837. In June of that year he was promoted to be passed-midshipman, and was soon afterward transferred to the receiving-ship at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, and served on her for the succeeding three years. He was commissioned lieutenant September 8, 1841, while serving on the sloop *Concord* of the Brazil Squadron. He was subsequently transferred to the sloop *Saratoga* of the same squadron, and served on her in 1845 and 1846, and on the brig *Bainbridge* of the same squadron in 1846 and 1847. In 1850 he was assigned to the sloop *Albany*, of the Home Squadron, and served on her for a little more than a year. He was on shore duty until 1855, and then retired at his own request. At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to the Government, and was commissioned commander on April 21, 1861, and assigned to the command of the steamer *Montgomery*, attached to the Gulf Blockading Squadron. In 1862, while in command of the *Montgom-*

ery, he chased a British blockade-runner into Cuban waters and fired on her. The matter was investigated, and Commander Hunter was placed on the retired list. In 1866, by act of Congress, he was promoted to be captain on the retired list, since which he had resided in Newport and its vicinity.

Nov. 22.—**MIXTER, CHARLES**, an eminent Boston merchant and railroad-builder; was lost with his wife on the *Ville du Havre*, aged 65 years. In 1843 he retired from a large commission business, and had resided for some years abroad. After a short visit to this country, they were returning to their foreign home upon the ill-fated steamer.

Nov. 23.—**SIGOURNEY, HENRY**, an eminent manufacturer of Boston; was lost on the *Ville du Havre*, aged 42 years. He graduated from Harvard University in 1851. He was a director in the Laconia and Pepperell Manufacturing Companies, and also in the Lowell Railroad Corporation.

Nov. 24.—**HITCHCOCK, SAMUEL A.**, a wealthy and philanthropic citizen of Brimfield, Mass.; died there, aged 89 years. He had been the architect of his own fortune, coming up from small beginnings and a humble position, but commenced his course of generosity when his property was much less than it ultimately became. After his retirement from business his gifts became increasingly large each year. At his death his property amounted to about \$3,000,000, and he left no will. His gifts to benevolent objects before his death comprise his endowment of the Hitchcock Free High School in his native town with \$80,000; donations to Amherst College aggregating \$175,000, \$100,000 being presented last year; contributions to the fund of the Andover Theological Seminary, \$120,000; \$50,000 to the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., and \$8,000 to Tabor (Iowa) College. Mr. Hitchcock also gave to the church at Brimfield \$5,000 as a fund, and within a year, \$40,000 toward the Congregational house in Boston. The full extent of his benefactions is believed to reach \$650,000.

Nov. 27.—**NEWELL, Miss LUCY LANGDON**, a member of the Shaker community; died at Alfred, Me., aged 97 years. She was born July 4, 1776, the birthday of the republic, and was to have been a prominent figure in the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia. She is supposed to have been the last of the children of Independence day and year.

Nov. 28.—**McKEENE, JAMES, M. D.**, an eminent physician in Topsham, Me.; died there, aged 76 years. He was a member of the medical profession fifty years, and held a professorship in Bowdoin College fourteen years.

Nov. 28.—**MORRIS, JOHN M.**, an eminent journalist; died in Washington, D. C., aged 37 years. He was a native of Connecticut, and was once editor of the *Charleston Republican*, and later of the *Washington Chronicle*. At the time of his death he was the Executive Clerk of the United States Senate.

Nov. 29.—**REDFIELD, P. M. W., M. D.**, a professor in the New York City Normal College; died in Harlem, N. Y.

Nov. 30.—**GEHBARD, LEWIS P., M. D.**, an eminent physician and medical writer of Philadelphia; died there, aged 83 years. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, with the class of 1813, and from that time had been in continuous practice of his profession, having first opened an office in Troy. In 1816 he removed to Philadelphia, and from that time identified himself with the benevolent enterprises of the day, among which was the formation of a colonization society, of which he was a member. He was the leader and promoter in establishing the first temperance society in Pennsylvania; the place of meeting being his parlor, and the number consisting of three—a chairman, secretary, and treasurer—who resolved themselves into an executive committee of three. As the oldest practitioner in Philadelphia, he was regarded with great esteem by the faculty, and only a few weeks previous to his death, attended a medical consultation in the interior of New Jersey.

Nov. 30.—**ROCKWELL, WILLIAM H., M. D.**, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Brattleboro, Vt.; died there, aged 74 years. He was one of the oldest superintendents in the country, and had a high reputation in the treatment of the insane for many years, but within the last two or three years there had been much complaint of his management.

Nov. —.—**SMITH, STEPHEN**, a colored citizen of Germantown, Pa.; died there. He was born a slave, but purchased his own freedom in his nineteenth year, and eventually acquired a handsome fortune, which he used with great liberality for the benefit of his race. He was a preacher in the Methodist Church, and built, at his own expense, the "Zion Methodist Church of Philadelphia."

Nov. —.—**HYDE, HENRY H.**, a veteran life-insurance agent and underwriter of Boston; died there, aged 70 years. He was of Puritan stock and New England birth. For twenty-five years he was an agent of the Mutual Life Insurance, ten of which he spent in traveling from State to State, insuring people in some cases almost against their own will—his natural eloquence and magnetic power rendering him almost resistless. For the last fifteen years he had been the General Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance at Boston.

Nov. —.—**FORSTALL, EDMOND J.**, a banker and sugar-planter of Louisiana; died there. For twenty-five years he represented the house of Baring Brothers of London, in New Orleans. He was twenty years a member of the Louisiana Legislature, and expended large sums in advancing the art of sugar-making. Mr. Forstall was an authority upon finance, and a man of general information.

Nov. —.—**HEYER, Rev. O. T.**, a Lutheran clergyman and missionary; died at the Luther-

an Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, aged 81 years. He was born in Helmstadt, Germany, but came to the United States when yet a youth, studied theology, and in 1820 supplied the pulpits of St. Michael's and Zion's German Lutheran Churches in Philadelphia. His early ministry, however, was chiefly spent in organizing churches in Western Pennsylvania, and subsequently he entered the foreign missionary field in India, and founded the Lutheran mission among the Telogoos under the direction of the General Synod. The chief labors of his life were devoted to foreign missions, and he visited the East Indies three times during the prosecution of his work, and returned from there in 1872. Since that time he had been chaplain of the Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, and was in remarkably good health, for a man of his advanced age and arduous labors, until within a few days of his death.

Dec. 4.—JONES, SYBIL, a popular preacher of the Society of Friends, died at China, Me. She was the wife of Eli Jones, also a minister of that denomination, and was a woman of great eloquence and culture, having traveled extensively in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Dec. 7.—ADAMS, SETH, a manufacturer, and one of the inventors of the Adams printing-press, died in Newton, Mass. He had been for several years associated with his brother Isaac in the manufacture of printing-presses, and left a very large fortune. His will provides for the establishment of a home or hospital for hypochondriacs, to be built within fifteen miles of Boston.

Dec. 7.—UNDERWOOD, JOHN C., Judge of the United States District Court of Virginia; died in Washington, D. C. He was born at Litchfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1808. For some years he was a resident of Clarke County, Va., where he was engaged in farming, and in 1856 was a delegate to the convention which nominated John C. Fremont for President. Being thenceforth proscribed for his political sentiments, and especially for his opposition to slavery, he removed to New York, acting as secretary to a company formed for the purpose of dealing in Southern lands. In 1861 President Lincoln nominated him as consul at Callao, Peru, but he accepted, instead, the office of Fifth Auditor in the Treasury Department, and while there was appointed Judge of the District Court of Virginia. In that position he zealously favored the Union interests by a just interpretation of the law, and braved the hostility of the Confederates by decisions which enlarged the war powers of the Government. He affirmed, early in the war, the right of the Government to confiscate the enemy's property, and also maintained the civic rights of colored citizens. It was in his district that Jefferson Davis was indicted, and it was he who refused, in June, 1866, to admit the prisoner to bail, on the ground that he was in custody of the military authorities. He still presided in May, 1867, when the Confed-

erate leader was released. Judge Underwood was very bitterly assailed because of his zeal in enforcing the Federal laws, and was latterly forced into litigation because of a decree sanctioning confiscation. He was, however, greatly misunderstood by his opponents; for he entertained kindly feelings toward them, and sought, as well as he could, to promote harmony in the South, and to advance her material interests.

Dec. 11.—KLUND, PHILIP J., a German scholar, Principal of the Hoboken Academy, died in that city, aged 62 years. He was expatriated on account of his political opinions. For several years he was professor in the Farmers' College, Cincinnati.

Dec. 11.—VAN BUREN, THOMAS H., M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of New York city; died there.

Dec. 15.—DENT, Colonel FREDERICK F., father-in-law of President Grant, died at Washington, D. C., aged 87 years. He was born in Cumberland, Md., in 1786, entered into business as a merchant in Pittsburg, and subsequently in St. Louis, where he accumulated considerable wealth. He purchased a large farm a few miles from the city limits as a country residence, and was widely known for his hospitality. He was a rigid Democrat, and never, even in his later years, had any sympathy with the Republican party.

Dec. 15.—LOINES, JONAS P., M. D., an eminent physician of New York; died at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. He was vaccine physician to the Eastern Dispensary, and also to the New York Quarantine Station, for several years. At the latter he vaccinated upward of 860,000 immigrants, and he also furnished vaccine virus from the arms of 40,000 children. The success attending his specialty entitled him to be named the Jenner of America.

Dec. 16.—PARKER, JOHN MASON, an American jurist; died at Owego, N. Y., aged 68 years. He was born at Granville, Washington County, N. Y., in 1805; graduated from Middlebury College, Vt., in 1825; studied law, and was a Representative in Congress from 1855 to 1859, serving on the Committees on Public Expenditures and Revolutionary Pensions. In 1859 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, for the Sixth District, and was renominated, his term of office not expiring until 1875.

Dec. 18.—EDWARDS, WELDON N., a politician and political leader of North Carolina; died in Warren County, N. C., aged 85 years. He was born in Northampton County, N. C., in 1788, educated at Warrenton Academy, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1810. He was a member of Congress from that State from 1816 to 1827; a member of the North Carolina State Constitutional Convention in 1835; was in the North Carolina Assembly from 1833 to 1844; President of the State Assembly in 1850, and of the Secession Convention in 1861.

Dec. 20.—**GOULD, Mrs. GEORGE**, formerly a missionary and teacher of the A. B. C. F. M., at Mt. Lebanon, Syria; died at Jamaica Plain, near Boston. She was Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Board of Missions, having been associated with that body since its organization as one of its most earnest and efficient workers.

Dec. 22.—**AGASSIZ, Mrs. ALEXANDER**, daughter-in-law of the late Professor Agassiz; died in Cambridge, Mass., of pneumonia, superinduced by fatigue in her unceasing attentions at the time of his death. She was the granddaughter of the late Robert G. Shaw, of Boston, and was a lady of remarkable worth and culture, greatly beloved by a wide social and literary circle.

Dec. 22.—**HARRIS, WILLIAM**, for many years a leading fur dealer in Baltimore, Md.; died there, at the age of 92 years. He came to this country from Russia sixty years ago; became connected with the Hudson Bay Company, and was an intimate friend of John Jacob Astor, of New York, and Pierre Choteau, Jr., of St. Louis.

Dec. 22.—**REMOND, CHARLES LENOX**, a famous antislavery reformer; died at Reading, Mass. He was of African descent, and highly educated. He visited the great Antislavery Convention in England in 1840, and remained abroad as a lecturer for two years.

Dec. 24.—**JONES, SAMUEL T.**, a lawyer of Brooklyn, United States Commissioner, and Clerk of United States Circuit and District Courts; died in Brooklyn, aged 89 years. He was born in Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn., and at the age of eighteen went to New York and studied law with his brother.

Dec. 24.—**McINDOE, LYMAN J.**, publisher and proprietor of the *Vermont Chronicle*; died at Rutland, Vt. He had long been connected with that paper, which was the organ of the Congregationalists of Northern New England, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

Dec. 25.—**RUNNELS, ex-Governor Harrison R.**; died in Bowie County, Miss. He was a native of Mississippi, but in 1841 removed to Texas, and until the war was a large cotton-planter on Red River. He early became connected with the political history of Texas, serving eight years in the Legislature, during the last of which he was Speaker of the House. In 1855 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor. In 1857 he was elected Governor of the State by a large majority over Sam Houston.

Dec. 26.—**TELLER, Colonel DANIEL W.**, a wealthy merchant of New York; died in that city. He caused surveys to be made, at his own expense, for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Dec. 27.—**PATTEN, WILLIAM S.**, a banker of Providence, R. I.; died there, aged 78 years. He was a native of Newport, and a son of Rev. William Patten, D. D., for nearly fifty years pastor of a Congregationalist Church in Providence. He graduated at Brown Univer-

sity in 1818, studied law, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Newport, and subsequently removed to Providence. In November, 1831, he became cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, which position he held for a period of more than forty-two years. After the organization of the city government, he served for several years as a member of the Common Council, and was twice president of that body. He was also, for three years, a member of the General Assembly, of the Lower House of which he was Speaker in 1847-48. He was one of the founders of the Providence Athenæum, and for thirty years was actively connected with the administration of its affairs, holding the position of vice-president of its corporation for nine years, and of president for fourteen years. In 1856 he became a trustee of Brown University, and since 1867 had been Chancellor of that institution.

Dec. 30.—**BAYLOR, Rev. R. E. B.**, a Baptist clergyman of Texas, and subsequently, for more than thirty years, a political leader; died at Gay Hill, Texas. He was a Representative in Congress from Alabama from 1829 to 1831. He was the founder of Baylor University, Texas.

Dec. —.—**GRIMKE, SARAH**, an eloquent and influential advocate of antislavery principles; died at Englewood, N. J. She was a daughter of Chief-Justice Grimke, of South Carolina, and a member of the Society of Friends. Becoming convinced of the social and moral evils of slavery, she, together with her sister, Angelina, emancipated their slaves, and came North to lecture upon slavery. Both sisters were well educated and highly accomplished, while their purity of character and deep-toned piety gave them great influence in their public course. They were ready writers, and, while lecturing through the Northern States, wrote for the press on slavery and woman's rights. Sarah was the author of a book reviewing the Bible arguments, which some of the clergy were using to prove that the degradation of the slave and woman were alike in harmony with the expressed will of God.

Dec. —.—**WHIPPLE, INDEPENDENCE**, a venerable citizen of Uxbridge, Mass; died there, aged 96 years. He was noticed, when a child, by Washington.

OBITUARIES, FOREIGN. Jan. 1.—**KRAUT, Prof. WILHELM THEODOR, Ph. D.**, a German jurist and publicist; died at Göttingen, aged 78 years. He was born at Lüneburg, in March, 1800, educated at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, where he studied law under Hugo, Eichorn, and Savigny. In 1825 he became instructor in the College of Justice, at Göttingen, adjunct professor in 1828, and full professor of German law in 1836, in the university. From 1850 to 1863 he sat in the Hanoverian Senate, as representative of the university. He was moderately liberal in his political opinions, but did not, like some of his brother professors, fall under the displeasure of the Government. In 1837, however, he

felt it his duty to protest against the deprivation of seven of the professors of the university, of their positions in consequence of their political opinions. Prof. Kraut had published numerous essays and dissertations on legal subjects, but the following are his ablest works: "Plan of a Course of Private German Law, comprising also Feudal Law," 1830, 8d edit., 1845; "The Instructor in the Principles of German Law," 2 vols., 1845-'47; and "The Ancient Municipal Law of Luneburg," 1845.

Jan 9.—HANNAY, JAMES, a Scottish novelist and man of letters, for some years past her Majesty's consul at Barcelona, Spain; died there, aged 46 years. He was born at Dumfries, Scotland, in 1827, and entered the Royal Navy at the age of thirteen. After serving in various ships till the autumn of 1845, he left the navy, and devoted his attention entirely to literature, contributing to many journals and periodicals, from *Punch* to the quarterly reviews. Mr. Hannay was the author of "Singleton Fontenoy," published in 1850; of "Sketches in Ultra-Marine," in 1853; and of another novel, "Eustace Conyera," in 1857, which has been translated into German. In the summer of 1858 he delivered in London a series of lectures on "Satire and Satirists." At the general election in May, 1857, he was a candidate for the Dumfries burghs, which his father had twice contested, and was defeated by the former member, Mr. William Ewart. He published, in 1861, his contributions to the *Quarterly*. Mr. Hannay became editor of the *Edinburgh Courant* in 1860, but resigned in 1864, and subsequently published "A Course of English Literature," 1866, and a family history, called "Three Hundred Years of a Norman House. The Barons of Germany, from the Tenth to the Thirteenth Century," 1867. In July, 1868, he was appointed her Majesty's consul at Barcelona, and continued in that post till his death.

Jan. 10.—DALL' ONGARO, FRANCESCO, an Italian poet, dramatist, and revolutionist; died at Naples, aged 65 years. He was born at Odezzo in Venetia, in 1803, was educated in Odezzo and Padua for the priesthood, and entered into holy orders about 1830. But he was too independent and too much in earnest to suit his superiors, and he was forbidden to preach. He then removed to Trieste, renounced his ecclesiastical functions, and devoted himself to journalism and the promotion of education. He was for many years the editor of the *Favilla*, a literary and political journal at Trieste, and with Cragliero founded the first Philotechnic Society west of the Adriatic. Busy as he was, he yet found time to write three dramas, which were successful. In 1847, he was driven from Trieste by the Austro-Venetian Government for an address which he delivered at the banquet to Richard Cobden, and which was considered too radical. He next traveled leisurely through the Italian cities, everywhere sowing the seeds of

the revolution which followed, and at this time composed his famous hymn "Return of the Tricolor," which, next to the "Marseillaise," contributed to fire the hearts of the young republicans of Southern Europe. The Pope, who early in 1848 was professedly in favor of reform, proposed to Dall' Ongaro to take the direction of the *Official Gazette* of Rome, but he declined, and soon went to Venice and put himself at the head of the revolutionary movement there, which he aided powerfully by his journal to which he had given the significant title, of "Deeds, not Words" (*Fatti e no Parole*). He participated with Garibaldi in the revolutionary movements and the fighting which followed, was a member of the Roman Constitutional Assembly, editor of the *Roman Monitor*, and reduced Ancona to quietness and order. After the siege of Rome he escaped to Switzerland, whence he was expelled in February, 1852, after the Milan insurrection, and settled in Belgium, where he supported himself for four years by his lectures and conferences on Dante and his works. In 1856 he came to Paris, was employed editorially on the *Courrier de Paris*, the *Revue Nationale* and the *Opinion Nationale*, and was on the point of being expelled from France as a countryman of Orsini, but was warned in time. He returned to Italy in 1859, and as correspondent of *La Patrie* was suspected and at first banished by Ricasoli, who, however, on explanation, revoked his decree, and created for him at Florence a professorship of Ancient and Modern Dramatic Literature. Here he remained till the removal of the capital to Rome. Signor Dall' Ongaro had been through life a prolific writer both in prose and poetry. All his writings give evidence of a patriotic and liberal spirit. His "Scenes of Italian Life" passed through many editions, as did his "Dramatic and Lyric Fantasies." His "Popular Chants" (*Stornelli Italiani*) were widely circulated and excited a powerful influence in Italy. His other principal works were numerous dramas, a part of them collected into two volumes, with the title "Il Fornaretto, etc.;" a classic comedy, after Menander, entitled "Fasma;" two volumes of poems, published in Trieste; "The History of the Devil," a Dantesque study; "Chants in the Venetian Dialect;" "Poems of Spring-time;" numerous biographies, and many uncollected essays and librettos. He was one of Italy's purest patriots.

Jan. 11.—MACAFFEE, REV. DANIEL, an eloquent Irish Wesleyan minister; died in London, aged about 83 years. His reputation as a preacher, theologian, and logician, stood very high. He was well known in Belfast and Londonderry, where he labored successfully, as he did during a long life in other parts of Ireland. He was a faithful minister, an eloquent preacher, an able writer, and in politics a sound Conservative, the friend and colleague of Dr. Cooke. His great work in the cause of

Protestantism was his contest, many years since, with O'Connell, and it was provoked by some observations about the Wesleyans, which Macaffee at once challenged and refuted. Almost worn out in the ministry, the deceased retired, and spent the last few years in London, occasionally appearing in public, and to the last proving himself an able advocate of a common Protestantism in the churches of the Reformation.

Jan. 18.—MAURO, DOMINICO, an Italian poet and patriot; died at Florence, of cancer.

Jan. 27.—OTWAY, Lady —, the widow of the late General Sir Loftus Otway, C. B., colonel of the eighty-fourth Regiment of Foot; died in London. Lady Otway was a Plantagenet, a lineal descendant from Edward III.

Jan. 31.—ROSE, Ven. Henry John, Archdeacon of Bedford, and an author and editor of distinction; died in Bedford, England, aged 73 years. He was a brother of the late Rev. Hugh James Rose, Principal of King's College, London, graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, as fourteenth wrangler in 1821, became Fellow of his college in 1824, was Hulsean Lecturer in 1833, rector of the college living of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, in 1837, Archdeacon of Bedford in 1866. He was editor of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" from 1839, and of the first volume of the biographical dictionary that bears his name. He also edited with Rev. J. W. Burgon a series of Scripture engravings with accompanying letter-press, and translated Neander's "Ecclesiastical History of the First Three Centuries." Among his original contributions to theological literature, were: "Ecclesiastical History from 1700 to 1858," 1858; Hulsean Lectures on "The Law of Moses viewed in Connection with the History and Character of the Jews;" "An Answer to the Case of the Dissenters," 1834; and one of the essays in the "Replies to Essays and Reviews."

Jan. —.—ARNAL, ETIENNE, a French comic actor, born at Melun (Seine-et-Oise), February 1, 1794; died at Geneva, aged 79 years. In 1808 he became a cadet of the Imperial Guard, and in 1814 took part in the defense of Paris. At the commencement of the Restoration he entered the theatre and played tragic parts, but soon after, understanding better his real vocation, turned to comedy. He remained some time at the Variétés, and left it for the Vaudeville in 1827, where he obtained a great vogue, particularly in "Mlle. Marguerite, M. Galochard," "Le Mari de la Dame de Cœur," "L'Humoriste," "Les Gants Jaunes," "Le Poltron," "L'Homme Blasé," etc. From the Vaudeville he passed to the Gymnase, went back to the Vaudeville, then returned to the Variétés, and at length engaged himself at the Palais Royal, where he remained until 1864. Arnal was a poet of considerable merit. He was the author of an "Épître à Bouffe" (1840), "Boutades en Vers" (1861), "Les Gendarmes," etc.

Jan. —.—BLAGDEN, Miss ISA, an English novelist and essayist; died in Florence. Her principal novels were, "Agnes Tremorne;" "The Woman I loved and the Woman who loved Me;" "The Cost of a Secret;" "The Crown of a Life;" and many brilliant novellettes in *Fraser*, the *Cornhill*, and *All the Year Round*. Her greatest claim to grateful remembrance, however, is her warm friendship for the Brownings, and the tender affection with which she watched over Mrs. Barrett Browning in her last illness. She performed also the same loving office for Theodosia Trollope.

Feb. 3.—HUNTER, JOHN KELSO, a Scottish author and artist; died at Pollokshields, near Glasgow. His "Retrospect of an Artist's Life" attracted some attention a few years since.

Feb. 4.—GARMENCIA, DON FRANCISCO, the second Vice-President of the Republic of Peru; died at Placentia, Italy. He was one of the ablest of the Peruvian statesmen, and his death was greatly lamented by the Peruvian people.

Feb. 7.—LE FANU, JOSEPH SHERIDAN, an Irish novelist; died in Dublin, aged 59 years. Mr. Le Fanu was best known here by his "Uncle Silas," a book full of ghostly horrors, and several other novels of less merit, but of a similarly sensational character. He was a poet and essayist, as well as a novelist, though his productions in these walks of literature have not been reproduced here. A novel of his, "Willing to Die," was running as a serial in *All the Year Round* at the time of his death.

Feb. 10.—BOWERS, Very Rev. GEORGE HULL, D. D., Dean of Manchester, an English clergyman, author, and zealous educator; died in Manchester, aged 78 years. He was educated at the Grammar-School, Pembroke, and Clare College, Cambridge, whence he graduated B. D. in 1829, and D. D. in 1849. Having been perpetual curate of Elstow, Bedfordshire, from 1819 to 1832, and Select Preacher to the University of Cambridge in 1830, he was presented by the late Duke of Bedford to the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, in 1831, and promoted to the deanery of Manchester in 1847. Dr. Bowers was the author of sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, in Covent Garden Church, and in the cathedral of Manchester, and of a scheme for the formation of schools for the sons of clergymen and others, combining the twofold advantages of efficiency and economy. The publication, in 1842, of this plan, led to the establishment of Marlborough College, of which Dr. Bowers was the founder, conjointly with the late Rev. Charles Eaton Plater. He was also chairman of the council of Rossall School, Fleetwood (similar in constitution to Marlborough College), visitor of the Manchester Free Grammar School, and one of the nominators to the Hulme Exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was also the originator, in 1862, of Haileybury College

(late East-India College) on the plan of the colleges of Marlborough and Rossall.

Feb. 12.—BLACKIE, JOHN, JR., a member of the eminent publishing-house of Blackie & Sons of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; died in Glasgow, aged 67 years. He had been for several years Lord-Provost of Glasgow.

Feb. 17.—OGILVIE, REV. CHARLES ATMORE, D. D., an accomplished clergyman and theological writer of the English Church, and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford since 1842; died at Oxford, aged 80 years. He was born in 1793, graduated from Balliol College, Oxford, as first-class man in Literis Humanioribus in 1815, and obtained the English essay prize in 1817. He was Fellow of Balliol College in 1816, Domestic and Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bampton Lecturer in 1836; Rector and Vicar of Ross, Herefordshire, in 1839; and, as we have already stated, Regius Professor at Oxford in 1842; he was also Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, for some years. He had published "The Divine Glory manifested in the Conduct and Discourses of our Lord," being the Bampton Lectures for 1836; "Considerations on the Subscription of the XXXIX. Articles," 1845; and several sermons preached at Oxford and elsewhere.

Feb. 23.—BARCLAY, REV. THOMAS, D. D., an eminent Scottish linguist, Principal of Glasgow University; died in Glasgow, aged 81 years. His linguistic attainments were remarkable, and his memory of all that he had read or heard exceedingly tenacious.

Feb. 24.—KURTZ or KURZ, HEINRICH, PH. D., a German professor and man of letters; died in Aaran, Switzerland, at the age of 68 years. He was born in Paris, but of German parents, April 28, 1805, lost his father in his childhood, was educated at Leipsic, but just as he was about to receive his degree in 1826, he was so much involved in the movements of the Burschenschaft or political societies of the students that he was compelled to leave the university. He returned to Paris in 1827, and for three years devoted himself to Oriental studies. In the autumn of 1830 he returned to Germany and became one of the editors of the *Augsburg Zeit*, an organ of the constitutional opposition, and after a few months his vigorous editorials led to his arrest and condemnation to two years' imprisonment in the fortress of Wülzburg. He occupied his time there in translating a Chinese poem into German. On his release he passed into Switzerland, where in 1834, he was appointed Professor of the German Language and literature in the Cantonal School of St. Gall. Five years after he was removed because he was a Protestant and a foreigner; but was immediately appointed to a similar professorship in the Cantonal School of Aaran, which he retained till his death. Prof. Kurtz's principal works are: "A History of German Literature," 3 vols., 1851-1864; a

fourth volume was devoted to contemporary German Literature. The work was one of great merit. An abridgment of it by the author, in 1866, has been very popular. "Studies in Literary History," 1846; "Handbook of National Poetry," 3 vols., 1840-'44; "Handbook of German Prose," 3 vols., 1845-'46; "The German Poets and Prose Writers from the middle of the Fifteenth Century to our Own Times," 3 vols., 1864. He also edited a "Library of German Writers of the Eighteenth Century," published from 1862-1869. The fruits of Prof. Kurtz's Oriental studies were seen in his "Memoir upon the Political and Religious Condition of China Twenty-three Hundred Years before our Era," published in Paris in 1830; his recasting of the "Chinese Dictionary of Basil for the Asiatic Society of France;" and his translation of a Chinese poem, "The Petal," published at St. Gall in 1866.

Feb. 24.—XINDAVELONIS, M.—, a Greek courier and general agent of Madame Angelina Bosio, the celebrated singer, who became her husband, after her separation from the Spaniard whom she had married in Copenhagen. Xindavelonis was very patient with the wayward and somewhat imperious singer, and at her death inherited her large fortune, a considerable portion of which he spent in erecting a magnificent mausoleum over her remains.

Feb.—DONOVAN, CORNELIUS, M. D., an eminent Irish physician and phrenologist; died at Lewisham, England, aged 78 years. He was a native of Queenstown, then called "the Cove of Cork," but spent his youth in the city of Cork, where he was educated. He settled in London in 1825, and was attracted by the lectures of Dr. Spurzheim, but did not devote himself to the practical labors of a phrenologist until 1840, after very careful and extended study. Since that time, with the exception of two years passed in study and travel in Canada and the United States, he had been a practical phrenologist for thirty years in London. Like most phrenologists of repute, he adopted, with a few exceptions, the names and localization of the organs propounded by Dr. Gall and afterward amplified by Dr. Spurzheim and Mr. George Combe.

Feb.—SALLES, EUSEBE FRANÇOIS, Count de, M. D., a French Orientalist and author; died at Montpellier, at the age of 76 years. He was born in that city, where he was educated and received his medical degree; came to Paris in 1817, and devoted his whole time to the study of Oriental languages, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Hindostani. He was first interpreter in the Expedition to Algiers in 1830. From 1836 to 1865 he was professor of Arabic at Marseilles. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1843. The Count de Salles had made many and perilous journeys throughout the East to

perfect himself in his researches. He had been for more than forty years one of the ablest as well as one of the most learned of the advocates of the doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race. His principal works were: "A General History of Legal Medicine," for Bogle's "Encyclopædia," 1835; "Ali the Fox, or the Conquest of Algiers," 2 vols., 1832; "Wanderings in the Orient," 2 vols., 1840-1855; "General History of the Human Races; or Philosophic Ethnography," 1851; "Biography of Mazduc, a Persian Reformer," 1840; "New Ideas Concerning the Pyramids," 1845; "Mahomet considered as a Private Citizen, an Artist, and a Politician," 1833; and numerous works of less merit.

March 3.—**HALL, Mrs. MATTHEW**, an accomplished historical writer, the author of "Queens before the Conquest" and some historical works, died in London. She was a kinswoman of the Misses Strickland, and her principal work in connection with Miss Agnes Strickland's "Queens of England," "Queens of Scotland," and "Bachelor Kings of England," forms a continuous history of the royal personages of England from the earliest period.

March 8.—**MADDEX, Sir FREDERIC, K. H., F. R. S., F. S. A., M. R. I. A.**, a distinguished and laborious English antiquarian, for thirty years keeper of the Department of Manuscripts at the British Museum; died in London, aged 73 years. He was born at Portsmouth, England, received a careful private education, assisted Mr. Roscoe in 1825 in cataloguing the Earl of Leicester's manuscripts, in 1826 became an assistant in the Library of the British Museum, was deputy keeper of the manuscripts there as early as 1830, and head of that department from 1837 to his resignation in September, 1866. He was made a Knight of the Hanoverian Order in 1834, and Knight Baronet in 1835. He was appointed one of the Gentlemen of her Majesty's Privy Chamber in November, 1834. His published works, whether edited or original, are very numerous, and nearly all antiquarian in their character. Among them were "The Privy Purse Expenses of the Princess Mary, Daughter of Henry VIII., afterward Queen Mary, with a Memoir of the Princess, and Notes" 1830 (with Rev. Josiah Forshall); the "Wycliffite Versions of the Holy Scriptures," 4 vols. 4to, 1850 (this was the work of twenty-two years); "Havelock the Dane," 1828; "William and the Werewolf," 1832; the old English version of the "Gesta Romanorum," 1838; "Layamon's Brut, or Chronicle of Britain, a poetical semi-Saxon paraphrase of the Brut of Wace," 3 vols. 8vo, 1847; "Syr Garwayne," 1839; the "Historia Anglorum" of Matthew Paris, 1839; "Observations upon the autograph of Shakspeare and the Orthography of his name," 1837; "Documents relating to Perkin Warbeck," 1837; articles in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the "Archæologia," and "Collectanea Typographica."

March 8.—**THOMSON, ROBERT WILLIAM, C. E.**, a distinguished member of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers, the inventor of the locomotive traction steam engine; died in London, aged 50 years.

March 9.—**LAMBRUSCHINI, RAPHAEL**, called the Abbé LAMBRUSCHINI, in distinction from his uncle, who was bishop and afterward cardinal, an Italian writer on education; died in Rome, at the age of 85 years. He was born at Gerva, Piedmont, August 14, 1788, received his early education at home, went to Rome in 1805, to study theology, and thence to Orvieto, where his uncle was then bishop. In 1812 he was obliged to emigrate for some time to Corsica. In 1816 he returned to Florence with his family, and in 1817 established himself in a country residence near Figline, where he passed a dozen years in the study of the natural sciences, agriculture and political economy. In 1830 he resolved to devote himself wholly to the promotion of education in Tuscany. For this purpose he founded the *Tuscan Journal of Agriculture*, in 1831 or 1832, the *Teacher's Guide* in 1836, and maintained both till 1844, and subsequently edited the "Transactions of the Academy of Lovers of Husbandry," of which he was a member. His principal pedagogical work is entitled "Concerning Education," 1849; and a companion volume, "A Treatise on Instruction," was published just before his death. Both works are of standard and permanent value. The Abbé Lambruschini, was a member of the National Assembly in 1848, and ranked with the moderate Liberal party. He was for some time one of the editors of *La Patrie*, but as soon as possible returned to his farm and his educational studies.

March 17.—**SALVADOR, JOSEPH**, a Jewish historical and polemical writer; died in Paris, aged 77 years. He was born in Montpellier, France, in 1796, and was descended from one of the Jewish families who were banished from Spain at the end of the fifteenth century. He studied science, philosophy, and medicine, in the university of his native city, and at the age of twenty received his medical degree from the Faculty of Montpellier, before whom he delivered a very able thesis on the application of philosophy to pathology. From Montpellier he migrated almost immediately to Paris, where he devoted himself at once to historical and polemical studies. In 1822 he published his "Law of Moses; or, Religious and Political System of the Hebrews," 1 vol., 8vo, which was well received, but which did not satisfy him, and, six years later, he published a new edition, almost entirely rewritten, and greatly enlarged, in 3 vols., 8vo, with the title "History of the Institutions of Moses and the Hebrew People." This has been repeatedly republished, and in 1862 was again revised and partly rewritten by the author. A portion of it, relating to the trial of Christ, was replied to, very sharply, by the elder Dupin, in his "Jesus before Caiaphas and Pilate," 1829.

M. Salvador's later works were: "Jesus Christ and His Doctrine," 1888, 2 vols., 8vo; "History of the Roman Rule in Judea, and the Destruction of Jerusalem," 1846, 2 vols., 8vo. "Paris, Rome, Jerusalem; or, the Religious Question of the Nineteenth Century," 2 vols., 1859.

March 18.—GIESEBRECHT, LUDWIG, Ph. D., a distinguished German poet and historian; died in Germany in his 81st year.

March 20.—CHURCH, SIR RICHARD, G. O. H., a British officer in the Greek service, and deservedly called the Liberator of Greece; died at Athens at the age of 89 years. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1785, entered the British army in 1800, served at Ferrol, Malta, and in Egypt, and then passed into the service of the King of Naples, and was severely wounded at Capri. In 1811 he raised a Greek corps, and was again seriously wounded at Stelleana. He became lieutenant-colonel in the British Army in 1812, was created C. B. in 1815, knighted in 1822, and made G. O. H. in 1837. Early in the Greek Revolution Sir Richard was appointed by the Greek National Assembly commander-in-chief of the land forces, and at once commenced operations against Athens; but owing to internal dissensions in his army, he was obliged for some time to carry on a guerrilla warfare. After the victory of Navarino, he invaded Acarnania with 5,000 men, and occupied nearly the entire province. In 1828 he compelled Ereschid Pasha to retreat, and the following year made himself master of the Ambracian Gulf, and blockaded and captured Prevesa May 17, 1829. On the conclusion of peace, Capo d'Istria, a Greek political leader, was preferred to Sir Richard as the President of the Republic, and Sir Richard retired to Argos, and lived in seclusion, having sent in his resignation to the National Assembly. After the assassination of Capo d'Istria, in 1831, he was again called to the command of the army, and for a time was a terror to the politicians of Athens. After the coronation of Otho, he was appointed a Councillor of State, and subsequently a member of the Senate, in the deliberations of which he continued to take an active part. He was the author of but one work: "Observations on an Eligible Line of Frontier for Greece," London, 1840.

March 27.—GUICCIOLI, TERESA GAMBA, Countess, a notorious, but in early life very brilliant and beautiful Italian woman, the daughter of a Romagnese nobleman, and married to a wealthy but aged Italian count, whom she forsook to become the mistress of Lord Byron; died in Rome, aged 72 years. She had married the Count Guiccioli at the age of seventeen, just after coming out of a convent, and when, a year later, she met the poet, she was in the zenith of her beauty, highly accomplished, and like many of her countrywomen, extremely indiscreet. Both parties were averse to an introduction, which was

brought about by the Countess Benzoni, at Venice, in the spring of 1819; but, once introduced to each other, they met every day, and Count Guiccioli being banished from the Tuscan states, whither they had removed, Lord Byron took the countess, and her brothers, the Counts Gamba, under his protection; first at Pisa, and afterward at Genoa. This *liaison* continued till 1823, when Byron went to Greece, whither the Counts Gamba followed him, but the countess did not. In 1851 she was married to the Marquis de Boissy, a wealthy but eccentric French nobleman, and senator, who died in 1866. In 1869 she published a narrative entitled "My Recollections of Lord Byron, and those of Eye-witnesses of his Life," a very dull book, provoked, possibly, by Mrs. Stowe's "True Story of Lady Byron." The countess manifested no consciousness of any immorality in her relations with Lord Byron.

March 28.—BELL, General Sir WILLIAM, K. O. B., a brave and veteran officer of the British Army, colonel-commandant of the Royal Artillery; died in London, aged 84 years. He entered the army, in the Thirty-fourth regiment, in March, 1811, and served under the Duke of Wellington in almost every battle in the Peninsula, until the termination of the war there, in 1814. He was afterward for some years with his regiment in Ceylon and the East Indies, and was an active participant in the first Burmese War in 1826. In 1837-'38 he was in Canada, and was actively employed during the rebellion there; while in Canada he was brevetted major-general. He subsequently served in Gibraltar, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Turkey, and in the Crimean campaign of 1854-'55, where he commanded the Royal Artillery in the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and was wounded at the siege of Sevastopol. He had been connected with the Royal Artillery regiment for more than thirty years (besides long previous service in the Thirty-fourth and Forty-fifth regiments, where he was appointed, in October, 1863, colonel of the One hundred and fourth regiment—Bengal Fusiliers). (The colonelcy of British regiments is an honorary appointment given to officers of high rank, the lieutenant-colonel being the real commander. Nearly all the generals, lieutenant-generals, and most of the major-generals, in the British Army, are colonels of some regiment.) From this regiment he was transferred in 1867 to the Thirty-second regiment, and subsequently reappointed to his old corps, the Royal Artillery. General Bell had received numerous war medals, with clasps indicative of the severe battles in which he had been engaged, as well as orders of merit from his own and foreign courts. He published in 1867 "Rough Notes by an Old Soldier during Fifty Years' Service," a very interesting collection of reminiscences.

March —.—HAUGHTON JAMES, an Irish merchant and reformer, associated with Buxton.

and Wilberforce in his antislavery labors, with O'Connell in the repeal agitation, and with Father Matthew in the promotion of Temperance; died in Dublin, aged 84.

March —.—**PAULOVNA**, the Grand-duchess **HELENE**, widow of the late Grand-duke Michael Romanoff, brother of the late Czar Nicholas; died in St. Petersburg, aged about 73. She was a daughter of Prince Paul, of Wurtemberg, and married the grand-duke in 1824.

April 5.—**BLASNAVATZ**, **MILIVOJ PETROVITCH**, a Servian general and statesman; died in Belgrade, aged 47 years. He was born in the Servian village of Blasnavatz, in 1826, and entered the Servian army at an early age, where he so greatly distinguished himself for brilliant military qualities that he was promoted to a captaincy before he was twenty-two years old. In 1849, as a reward for his gallant conduct in the Hungarian expedition, he received the rank of major. When peace was declared, he devoted himself to the study of military science, in all its departments; studying the art of war, and political economy, at Vienna and Paris, artillery and ordnance tactics at Metz, and the manufacture of arms and military machines in Belgium. On his return to Servia, Prince Michael, then Hospodar of Servia, called him to the ministry of War and Public Works, where his knowledge of military affairs made him invaluable. He created military establishments upon the plan of those of the great powers, and organized a militia force of 70,000 or 80,000 men to be, like the Prussian *Landwehr*, a reserve force to the regular army. On the assassination of Prince Michael in 1868, M. Blasnavatz displayed great energy and sound judgment; he established himself permanently at the palace, and by his wise and decisive action preserved order at a time when the peace of Europe was threatened, and eventually succeeded in procuring the arrest and punishment of the assassin. When the young prince Milan Obrenovitch, a cousin of Prince Michael, and but fourteen years of age, was proclaimed Hospodar, or reigning prince of Servia, the Skupohina, or National Assembly of Servia, elected Blasnavatz and two other members of the Council, regents of the young prince during his minority.

April 9.—**COLLINS**, **CHARLES AUSTIN**, an English painter and novelist, son of the late William Collins, R. A., a celebrated English painter of rustic scenes, and brother of W. Wilkie Collins; died in London, aged 45 years. He was educated at private schools, and from his twentieth to his thirtieth year was engaged in the study and practice of painting, in which he attained considerable reputation. From 1858 to his death, Mr. Collins devoted his attention almost exclusively to literary pursuits, being a regular contributor to *All the Year Round*, edited for some years by his father-in-law, the late Charles Dickens; and also to the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Collins also published "A Cruise upon Wheels," 1862; "The

Bar Sinister," 1864; "Strathcainr," 1864; "At the Bar," 1866; and several other serials.

April 13.—**FOX**, General **CHARLES RICHARD**, Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, late M. P. and Surveyor-General of Ordnance, a British officer of distinction and an eminent numismatist, died in London, aged 77 years. He was born in 1796, and was the natural son of the third Lord Holland, his mother being Lady Webster, who in 1797 became Lady Holland. He was well educated and served in the navy from 1809 to 1813, taking part in some of the naval battles of the Peninsula; entered the Eighty-fifth regiment in 1815, and was for several years aide-de-camp of Gen. Sir F. Adams at Cortu. In 1824 he married Miss Mary Fitzclarence, one of the natural daughters of King William IV. He commanded the Thirty-fourth regiment in Canada in 1828-'27, and was subsequently aide-de-camp to King William IV. and Queen Victoria. He was a member of Parliament for many years, sitting successively for Colne, Tavistock, Strand, and the Tower Hamlets, and when the Whigs came into power was appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. He was an extensive traveler, having visited repeatedly all the countries of Europe, much of the East, South Africa and British America, and he was a careful and judicious observer, taking full notes of what he saw. He was from early life enthusiastically devoted to the study of ancient coins, and was said to have the finest private collection of them in Great Britain. He published in 1856-'62, a finely-illustrated work entitled, "Engravings of Unedited and Rare Greek Coins, with Descriptions." He had been for some years Receiver-General of the Revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Queen's private domain.

April 14.—**LYNCH**, Captain **HENRY BLOSSE**, C. B., F. R. G. S., of the late Indian Navy, a distinguished British naval officer and explorer; died in Paris, aged about 75 years. He was of Irish stock, born in Castlecarra, County Mayo, entered the navy in 1823, and was employed on the surveys of the Persian Gulf. Here he very soon acquired such thorough command of the Arabic and Persian languages that soon after receiving his commission as lieutenant (about 1825) he was appointed Arabic and Persian interpreter to the squadron, and was largely employed and trusted by Her Majesty's envoy in Persia in conducting negotiations with the independent Arab chiefs, and in examining the means of communication between the gulf and the adjacent countries. In 1832 he crossed the Nubian Desert on the northern limit of Abyssinia to the Nile and Egypt, after a perilous shipwreck in the Red Sea. In 1834 he was second in command in Chesney's expedition to the Euphrates, and subsequently assigned by the Indian Government to the command of an armed flotilla on the rivers of Mesopotamia; and he was engaged for several years in exploring those

ivers; in 1842 he was in command of a squadron off the Indus, charged to keep up communication with Sir Charles Napier in Scinde. From that period to 1851 he was second in command to the admiral-in-chief of the Indian navy, and a part of the time acting-chief himself. In 1851-'53 he was engaged in naval operations on the Irrawadi in connection with the Burmese War, and in 1853 created a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services. In 1854 he took up his residence in Paris, where he rendered valuable services in concluding a treaty of peace with Persia. During all these years he constantly contributed to geographical science, both in his official reports and in his numerous memoirs and maps communicated to the Geographical Society.

April 18.—LAFONT, PIERRE CHERI, a distinguished French actor, who had been on the stage for fifty years; died in Paris, aged 72 years. He was born in Bordeaux, and educated as a physician and surgeon, in which capacity he entered the navy and made two voyages to the Indies. In 1822 he abandoned his profession, and, after some months' study with Doyen, was engaged near the close of that year at the Vaudeville. After ten years of successful playing there, he passed to the Novelty Theatre in 1832, and several years later was a leading actor in comedy in the London theatres. On his return to France he went back to the Vaudeville, which being burned soon after, he engaged at the Varieties in 1839, where he developed great abilities in the creation of the parts assigned to him. In May 1855 he returned to the New Vaudeville, where he continued to act with great success till 1859, when he appeared at the Gymnasium, and won great applause till his death. His last great successes were in "Rabagas" and "Le Centenaire."

April 19.—HARRIS, AUGUSTUS, stage-manager of the Italian Opera in London; died in that city, in the 47th year of his age. He was a native of Naples, born June 12, 1826. He first appeared on the stage, at the London Princess's, in 1842, as a light comedian, and this theatre he leased and managed from the fall of 1859 to the fall of 1862. For twenty-seven seasons he was connected with the Italian Opera as stage-director.

April 20.—JONES, HENRY BENGE, M. D., F. R. S., F. C. S., an eminent English physician and medical writer; died in London, aged 59 years. He was born in Lowestoft in 1814, educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he graduated B. A. in 1836, and M. A. in 1840. He began to study medicine in London in 1836, and in 1846 was elected Physician to St. George's Hospital. Amid the cares and duties of a large practice he found time to write several medical treatises of standard reputation, and to prepare scientific papers of great value for the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, Liebig's *Annalen*, *Annales de Chimie*, and the Transactions of the

Medico-Chirurgical Society and of the Chemical Society. Dr. Jones was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1846. He was also Fellow of the Chemical and Vice-President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Foreign Member of the *Société de Biologie* of Paris, and Hon. Secretary of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. His principal published works were: "Application of Liebig's Physiology to the Cure of Gravel, Calculus, and Gout," 8vo., 1843; "On Animal Chemistry in its Relation to Stomach and Renal Diseases," 8vo., 1850; Dr. Dubois-Reymond's "Animal Electricity," edited by H. Bence Jones, M. D., small 8vo. He had also edited, with many additions, "Towne's Chemistry;" "Liebig and Kopp's Annual Report of the Progress of Chemistry," and G. J. Mulder's "Chemistry of Wine," 1857. Among his later works were: "The Life and Letters of Faraday," 2 vols., 1869, and "The Royal Institution: its Founder and its First Professors," 1871.

April 22.—TAGLIONI, MARIA, Countess des Voisins, a celebrated opera-dancer; died in Venice, aged 69 years. She was born in 1804, at Stockholm, where her father, an Italian, was ballet-master. Her mother was a daughter of Karsten, the eminent Swedish tragedian. Mlle. Taglioni was taught dancing by her father, and from 1822 to 1826 danced in theatres at Vienna, Stuttgart, and Munich. She appeared on the stage in Paris from 1827 to 1832, and the exquisite, airy style of her performance was greatly admired. She performed in "La Bayadère" in Berlin in 1832, and became so famous that she was offered more engagements in the European capitals than she could fulfill. In 1832 she married Count Gilbert des Voisins, and continued in public until 1847, when, having amassed great wealth, she retired to Italy, where she had magnificent residences in Venice and on Lake Como.

April 24.—LYELL, Lady MARY, wife of Sir Charles Lyell, and the accomplished partner in his travels and studies; died in London, aged 64 years. She was the eldest daughter of the late Leonard Horner, Esq., and was married to Sir Charles, then Mr. Lyell, in 1832. Like Lady Murchison, she had been an active and competent helper to her husband in his geological studies and explorations.

April 29.—MENZEL, WOLFGANG, a German critic and author, born at Waldenberg, Silesia, June 21, 1798; died at Stuttgart, aged 75 years. He commenced his studies in the University of Breslau, but interrupted them to enter the army as a volunteer in 1815. After the conclusion of peace, he continued his studies at Jena, which for political reasons he quitted in 1820, and took refuge in Switzerland, where he obtained a professorship in the municipal school of Aarau. He returned to Germany in 1824, and after a short residence in Heidelberg fixed himself at Stuttgart, which was his home for the remainder of his life. For some years he took an active part in politics in the King-

dom of Württemberg, advocating a moderate constitutional government. As a critic, he first made his appearance in 1823, with a work entitled "Streeckverse," marked by new and ingenious views of art and literature, and at the same time was one of the founders of a literary and critical journal, the *Literaturblatt*, which violently attacked the old German school, the disciples of Goethe, and even Goethe himself. This book, like his "History of the Germans," published in 1824-'25, conceived in a satirical point of view, created many enemies. "German Literature," a very remarkable work which provoked much controversy, and has been twice translated into English, appeared in 1829. After the Revolution of 1840, he directed his attacks against French influence, which then began to make its way into Germany. In 1849 he gave up the editorship of the *Literaturblatt* to sit as a deputy in the States Convention of Württemberg, and in 1852 by a complete summersault, avowed himself an adherent to the reactionary party. In addition to the afore-mentioned works, Menzel, who has distinguished himself as a poet and historian, has written "The Spirit of History," published in 1835; "Mythological Inquiries," in 1843; "The History of Europe, from 1798 to 1815," in 1853; "Farora," an historical romance, presenting an animated picture of the period of the Thirty Years' War; "History of Nature in a Christian Point of View," 1856; "Prussia in 1854," 1854; "The Songs of the People," 1851; "Prussia and Austria in 1866," 1866. In 1869 he published an interesting work on the most important events which had occurred between the conclusion of the Italian War in 1859 and the outbreak of the war in Germany in 1866.

May 2.—ARROWSMITH, JOHN, F. R. G. S., F. R. A. S., the last of a family of eminent geographers and map-makers, one of the founders of the Royal Geographical Society; died in Hereford Square, London, aged 83 years. He was born at Winston, in the southern part of the county of Durham, April 23, 1790. His early education was imperfect, but he more than made up for this by careful subsequent study. In 1810 he came to London to join his uncle, Aaron Arrowsmith, who was the most eminent map-maker of that day, and remained with him until his death in 1823, when Aaron Arrowsmith's sons continuing the business, John set up for himself; and in 1834, after twelve years of severe toil and great frugality, published his London atlas. This was a great advance on any thing which had preceded it, but he subsequently greatly improved it and reengraved almost every map. He produced most of the valuable maps published in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*; studying with intense care and interest the narratives and drawings of the explorers in all regions. He had probably a more thorough knowledge of the actual extent of discoveries in Australia than any other man living; and

was also very thoroughly posted in Arctic, Asiatic, and African geography. Till he retired from active business in 1861 no maps in Europe surpassed in accuracy, fullness, or beauty, those of John Arrowsmith. He did not lose his interest in geography till his death; and among his last work was a series of elaborate maps of the Australian colonies, left unfinished, because there was not the necessary information to perfect them.

May 12.—CAUMONT, ARCEISSE DE, a French archaeologist, author, and President of the *Société pour la Conservation des Monuments*; died at Magny in Normandy, aged 71 years. He was born at Bayeux (Calvados), August 28, 1802, and inheriting a large property he devoted his time and his superior natural abilities to the study of the natural sciences and of archaeology. He founded the Linnæan Society of Normandy, the Society for the Preservation of Objects of Art, and those scientific congresses which, since 1833, have held their annual sessions year by year in the larger cities of France. No man in France had done so much to encourage historical and archaeological research and the love of Christian art throughout the provinces as he. The sessions of the congresses in the different cities awakened a spirit of emulation and a desire to develop all the circumstances of their early history. M. de Caumont was an officer of the Legion of Honor. His principal published works were: "A Course of Lectures on Monumental Antiquities, delivered at Caen in 1830;" "History of Art in the West of France, from the Earliest Times to the Seventeenth Century," 6 vols. 8vo., 1831-'40 (this admirable work caused his election as corresponding member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres); "A Brief History of Religious, Military, and Civil Architecture in the Middle Ages," 8vo., 30 plates, 1837; "The Alphabet; or, Rudiments of Archaeology, 1850;" "The Monumental Statistics of Calvados," 3 vols., 1847-'53. He had also been a regular contributor, and much of the time editor of the *Bulletin Monumental*, the *Journal de l'Institut des Provinces*, and the "Normandy Year Books."

May 12.—COCCEIA, CARLO, an eminent Italian musical composer; died at Milan, aged 84 years. He was born at Naples, in April, 1789. His father, a distinguished violinist, wished to educate him as an architect, but his taste for music was so strong that he was finally allowed to follow his inclination. He had at first but indifferent training, but finally entered the Conservatory, and was a pupil of Paisiello. After receiving a thorough course of instruction under this eminent instructor, he was appointed musical director of Joseph Bonaparte, then king. Between 1808 and 1840 Signor Cocceia produced about sixty operas, all noteworthy for their sweetness and graceful melody. Of these but few retained their popularity; among these few are "Clotilde," "I Solitari," "Semelo," "Il Paritano," etc. In

1828 Signor Coccia removed to London, to become director of music for the Royal Theatre, and there produced his most successful opera, "Maria Stuart." His last published opera appeared in 1846. He left London about 1850, and, after visiting the principal cities of Europe, took up his residence at Palermo, whence some years later he removed to Milan.

May 13.—ROBINSON, THOMAS, D. D., Canon of Rochester, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and for twenty-four years Master of the Temple; died at Rochester, aged 83 years. He was born at Leicester, where his father was vicar, in 1790; was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he won high honors by his scholarship; was for many years in India as chaplain to Bishop Heber, and was subsequently Archdeacon of Madras. On his return to England he became Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. He was Rector of Thirfield, Herts, from 1853 till 1861, Master of the Temple from 1845 till 1869, and Canon of Rochester from 1854 till his death. His published works were: "The Last Days of Bishop Heber," 1827; "The Old Testament translated into Persian;" "Several Sermons and Charges delivered in India;" "The Character of St. Paul;" "Sermons before the University of Cambridge," 1840; "The Twin Fallacies of Rome;" "Five Sermons at the Temple," 1851; and "Lectures on the Study of the Oriental Languages."

May 20.—CARTIER, SIR GEORGE ETIENNE, Queen's Counsel, a Canadian statesman and political leader; died in England, in his 59th year. He was born at St. Antoine, on Chambly River, in the Province of Quebec (then Lower Canada), September 6, 1814, and was a collateral descendant of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada. He was educated at the College of St. Sulpice, Montreal; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He soon distinguished himself as a lawyer, was elected to the Canadian Parliament in March, 1848, and offered a seat in the cabinet by Lord Elgin in 1851, and again in 1853; but declined on account of his unwillingness to leave his profession. In 1855, however, he became Provincial Secretary in the ministry, and in 1856 was appointed Attorney-General for Lower Canada. He was prime-minister from August, 1858, to May, 1862. In 1861 he contested Montreal for a seat in the Provincial Parliament with M. Dorian, the opposition candidate, whose previous immense majorities he overcame by a hard struggle. In 1864 he was again offered the premiership of the cabinet, but declined it, though he again accepted the position of Attorney-General for Lower Canada. He was the recognized leader of the French-Canadian Conservative party, and had carried several important measures in its interests. He was one of the delegates to England on the questions of confederation and the Intercolonial Railway in 1865 and 1866. On the formation of the Dominion Government,

in 1867, he was appointed Minister of Militia in the new cabinet, and retained this position till the reconstruction of the cabinet under Lord Dufferin, 1873. He was knighted in 1872.

May 22.—EWING, Rt. Rev. ALEXANDER, D. D., D. O. L., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles; died in Scotland, aged 59 years. He was ordained a priest in 1838, and consecrated Bishop of that small see in 1847. He was a man of fine classic and literary attainments, and had edited, for two or three years past, a monthly periodical called *Present Day Papers*.

June 5.—VITET, LOUIS, a French journalist, publicist, and historian; a member of the Institute of France; a cabinet officer under Louis Philippe; died in Paris, aged 71 years. He was born in Paris, October 18, 1802, and was educated for a teacher. He entered the Normal School in 1819, and, after passing through the prescribed course, taught for a while, but in 1824 launched into journalism as one of the editors of the *Globe*. In 1826 he published an historical drama, entitled "The Barricades," followed, in 1827, by "The States of Blois," and in 1829 by "The Death of Henri III." These were very popular, and were subsequently collected into two volumes, entitled "The League." After the Revolution of July, 1830, M. Vitet, having lost his situation on the *Globe* from its political change, received from M. Guizot a situation expressly created for him, that of "Inspector of Historical Monuments." In 1834 he was appointed Secretary-General of Commerce under the ministry of Duchatel; entered the Council of State in 1836, and was Vice-President of the Section of Finance in that body from 1846 to 1848. From 1834 to 1848 he was a deputy in the Legislative Assembly, and one of its most conservative members. He was not an advocate of the Revolution of 1848; but, though he failed of a place in the Constituent Assembly, he was elected to the *Corps Législatif*, and there, at the time of the *coup d'état*, supported parliamentary government so strongly, that he was thenceforth remanded to private life. He was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1839, appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1843, and elected to the Institute in 1845 as the successor of Soumet. His principal works, besides those already named, were: "History of the City of Dieppe," 2 vols., 1838; "Eustache Lesueur," an art-study, 1843; "A Monograph on the Church of Notre-Dame de Noyon," 1845; "Fragments and Miscellanies," mainly articles of criticism, 2 vols., 1846; "The States of Orleans," 1849; "The Louvre," 1852; "The Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture," 1861; "Essays, Historical and Literary," 1862; "Studies in the History of Art," 1864; and many articles in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, and the *Revue Contemporaine*.

June 14.—HOTTEY, JOHN CAMDEN, an enterprising but somewhat notorious publisher of London, who republished American novels very largely, altering them, without notice to

the authors, to suit his ideas, and often announcing anonymous books of inferior merit, as by popular authors; died in London.

June 21.—JAMESON, WILLIAM, M. D., an eminent English botanist and scientist, who had been for many years engaged in the study of South American botany; died at Quito, from exposure to the heat and over-fatigue in climbing Mount Chimborazo.

June 21.—SMITH, TYLER, M. D., an eminent English physician and medical writer; died at Richmond, England. His works on parturition and other topics were the result of careful and protracted observation and research, and were very popular. Most of them have been republished in this country.

June 24.—HUNT, THORNTON LEIGH, an English artist, art-critic, journalist and politician, born in London, September 10, 1810; died in London, aged 68 years. Finding the enforced leisure of the studio wearisome, he at first began to write art criticisms for the London papers; then became political editor successively of the *Constitutional*, the *North Chesire Reformer*, and *Glasgow Argus*, and finally formed a connection with the *Spectator*, which lasted from 1840 to 1860—writing also, meanwhile, for other papers and periodicals. After 1860 he devoted his attention exclusively to political affairs. Mr. Hunt published numerous pamphlets; an historical romance, entitled "The Foster-Brother," the scene of which was laid in Italy, and edited his father's "Antibiography," published in 1850, and his "Correspondence," published in 1862.

July 8.—WINTERHALTER, FRANZ-XAVIER, a celebrated portrait and *genre* painter, born in Baden, in 1806, but long resident in Paris and London; died in London, aged 67 years. He had studied his art at Munich and Rome, spending many years in the latter city. He took up his residence in Paris in 1834, and ever after regarded that city as his home, though making frequent and often protracted excursions to St. Petersburg, Leipzig, Munich, Berlin, Brussels, London, and Madrid. He was in great demand as portrait-painter to royal and princely houses, and had painted, within the past forty years, almost all the crowned heads of Europe. He had made numerous portraits of Queen Victoria, the prince consort, and the young princes and princesses; of Louis Napoleon, the Empress, and the prince imperial; and, earlier, of Louis Philippe, his Queen, and all the members of the house of Orleans, as well as of the imperial family of Russia. He had also painted many fine *genre* pictures, the most noted being "Maternal Love," 1836; "The Deceameron," "The Young Daughter of Arlecina," both in 1838; "Florinda and Roderick the Goth," 1852; "The Empress (of the French), surrounded by her Dames of Honor," etc., etc. He had received at various times the orders of merit of most of the countries of Europe, and many medals. M. Winterhalter belonged to the modern French school

of art, which believes in intensity of color, and in making a strong impression upon the senses by art; but he was, in the accuracy of his drawing, the grace of position, and the vividness and perfection of light and shade, by far the best of the school.

July 13.—MAYORGA JOSÉ MARIA, a Cuban merchant in New York City, one of the most zealous advocates of Cuban independence, and one of the largest contributors to it; died in New York City, aged 55 years. He was born in Havana, in 1818, and, after receiving a good education in the Havana University, established himself in that city in the tobacco-trade. In 1852 he came to New York, and represented several prominent tobacco-manufacturers of Cuba. Having acquired a fortune in his business, he retired from it, and engaged in dealing in real estate. He was minister of the Cuban Republic to the United States in 1871, and at his death treasurer of the Cuban fund. He was one of the founders of the Spanish Roman Catholic Church of Santiago in West Twenty-second Street, New York.

July 18.—SALOMONS, SIR DAVID, Bart., M. P., Alderman of London, and former High-Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and of Kent, and Lord-Mayor of London in 1855-'56; died in London, aged 76 years. Sir David was a member of a Jewish family of distinction in London for several generations. He was born in 1797, educated in the Jewish faith, and, having been elected High-Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1835—the first Jew who had ever been elected to that office, an act of Parliament was passed, enabling him to qualify for it. He was elected alderman in 1835, in 1844, and in 1847, the first and second elections having been annulled in consequence of his refusing to subscribe the declaration then required by law, "on the faith of a Christian." He was elected a member of Parliament five times before he was permitted to sit, on similar grounds, but fought the battle against the oaths of abjuration, which were required of every member, with great gallantry, until 1859, when they were so far changed that he was admitted to his seat for Greenwich. This contest was not merely for himself; it opened the way thenceforward for not only Hebrews, but other dissenters, to take seats in the House of Commons. He continued in Parliament to his death. Alderman Salomon was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1849, was High-Sheriff of Kent in 1839-'40, and magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1869. He had written several works on "The Currency," "Corn-Laws," "Oaths," "Religious Disabilities," etc.

July 28.—ROSE, GUSTAV, Ph. D., an eminent German chemist and mineralogist; died in Berlin, aged 75 years. He was a younger brother of the famous chemist, Heinrich Rose, and was born in Berlin, March 18, 1798. He was educated in the university of that city,

and took his degree in philosophy in 1821. He studied chemistry chiefly in its application to mineralogy, and, after spending some time with Berzelius at Stockholm, he returned to Berlin, where he was appointed Conservator of the Collection of Minerals in the University, and Assistant-Professor of Mineralogy. In 1829, Humboldt chose Rose and Ehrenberg as his assistants in exploring Northern Asia. Prof. Rose subsequently described the part he took in this expedition in his "Journey to the Ural, Altai, and the Caspian Sea," 2 vols., 1837-'42. In 1839 he received his appointment as full or titular Professor of Mineralogy in the university. Prof. Rose's system of mineralogy was founded on the morphological and chemical character assumed by the minerals in the act of crystallization. His principal works were: "On Feldspar, Albite, Labrador Stone, and Anorthite," 1823; "The System of Quartz-Crystallization," 1846; "Elements of Crystallography," 1828; and "The Mineral Crystallo-Chemical System," 1852.

July 28.—**RINALDI, RINALDO**, a distinguished Italian sculptor, a pupil of Canova, and by him deemed worthy to be his successor; died in Rome.

July 30.—**HAY, Sir JAMES DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Bart.**, a Canadian statesman; died at Ottawa, Canada, aged 78 years.

July —.—**BROOK, CHARLES**, one of the owners of the Meltham Mills, Yorkshire, Eng., where the Brook's spool-cotton is manufactured, a noble and generous philanthropist; died in Meltham. He had been for many years the benefactor and father of his work-people, of whom there were several thousands in his employ. He had erected pleasant and comfortable houses for them at very low rents, had set apart a beautiful park for them, built a dining-hall, concert-room, and swimming-baths for their free use, erected churches, chapels, libraries, and school-houses, sufficient for the accommodation of all, and provided instructors, and had built and endowed at an expense of \$200,000, a convalescent home for invalid, sick, and disabled workmen and their families, in the midst of extensive and pleasant grounds, where they could have the best possible chances for recovery.

Aug. 2.—**ZOUCHE**, Right Hon. **ROBERT CURZON, Baron de LA**, an English peer, diplomatist, and author; died in London, aged 68 years. He was born in 1810, and educated at the Charter-House and Christ Church, Oxford. He was member of Parliament for Clitheroe 1830-1833, and spent some years in the East; was commissioner with Sir F. Williams for defining the boundaries between Turkey and Persia at Erzeroom, and published "Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant," in 1848; and "Armenia, a Year at Erzeroom, and the Frontiers of Russia, Turkey, and Persia," in 1854. He succeeded to the peerage of De la Zouche on the death of his mother in

May, 1870. He was a Knight of the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia, and of the Nishan of Turkey.

Aug. 12.—**ANSTET, THOMAS CHISHOLM**, an English lawyer, publicist, and jurist; died in London, aged 57 years. He was born in London, in 1816, and educated at University College, London, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He became an early contributor to the *Dublin Review*, the *Law Magazine*, etc., and took an active part in all political measures affecting the interests of the Roman Catholic body, of which he was a member. In 1841 he published "British Catholics and the New Parliament," followed by "A Guide to the Laws affecting Roman Catholics," "A letter to Lord Cottenham on Petitions of Right," a "Guide to the History of the Laws and Constitution of England, in Six Lectures," etc. In 1847-'52 he represented the Irish borough of Youghal on "liberal" principles, and held the attorney-generalship at Hong-Kong from 1854 to 1858, when he resigned, owing to differences with the Governor and law officers of the colony, and returned to England. He subsequently practised law for some years in Bombay, and for a short period was acting Judge of the High Court of that presidency. On his return to England he was appointed a Revising Barrister in 1868. He went back to India in 1870, but returned to England in a year or two and died in London.

Aug. 18.—**MANDERSTROEM, CHRISTOPH ROGER LUDWIG, Count von**, a Swedish statesman, late Minister of Foreign Affairs for the kingdom of Sweden and Norway; died at Stockholm, aged 67 years. He was born in Stockholm, in 1806. He had been Swedish ambassador to Paris for some years, when, in 1853, the late King Oscar I. recalled him to Sweden to become the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his Government. He retained this position under Charles XV., the successor of Oscar I., and did not resign until June, 1868, when he took the presidency of the College of Commerce. His administration was one of marked ability, and he had taken a noble part in initiating the beneficent reforms and progress which the Swedish kingdom has accomplished since 1860. In addition to his cabinet office, he was Grand-Chamberlain to the King, and had received the decorations of the orders of merit of most of the kingdoms of Europe. Count von Manderstroem had also a considerable reputation as an author. Aside from several very able biographical works, he had written in French and privately printed, and subsequently translated into Swedish, "A collection of hitherto unedited Documents concerning the History of Sweden under the Reign of Gustavus III."

Aug. 22.—**LEFÈVRE, ANDRÉ**, a versatile and successful French writer and poet; died at St. Sebastian, Spain, aged 39 years. He was born at Provins (Seine-et-Marne), November 9, 1834; educated at the College of Sainte-Barbe, and, after devoting many years to various

studies, embarked in 1857 upon a literary career. His first work was "Finances of Champagne in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries." He was next a large contributor to an encyclopedic work, "History of France, by its Monuments." Meanwhile he was associate editor of two magazines, and contributed two or three long and very fine poems to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; wrote the text for a collection of photographic views of the valley of the Nile, in 1863; published the "Wonders of Architecture," in 1865; two volumes of poems and poetical translations, in 1865 and 1866; "Parks and Gardens," in 1867; "The Terrestrial Epopee," in 1868; and was meanwhile, from 1864 to 1870, the literary critic of *L'Illustration*.

Aug. 26.—WILHELM, CARL, the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein;" died at Schmalkalden, Germany. He was not a distinguished musician, but in a moment of inspiration he composed this song, which almost immediately became a national air, which roused and still rouses the German enthusiasm to the highest pitch. The Emperor Wilhelm, justly appreciating the merits of this national song, granted its author a pension of 1,000 thalers and decorated him with the Iron Cross. During the Franco-Prussian War, it was taught the infants before they could speak. A statue of Carl Wilhelm has been proposed at Coblenz, at the junction of the Rhine with the Moselle.

Sept. 8.—BEARN, Count AOUL, RENÉ DE, second secretary of the French legation at Washington; died in New York City, of diphtheria, aged 29 years. He was a member of one of the oldest and best families in France, and, though so young, had achieved distinction in the diplomatic service in Mexico, Japan, and Portugal. He was an elegant and accomplished scholar.

Sept. 12.—OBERMIEB, OTTO, M. D., a young physician and medical observer, and writer; died of cholera, in Berlin, aged 31 years. He was one of the most devoted students of his profession who had ever graduated from the University of Berlin, and had already published the result of his observations on the blood in typhus fever, which had given him a high reputation. On the appearance of cholera in Berlin, he was very active in his attendance upon the worst cases, and in his investigations of the causes and development of the pestilence. He at last thought he had discovered the clew to the absolute neutralization of the cholera-poison, and, to make sure of it, resolved to test it on himself. Having obtained some of the deadly choleraic germs, he retired to his room, placed a table with pencil and paper at his bedside, lay down upon his bed, and deliberately inserted some of the poison into a vein in his arm. His supposed cure failed to prove such, and he died seven hours after the insertion of the poison, but with scientific exactness he noted down every symptom, and his observations, until within less than half an hour of his

death. These notes are said to be of the highest value, and possess great importance in regard to the successful treatment of the disease, so that the young hero did not sacrifice his life entirely in vain.

Sept. 14.—DESAIR, M——, a French comedian of considerable note; died at Asnières, near Paris. He possessed some talent as a painter as well as a comedian; but his reputation in comic parts was the result of the immoderate use of stimulants, without which he could not keep up to the extravagant and boisterous gayety required at the Théâtre Bouffes. He was aware of the danger to his health of this practice, and, at his physician's advice, abandoned it for a time, but the theatrical audience complained that he was getting tame, and the poor fellow returned to his stimulants, and presently fell into a decline, which speedily terminated his life.

Sept. 17.—BISMARCK, JOHANNA VON PULT-KAMMER, Princess, wife of the great German chancellor; died at Berlin, aged 49 years. She was the daughter of an old Pomeranian nobleman, and was a neighbor of Bismarck, who in early life was somewhat reckless and dissipated, so much so, that he acquired the sobriquet of "The Mad Bismarck." His affection for her was nevertheless genuine and profound, and was so fully returned that her parents, who opposed the match, were silenced by her firm assurance that she would never marry any one else. The union was one of great happiness, for she gained and held her husband's confidence and love till her death, and was his wise counselor, his judicious and witty correspondent, in his frequent and long absences, and evermore the worthy partner of both his joys and sorrows. She was, moreover, a lady of much benevolence and kindness of heart, and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

Sept. 19.—DONATI, Prof. —, an eminent astronomer, for many years director of the Astronomical Observatory at Florence, and the discoverer, in 1858, of the comet known as "Donati's;" died in Florence.

Sept. 21.—BRIGHT, HENRY, an eminent English water-color painter; died at Ipswich, England, aged 59 years.

Sept. 23.—GUERRAZZI, FRANCISCO DOMINICO, an Italian liberal, and revolutionary leader, dictator at Florence in 1849; died at Rome, aged 68 years. He was born in 1805, educated for the law at the University of Pisa, but did not for some years practise his profession. He devoted himself after leaving the university to writing Byronian poetry, dramas, and historical novels, and to conspiring against the Papal Government. His political activity led to his imprisonment in 1831, in which he beguiled the weary hours by writing novels. In 1838, some years after his release, he adopted the children of his deceased brother, and for several years practised law, with great success, though devoting some attention to literature.

In 1847, the moderate Liberal leaders were in power in Tuscany, and Guerrazzi's advanced republicanism brought upon him their hostility, and led to his arrest and imprisonment in a fortress on the island of Elba. He was released soon afterward, however, and took an active part in the disturbances at Leghorn, where he was leader of the radical party. In the ministry which was formed by Montanelli in 1848 he received a portfolio. He then favored the continuance of the war for independence, and demanded a Constituent Assembly for Italy. Guerrazzi had been active in preventing popular disorders, but the flight of the Grand-duke of Tuscany, which took place later in the year, changed the aspect of affairs. A triumvirate, composed of Guerrazzi, Montanelli, and Manzoni (not the poet and novelist), was appointed by the Chambers. Until the 12th of April, 1849, Guerrazzi was dictator, and had all the responsibility of the revolutionary government in his hands. Owing to these events, the republic was declared at Rome, and many of the Tuscan patriots, including Montanelli, favored the annexation of Tuscany to the Roman states. Guerrazzi opposed this, and so the seeds of dissension sprang up among the revolutionary leaders. The Grand-duke still had many friends among the people. A reactionary movement began at Florence, which put to flight the revolutionary Government, and terminated the dictatorship of Guerrazzi, who was shut up in the fortress of Belvedere. The old Constitution was restored in Florence, and all the other towns of Tuscany followed its example. Guerrazzi was cited before the legal tribunals, and was condemned to perpetual banishment. From that time he devoted himself to literary employment. In 1855 he was allowed to return to Italy. He was elected to the Turin Parliament, where he took his seat among the extreme opposition, and retained sufficient of his old radicalism to make his opposition to the Government very uncomfortable. He was elected again in 1865, and was again conspicuous in the opposition. But his fondness for literary labor continued to the close of his life. His principal works were: a collection of tragedies written in his youth, of which "Priam" is the best known; a collection of poems, which imitated Byron too closely to be very popular. "The Battle of Benevento," an historical romance, which has often been reprinted and translated; "The Siege of Florence," and "Isabelle Orsini," both written during his first imprisonment; "Veronica Cybo;" "The Little Serpent;" and the "New Tartuffes," three novels; a drama, very popular, "I Bianchi e Neri," and a collection of miscellanies, entitled "Writings," all published in 1847; "Beatrice Cenci," an historical novel, 1850; a humorous and political periodical, entitled *The Ass*, conducted in 1856-'58. "Apology for my Life," 1857; a new romance, "Pasquale Paoli," 1865.

Sept. 26.—CHACONNAO, JEAN, a French as-

tronomer; died in Paris, aged 50 years. He was born at Lyons, June 21, 1823, and, after receiving a very profound education in the mathematical and physical sciences, was an assistant at the Observatory of Marseilles, in 1853 and 1854, and in the latter year became astronomer to the Paris Observatory. He discovered between that time and 1870 a very considerable number of asteroids, and in addition to his labors in the observatory became one of the editors of the "Annals of the Observatory," for which he published an "Atlas of Stars," 1858-'63. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1858.

Sept. 26.—FARRELL, Rt. Rev. JOHN P., D. D., first Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hamilton, Ontario, Dominion of Canada; died at Hamilton. He was a native of Kingston, Ontario, and was educated at Montreal. Soon after completing his studies, he was ordained priest, and performed his first duties at L'Original, Ottawa. He was consecrated the first bishop of the new Diocese of Hamilton in 1850. He was very widely esteemed.

Sept. 30.—ARNOLD, Mrs. MARY, widow of the distinguished teacher and historian, Thomas Arnold, of Rugby and Oxford; died at Fox How, Ambleside, aged 83 years. She was a worthy companion of her illustrious husband, both in her thorough intellectual culture and her intense zeal for truth and honor.

Sept. —.—SEGUR, PHILIPPE PAUL, Count DE, a French general and historian, a member of the Institute of France; died in Paris, aged 93 years. Born, in that city, November 4, 1780, of one of the oldest and noblest families of France, he entered the French army as a private in 1799, was Macdonald's aide-de-camp at the battle of Hohenlinden, was for some years on Napoleon's staff, and employed in diplomatic services; attached to the service of King Joseph Bonaparte in 1806, at the siege of Gaeta, was wounded in the Spanish campaigns, and in the Polish and Russian expeditions, was colonel in 1808, brigadier-general in 1810, commanded the Fourth regiment of the Guard of Honor in 1818, and distinguished himself at Rheims in 1814. He was out of favor with the Bourbons, but was promoted to be lieutenant-general and a peer of France under Louis Philippe. He took no public position under Napoleon III. Having passed through the inferior grades, he was made grand cross of the Legion of Honor in April, 1847. In 1850 he was elected to the French Institute as successor to M. de Levis. General Count de Segur published several historical works of great importance. Among these were: "History of Napoleon and the Grand Army during the Year 1812," 2 vols., 1824; "History of Russia and Peter the Great," 1829; "History of Charles VIII. King of France," 1834; "Historical Eulogy on Marshal Lobau," 1839, and many articles on military science.

Oct. 4.—GATTY, Mrs. MARGARET SCOTT,

better known as Mrs. ALFRED GATTY, an English writer and editor, died at Sheffield, Eng., aged 64 years. She was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Scott, chaplain and foreign secretary to Lord Nelson, and was born at Burnham Parsonage, in Essex, in 1809; married to Rev. Alfred Gatty, D. D. in 1839, and in connection with her husband prepared a life of her father in 1842. Her subsequent works were: "The Fairy Godmothers and other Tales," 1851; "Parables from Nature," (five series); "Worlds not realized;" "Proverbs illustrated;" "The Poor Incumbent;" "Legendary Tales;" "Aunt Judy's Tales;" "Aunt Judy's Letters;" "Old Folks from Home;" "The Human Face Divine;" "British Seaweeds from Harvey's 'Phycologia Britannica,'" 1863; "Domestic Pictures and Tales," 1865; "Waifs and Strays in Natural History," 1871. Mrs. Gatty edited *Aunt Judy's Magazine* from May, 1866, to her death. "The Travels and Adventures of Rev. Dr. Wolff, the Jewish Missionary and Explorer," taken down from his dictation, were edited in 1860 by Dr. and Mrs. Gatty.

Oct. 6.—STREZLEBOKI, Sir PAUL EDMUND, Count DE, O. B., K. O. M. G., an Australian explorer; died in Victoria, Australia, aged 77 years. His explorations were mostly conducted in South Australia, where in 1842 he discovered the copper lodes of Burra Burra, and subsequently brought to the notice of Sir R. I. Murchison (in 1846) such specimens of the quartz veins, and so clear an account of their geological position, as led that veteran geologist, from his knowledge of the Ural gold-fields, to predict the existence of gold in large quantities in South Australia.

Oct. 12.—SCHMETTAU, Rev. HERMAN, D. D., Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the British Branch of the Evangelical Alliance; died in London aged 51 years. He was a native of Hanover, and educated there. He was an accomplished scholar, thoroughly acquainted with the various languages of Europe, and possessed pleasing manners and address, and an earnest Christian spirit. In 1856, at the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in Berlin, he formed the acquaintance of the British delegates, and Sir Oolling Eardley became so much interested in him that he invited him to come to London and take the foreign correspondence of the Alliance. He complied with the invitation, and had conducted the correspondence with great ability for seventeen years.

Oct. 17.—McCLURE, Vice-Admiral Sir ROBERT JOHN LE MEURER, C. B., a British naval officer and arctic explorer; died in London, aged 66 years. He was born in Wexford, Ireland, January 28, 1807, was educated at Eton, and subsequently sent to the military college at Sandhurst, whence he deserted and went to France. He was next placed in the British naval service, served ten years on various stations, and in 1836 accom-

panied Sir George Back on his second expedition to the arctic regions. In 1848 he accompanied Sir James Ross on his voyage in search of Sir John Franklin, and the year following was made commander. In 1850 he left Plymouth in command of the Investigator, which was provisioned for three years and had a complement of sixty-eight men, under orders to pass through Behring's Straits, and thence, if practicable, proceed to Melville Island—an achievement which was not then known to have been accomplished by any vessel. Captain McClure spent nearly four years in the arctic regions, during which he made search for traces of Sir John Franklin, still keeping in view his purpose of reaching the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean by sailing around the seas which form the northern boundary of this continent. After meeting with great perils, and displaying remarkable fortitude, he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, and arrived in England in September, 1854. He was treated with marked distinction on his return, received the reward of \$25,000 offered for his discovery, and subsequently was knighted and made vice-admiral.

Oct. 24.—CHACE-CALVERT FREDERICK, M. D., an eminent chemist of Manchester, England; died there, aged 54 years. He received his early education in France, and was appointed assistant-chemist at the Gobelin tapestry-works under his master, Chevreul. In 1846 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Manchester Royal Institution, a position which he held till his death. He had a world-wide reputation as an analytical chemist.

Oct. 27.—HAMILTON, Mrs. JANET THOMPSON, a Scottish rustic and dialect poetess; died at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, aged 77 years. She was born in the parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire, October 12, 1795, married at the age of fifteen, and, though at that time unable to write, composed a few religious pieces when about nineteen years of age. She had not learned to write until she was past fifty, and did not again attempt poetical composition until she was fifty-five. In 1863 she published a volume of "Poems and Songs," in 1868, "Poems and Sketches," and in 1871 a third volume containing some prose as well as poetry. Her later years were passed in blindness. She had never been twenty miles from her home, had never seen a mountain, a waterfall, the sea, or any river except the Clyde. Her education, as we have seen, was very meagre, yet she possessed a large measure of poetic genius, and had written some poems which the world will "not willingly let die." Her poems are mainly on subjects of reform and social progress, and come from the heart. From 1868 to 1873, she received an annual pension of \$250 from the Literary Fund.

Oct. —.—BAHILLET-DESCHAMPS, M., the chief gardener of Paris; died in that city. He had aided M. Haussmann and M. Alphand in beautifying Paris, and was so much esteemed

that he was several times sent for by foreign sovereigns, and was honored with the titles of gardener to the Emperor of Austria, to the King of the Belgians, to Ismail Pasha, etc. His creations in and around Paris are the Bois de Boulogne, the Bois de Vincennes, the Park Monceau, the Buttes Chaumont, etc.

Nov. 8.—**ROSAS**, Don Rios, a distinguished Spanish political leader, a cabinet officer in one of the numerous ministries of Isabella Segunda, and at one time President of the Spanish Cortes; died in Madrid.

Nov. 8.—**DAOUD PASHA**, a Turkish official and statesman, for seven years governor of the Turkish province of Lebanon; died at Biarritz, France, aged 57 years. He was of a United Armenian, or Armenian Catholic family, born in Constantinople in March, 1816, educated at the University of Berlin, where he took the highest honors. After his return to Constantinople, he was for a time employed in a French commercial house at Galata, but soon taken into the employ of the Ottoman Government, and was a member of an embassy sent to Prussia by the Sultan. While thus engaged, he published a work on the Germanic Diet. He was next sent as Turkish consul-general to Vienna, and in that capacity represented the Ottoman Government, in the Commission of the Riverine States of the Danube. Recalled to Constantinople, he was employed in different duties of the interior administration of the Turkish Government, being, in 1857, censor of the press; in 1858, coöperating in the conclusion of a government loan, and, still later, as director of telegraphs, a service in which he made great improvements. In 1861, at the instance of the Commission of the Five Great Powers, Daoud was appointed *Cameican*, or Governor of Lebanon, for three years, and on that occasion was created *Mudir* (an order of merit), and elevated to the rank of a pasha of three tails. His administration was energetic and honest, and, though he had many enemies, seems to have been on the whole satisfactory. In 1864 the Sultan renewed his appointment for five years more, and his sway, though surrounded with difficulties, gradually became more popular, till May, 1868, when he was appointed Governor of Commerce for that portion of the Turkish realm. His health failed in 1873, and he had visited the Spa at Biarritz in hope of benefit, but died there. He was a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

Nov. 8.—**DEMETZ**, **FÉDÉRIC AUGUSTE**, a French philanthropist who, with rare patience and zeal, had devoted nearly forty years of his life to the effectual reformation of juvenile offenders; died at Mettray, near Tours, in the 78th year of his age. He was born May 12, 1796, studied law in Paris, and was admitted to the bar in that city. In 1821, he was appointed puisne judge to the tribunal, and not long after Judge of Instruction, then Vice-President of the Chamber of Correctional Police, and finally, in 1832, Counsellor to the

Court. In 1836 he was sent to the United States, with the architect, A. Blouet, to make further studies of our penitentiary system, on which MM. de Tocqueville and de Beaumont had already reported. His report on this subject was very able. He had already become deeply interested in the condition of discharged convicts, and had written upon the subject of improving their condition; but his later investigations had shown him that great numbers of young persons and children, accused of minor crimes, and acquitted, either because they were innocent, or because they had acted without discernment, were kept in prisons where they were associated with the worst convicts, and taught to become themselves hardened criminals. He felt so deeply for these poor children, that he resolved to resign all his official honors, and devote his life to their rescue. Accordingly, having matured all his plans, and associated with himself an old classmate, M. de Bretignières de Courteilles, he founded, in 1840, at Mettray, near Tours, in the department of Indre-et-Loire, an agricultural reformatory colony. He had, for a year or two preceding, maintained in the same place, a training-school for young teachers, whom he was preparing for his greater work. He began at first with ten children, but before the close of the year he had three hundred; and, putting himself in communication with the judges of the Courts of Assizes all over France, the number of his colonists was subsequently increased to about seven hundred and fifty, at which point it was retained during his life. The children were employed on the farm, instructed in trades, in navigation, etc., and their education, and, above all, their moral training, were carefully attended to. Very few were found incorrigible, and nearly all were thoroughly reclaimed and sent forth as good citizens, a few being retained as teachers and employés. The children manifested the warmest affection for M. Demetz, as well they might. To the very last he kept a zealous, watchful care over the three thousand children who had been sent out from the colony, corresponding with them, and welcoming them back on their visits to the "colony." Many other reformatories were founded in imitation of this, "the glory of France," as Lord Brougham termed it. M. Demetz had written several works on prison discipline, besides his "Reports."

Nov. 14.—**BISCHOFFSHEIM**, **LOUIS RAPHAËL**, a banker of London and Paris; died in the latter city, aged 74 years. His parents were German Jews. He established himself as a banker at Amsterdam in 1820, and, after thirty years of success there, removed to Paris, where he amassed great wealth, and founded a Music Hall, the receipts from which were to be devoted to the poor, but the establishment, through some mismanagement, failed, though it did not involve his banking-house. He had also a private bank in London, and both his houses were concerned in the Erie Railway operations.

Nov. 14.—**NICHOLS, JOHN GOUEN, F. S. A.**, an eminent English genealogist and archaeologist, grandson of John Nichols, the famous author of "Literary Anecdotes," etc.; died in London, aged 67 years. He was born in London, in 1806, educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and, while a printer by profession, devoted himself especially to genealogical and archaeological literature. He was for some years one of the editors of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and editor-in-chief of the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," of "The Topographer and Genealogist," of "The Herald and Genealogist," and of several volumes of the publications of the Camden Society (of which he was one of the founders); of the Roxburgh Club, and of the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, and had contributed many papers to the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, and to the Transactions of three or four other archaeological societies. He had also written the biographies for "Autographs of the Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages in English History," published in 1829, and had published "The Monuments of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick," 1833; "London Pageants," 1837; "Description of the Frescoes discovered in the Guild Chapel at Stratford-on-Avon," etc., 1838; "The Pilgrimages of Canterbury and Walsingham, translated from Erasmus," 1849; "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of the Camden Society," 1862; "Literary Remains of King Edward VI., with a Biography," 1867; and in 1870 a new edition of Whitaker's "Life of Whalley." He was treasurer of the Surtees Society from 1834 till his death.

Nov. 22.—**CARRASCO, REV. ANTONIO**, an eloquent young Spanish Protestant preacher, a delegate to the Alliance, and, like Prof. Pronier, lost on the Ville du Havre. He was born in 1843, and when about sixteen years old was arrested, and with Manuel Monterey, a friend of his, was condemned to the galleys for life on account of his religious and political sentiments, which were displeasing to Queen Isabella II. and her attendants. At the special request of the English and American Governments, the sentence was commuted to banishment for life. M. Carrasco went to Geneva, and there received his education. After the rule of Isabella was ended in Spain, he returned to Madrid and there established the first Protestant Church which had ever existed in that city, and had been its pastor up to the time of his death. He was a very eloquent speaker, and in the favor of the Castelar Government, by which he had been invited to take part in political affairs and to speak in the Cortes on subjects of special interest. During the sessions of the Evangelical Alliance he read a paper on "Protestant Missions in Spain." After the Alliance adjourned, M. Carrasco visited Washington and Niagara in company with others, and then returned to New York City, where he remained till he sailed.

Nov. 22.—**PRONIER, REV. CÉSAR**, a Professor of Theology in the Evangelical Seminary at Geneva, and a learned and eloquent delegate to the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in New York City, in October, 1873; lost by the sinking of the Ville du Havre in mid-ocean. He was 42 years of age, and had distinguished himself for learning and ability, and had published several pamphlets and essays on theological subjects. Among these, two were worthy of special notice, viz., "The Ministry of the Word," and "Religious Liberty and the Syllabus." During the session of the Alliance he read a very able paper on "Catholicism in Switzerland," which was published in both reports.

Nov. 23.—**DE LARIVE, AUGUSTE, M. D., F. R. S.**, a Swiss physicist and physician, born in Geneva, October 9, 1801; died in that city, aged 72 years. He was the son of a celebrated physician and chemist, and distinguished himself very early by his chemical experiments and his scientific essays. One of them, written before he was twenty-one years of age, was deemed by Arago and D'Ampère worthy to be inserted in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique." His investigations upon heat, made in connection with those of Marat, led the way to those of Joule and Tyndall. He was from 1824 Professor of Physics in the Academy of Geneva. From 1830 to 1836 he spent much time abroad, mainly in England, where he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and took an active part in its discussions. From 1836 to 1841 he was engaged in the study of the applications of electricity to metallurgy, and in the editing of the "Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève," in which some of the results of his investigations were recorded. In 1842 he received from the Academy of Sciences the Monthyon prize of 3,000 francs, for his inventions and discoveries in electro-galvanic processes. He was elected, in 1880, a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and subsequently of the different scientific societies of Europe, and in 1864 one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences. Prof. De Larive had published: "Memoirs on Caustics," 1824; "Theory of the Voltaic Pile," 1836; "Archives of Electricity," a collection of essays; "A Treatise on Theoretical and Applied Electricity," in 3 large volumes, 1854-'58; and numerous biographical sketches of his learned associates and co-workers.

Dec. 17.—**HINTON, REV. JOHN HOWARD, M. A.**, an English Baptist clergyman and author; died at Bristol, England, aged 88 years. He was born at Oxford, March 24, 1791, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. Having graduated M. A., he commenced his labors as a Baptist clergyman at Haverford West, whence he removed to Reading, and afterward to London, where he ministered for some years to a large congregation in Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate. He visited the United States in

1830 or 1831, and on his return settled again at Reading, but over another congregation. Of late years he had retired from the pastorate, and resided in Bristol. Mr. Hinton was the author of "Memoirs of William Knibb;" "A History of the United States of America, from their First Discovery and Colonization to 1826; 2 vols., 4to, 100 Maps and Plates," 1832 (in the preparation of this work Mr. Hinton was assisted by several literary gentlemen in Europe and America. It was revised and new editions issued in 1842, 1843, and subsequently); "Theology, or an Attempt toward a Consistent View of the Whole Counsel of God;" "Elements of Natural History;" and numerous essays and pamphlets advocating the voluntary principle in religion and education. A complete edition of his works has been published in seven volumes.

Dec. 20.—BIXIO, Lieutenant-General GIROLAMO, called NINO, a distinguished officer of Marines, soldier and statesman, born at Genoa in 1821; died at Rome in the 53d year of his age. Like his friend Garibaldi, he served in the Sardinian Navy, from which he withdrew in 1844, to command a merchant-ship. Sharing in the political aspirations of the time, he promoted the popular demonstration of 1847 which constrained King Charles Albert to grant a liberal constitution. During the revolutionary movement of 1848-'49 he assisted in the gallant defense of Venice, and commanded the forces at Rome which repelled the first attack of the French troops under General Oudinot. When peace returned the young soldier resumed seafaring life, and met with several perilous adventures while commanding a Genoese ship in the Southern seas. In 1857 he returned to military pursuits, commanding a battalion of Alpine chasseurs under Garibaldi, then took an important part in the expedition to Sicily, fought in the first ranks at Calatafimi, and headed one of the attacking columns at Palermo, where he was wounded. He likewise distinguished himself at the capture of Reggio, and the hard-fought battle of the Volturmo. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and on the return of peace entered the Italian Parliament as deputy from Genoa, and used his influence with Garibaldi to moderate that general's hostility to the Cavour ministry. In 1862 he was transferred to the regular army, with the same rank as in the volunteer, and in 1863 was appointed military commander of Alexandria. In 1865 he was reelected deputy, this time in Ancona, and the year following received command of a division of the Italian Army, in view of the approaching war with Austria.

Dec. 22.—SMALLWOOD, CHARLES, M. D., LL. D., a Canadian astronomer and meteorologist; died in Montreal, aged 62 years. He was a native of Birmingham, England, had resided in Canada for twenty-one years, and had been director of the observatory at Montreal since 1865. He had at first settled at St. Martin's,

Ile Jésus, Province of Quebec, and had erected an observatory there. In 1858 McGill College, Toronto, conferred on him the degree of LL. D., and appointed him Professor of Meteorology in that institution, to which was subsequently added the chair of Astronomy. After his appointment to the Montreal Observatory, he continued his meteorological observations, and when our signal-service system was established, arranged to have Montreal, and several other Canadian towns, established as connecting stations with it. Dr. Smallwood was the author of "Contributions to Canadian Meteorology," and of many articles in the scientific periodicals, and the "Smithsonian Reports."

Dec. 26.—HUGO, FRANÇOIS, the second and last surviving son of Victor Hugo; died in Paris, aged 45 years. He was born October 22, 1828, at Paris, studied at the Charlemagne Lyceum, and won university honors. When his father was driven from France, in 1851, he and his brother Charles shared the great poet's exile, and during the succeeding seventeen years François never revisited his native land, although at liberty to do so. During this period he resided principally in Jersey and Germany, devoting his time to literary pursuits. He published in 1857 a history of the island of Jersey, and a French translation of Shakespeare's sonnets, the first made in that language. In the interval from 1860 to 1864 he completed the arduous task of translating into French all Shakespeare's works, which he reclassified and annotated. In 1869 he aided in founding the *Rappel*, the ultra-radical organ of M. Rochefort, and was in active sympathy with the republican movement which at that time so much embarrassed Napoleon III.

Dec. —.—BEAUMONT DE MONTELA, Marquis EMILE DE, a member of one of the noblest of French families; died at the monastery of La Trappe, France. He was formerly ambassador to St. Petersburg, but, abandoning the world and politics, as well as his social rank and position, he entered La Trappe about ten years ago, and had been known there simply as Brother Ambroise till his death.

ODILON-BARROT, CAMILLE HYACINTHE, often called simply BARROT, an eloquent French Liberal advocate and statesman, born at Villefort (Lozère) July 19, 1791; died in Paris, August 6, 1873. His father, J. A. Barrot, was a deputy to the Convention during the French Revolution, and voted against the death of Louis XVI., and subsequently as a member of the Corps Législatif voted against the Empire, and during the entire reign of Napoleon I. maintained his position as a leader in the royalist and Liberal opposition. The son, Odilon Barrot, was worthy of his father. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen years, and in 1814, though still below the prescribed age (twenty-five years), was appointed advocate to the King's Council and

the Court of Cassation. He resigned his official position, and opposed with all his power the reestablishment of the empire during the Hundred Days. But he found himself disappointed in his hopes from the second restoration, became one of the opposition, and a leader among the Liberals. He was yet very young when he entered the Chamber of Deputies in the reign of Louis XVIII., but had already acquired a high reputation as an eloquent pleader. He was a most active member of the party which brought about the Revolution of July, 1830; and when at one time matters wore so gloomy an aspect that the number of the deputies who countenanced and encouraged the insurrection was reduced to eight, Barrot remained firm, and was one of the three commissioners appointed by the provisional Government to intimate that the crown jewels would be restored to the royal family, on condition of their immediate departure for Orléans. The proposal was accepted, and M. Odilon-Barrot accompanied the King to his embarkation. On his return he was nominated Prefect of the Seine. Under Louis Philippe, M. Odilon-Barrot was among the first to raise his voice in the Chamber of Deputies against a reactionary policy. During a visit to Great Britain in 1839, he frequently expressed his desire that a permanent alliance should subsist between England and France. He was the leader of the agitation in favor of reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets which led to the Revolution of 1848, and the downfall of Louis Philippe. Under the presidency of Louis Napoleon he was for some time a minister, and conducted the Government of France with success until 1851, when he retired from active political life, but occasionally published pamphlets in opposition to the imperial régime. One of these, "Concerning Centralization and its Effects," issued in 1861, had a wide circulation, and produced a powerful impression. In 1864 he temporarily emerged from his retirement, and took part in the public conferences held in Paris in favor of Poland. After the overthrow of the empire in 1870, and the establishment of the Provisional Government, M. Odilon-Barrot, though eighty years of age, still retained enough of the fire of his early years to plead earnestly for a republican government, and against the restoration of the Bourbon rule.

OHIO. The General Assembly met in adjourned session January 2d. Governor Noyes, in his annual message, referred to great increase of local indebtedness and said: "The evil continues and grows upon us, and is not likely to be diminished, until a remedy shall be found in positive prohibitory legal enactments, or in constitutional provisions, absolutely forbidding local public debts. Boards of officers, not always constituted of those best qualified to manage large pecuniary interests, are, under existing laws, intrusted with extraor-

dinary powers, and with a discretion which the Legislature itself would hesitate to exercise directly. Under the construction which our highest State court has given to the constitution, and under laws passed in conformity therewith, the authority of minor political organizations to create debts, if not unlimited, is at least very large and complete." The necessity for codifying and revising the school laws of the State was declared to be most urgent, and the importance of normal instruction particularly dwelt upon. The Agricultural College was commended to the generous attention of the Legislature. The Governor suggested for consideration a change in the criminal law, so as to provide that juries should fix the grade of crime, increasing the number of grades, and that less or no discretion should be left with the courts as to sentence. The valuable aid of the Reform Schools in diminishing the number of convicts sent to the penitentiary was referred to. The General Assembly was requested to cooperate with Congress in making the necessary preparations for the centennial celebration of national independence. Suggestions for improvements in the manner of listing property for taxation, and for making more effective the law for the protection of miners were made.

The General Assembly closed the session and its term of existence May 6th, having during the adjourned session passed 199 laws of a general nature, 122 local and special acts, and 49 joint resolutions. Among the more important general laws passed were a school-law, codifying all the laws relating to the establishment and government of common schools; an act accepting the cession of Virginia military lands to the State, and providing for their sale to increase the funds of the Agricultural College; providing for the holding of a convention to revise the constitution of the State; to give the veto-power to mayors of certain cities; to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in cities; to extend the time for the completion of the geological survey; to modify and amend the so-called "Boesel Railroad Law;" to prescribe the mode of ratifying by stockholders of propositions to lease railroads. The last-named law is of more than ordinary importance, as its purpose was to put obstacles in the way of absorption of local railroads by lines running through other States. Its immediate occasion was an attempt of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company to secure a lease of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, which was frustrated by the passage of the act in question. The first section of the act authorizes any railroad company to aid, by subscription or otherwise, any other company for the purpose of forming a connection, when the road to be aided does not form a competing line; or it may lease or purchase any part or all of a connecting railroad under similar con-

ditions; or two connecting lines—when not competing—may make arrangements for their common benefit.

It also provides that no such arrangement, by lease or otherwise, shall be made unless at a regular meeting of the stockholders at least two-thirds of the whole stock of each company shall be voted for it, either in person or by proxy, and that the rental received shall be equal at least to the net earnings of the leased road for the fiscal year next preceding the one in which the lease is made. The second section provides that any stockholder who shall refuse his assent to the lease and give written notice, within sixty days, to the lessees, must be paid, before the consummation of the lease or other arrangement, the average market value of his stock for six months next preceding the day of the ratification of the lease. In case of disagreement as to value, the matter is to be settled by arbitration under the provisions of the law governing arbitrations. Section three also refers to details of arbitration. Section four prohibits the lease of one railroad by another unless the lessor shall be fully secured for the payment of the rental and for the preservation of the leased property in as good condition as when taken into possession. Section five provides that whatever corporation takes any action under this law shall thereafter come under the provisions of the General Railroad Law, and lose all the special privileges and immunities conferred by special charters granted before the adoption of the present constitution.

Among the joint resolutions adopted were three in relation to the law of Congress increasing the compensation of its members. One declared that "those members of Congress who voted for an increase of their own salaries retroactive in effect, and those who voted against such increase, but still accepted this increase are deserving of censure of the people of Ohio;" another set forth that "the action of the last Congress increasing the compensation of the members thereof, the President of the United States, and other officers, was unnecessary, uncalled for, and distasteful to the people of Ohio, and, it is believed, of the whole Union," and the Senators and Representatives from Ohio in Congress were instructed and requested "to zealously use all honorable effort to procure the repeal of said law, so far as it relates to such compensation, at the earliest practicable period;" the third, after reciting the fact that the second article of the twelve amendments to the Constitution of the United States, submitted by the First Congress—which article provided that "no law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened"—had not received the assent of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, and therefore is still pending; declared it ratified on behalf of the State of Ohio.

The people having at the general election in October, 1871, decided in favor of a convention to revise, alter, or amend the constitution of the State, the Legislature in January passed a law ordering the election, on the first Monday in April, of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, prescribing the time for the meeting of the convention, and ordering the submission of the new constitution to the people for ratification. The election was held as directed, and resulted in the choice of 105 delegates, of whom 50 were ranked as Republicans, 46 as Democrats, and 9 as Liberals or Independents. The convention met in Columbus, May 14th, and organized by electing Morrison R. Waite, of Lucas County, on the sixth ballot, president of the convention, the vote standing 55 for Mr. Waite, 37 for Rufus King, and 12 scattering. The occupations of the members as registered were as follows: lawyers 62, farmers 16, merchants 8, physicians 6, editors and printers 3, bankers 3, mechanics 2, ministers 2, manufacturer 1, teacher 1, civil engineer 1. The convention adjourned August 8th, and reassembled at Cincinnati December 2d. At the close of the year they were still in session.

The Legislature in 1872 enacted a law (commonly known as the Boesel Law, from the name of its originator), which authorized counties, cities, incorporated villages, and townships, to build railroads, and to lease and operate the same. Under this law a number of railroad projects started into existence, and nearly ninety counties, townships, cities, and villages, voted to incur bonded debts for their construction. In 1873 bonds were deposited in the State Treasury, to be indorsed and issued to contractors for this purpose to the amount of \$3,541,594, making a total of railroad debt incurred since the passage of the act, April 23, 1872, of \$6,109,644. Of this amount \$148,700 had been indorsed by the State Treasurer and issued. In the mean time suit had been brought by one Martin Kanter, a tax-payer of the Duchouquet township, Auglaize County, to restrain the trustees of the township from issuing \$75,000 of bonds voted to construct a railroad. The suit was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, which on May 13th gave a decision, declaring the law under which the bonds were issued to be unconstitutional and void. The following is a syllabus of the decision, delivered by Chief-Justice White:

1. Taxation can only be authorized for public purposes. Where, therefore, a statute authorizes a county, township, or municipality, to levy taxes not above a given per cent. on the taxable property of the locality for the purpose of building so much of a railroad as can be built for that amount, and the part of a railroad so to be built can be of no public utility unless used to accomplish an unconstitutional purpose, such tax is illegal and cannot be imposed.

2. Section 4, Article VIII. of the constitution declares that "the General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town, or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder

in any joint-stock company, corporation, or association whatever; or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation, or association." What the General Assembly is thus prohibited from doing directly, it has no power to do indirectly.

8. Where public credit or money is furnished by any of the subdivisions of the State named, to be used in part construction of a work, which, under the statute authorizing its construction, must be completed, if completed at all, by other parties out of their own means, who are to own or have the beneficial control and management of the work when completed, the public money or credit thus used can only be regarded as furnished for, or in aid of, such parties.

4. The act of April 22, 1872, to authorize counties, townships, and the municipalities therein named, to build railroads, etc., (69 O. L. 84) authorizes the raising of money by taxation, which is equally applicable to the unlawful purpose of aiding railroad companies, and others engaged in building and operating railroads, as it is to any lawful purpose, and gives to the officers intrusted with the control and application of the money thus raised, no means or power of discrimination as to the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the work or purpose to which it is to be applied, and is thus in contravention of section 6, Article VIII. of the constitution, and therefore void.

The Prohibitionists were first in the field for the political campaign. Their State Convention was held at Delaware, February 12th, when the following ticket was put in nomination: For Governor, G. T. Stewart, Huron County; Lieutenant-Governor, William H. Foster, Franklin County; Board of Public Works, Enos H. Brosius; Judge of Supreme Court, S. E. Adams, Cuyahoga County; Treasurer of State, George Dodds, Greene County; Attorney-General, Alfred H. Mitchell, Belmont County; Auditor of State, Thomas Edmondson, Clarke County.

The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm the platform of principles and measures adopted by the National Prohibition Convention at Columbus, February 22, 1872.

2. That we demand total prohibition of the importation, manufacture, and traffic of intoxicating beverages as high crimes against God and man; and that we will not propose or accept any compromise with either, by license, regulation, or otherwise, for the obvious reason that any compromise with crime is of itself a crime.

3. That the recent more flagrant development of bribery, venality, and abounding corruption in the State and national Legislatures and administrations, demonstrates the necessity of abolishing executive and legislative patronage as to all official appointments, in both State and nation, legislative, judicial, and executive, where it is possible for election by the people; and we especially ask for the election of President and Vice-President, United States Senators, postmasters, and of all Territorial and Federal district and local officers, by direct vote of the people.

4. That one of the most important duties of Government is to protect and foster the interests of our laboring citizens, and to preserve them from the exactions and aggressions of unjust capital; that all proper aid should be given to them in securing homes for their families, not only on the public lands, but throughout the nation; that their homesteads, to a reasonable amount in value, should be made by law inviolate, while they or their families desire to occupy them; that industrial schools, and places of employment should be established; and that the sacrifice of the public lands to railroad and other

monopolies should totally cease, that they may be appropriated in limited portions to actual settlers only.

5. That enforced education of the youth of our State, who by the wrong or neglect of parents and guardians are excluded from the benefits of our free-school system, is demanded by the highest interests of the people.

6. That while it is entirely consistent for parties professing no distinguishing principles or policy, to nominate candidates solely with reference to their availability for election, we regard it as the high and imperative duty of all Prohibitionists to unite zealously in support of every ticket nominated by the Prohibition party, for the reason that it represents great principles, the success of which is far more important than that of men.

7. That we warn Prohibitionists against the suicidal policy of adopting candidates from other party tickets who are not identified with the Prohibition party, merely because they are men of temperate habits and professions, while their efforts and influence are given to parties which are in league with the liquor interest, and who thus practically oppose prohibition.

8. That in closely-contested elections good faith requires, and it is especially incumbent on Prohibitionists, to stand by their own candidates and not sacrifice them to either of the other contestants. That thus only will the power of the organization be seen and felt, and as the sincere and determined purpose of its members becomes manifest, the people will have confidence in them, and they in each other; that perseverance in this policy will soon compel a majority of the voters to support the candidate of the Prohibition party, while a contrary policy will inevitably defeat, and speedily destroy it.

9. That we urge the duty of all Prohibitionists throughout the State, without delay, to form prohibition clubs in every city and township; to thoroughly organize the party by the appointment of district, county, city, and township committees; and to nominate and sustain without compromise at the polls, full tickets of the best and most reliable members of the Prohibition party, at every election, when party lines are drawn, and for every civil office in the gift of the people.

10. That to this end we urge Prohibitionists immediately to issue calls for Prohibition conventions, to be held as early as practicable in every delegate district of the State, to nominate well-qualified candidates of the Prohibition party for the Constitutional Convention, avoiding all entangling alliances with other parties, and standing firmly by the Prohibition cause.

11. That, if the effort to incorporate such a prohibitory section in the constitution should not be successful, we are in favor of the submission of such section as an amendment, to the separate vote of the people, in the form on their ballots, of the words, "Prohibition Yes," or "Prohibition No;" and in case of such submission, the schedule therefor to provide that if approved by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon, such prohibitory section shall take effect in all the State, but if not so ratified, it shall take effect and be in force in every county, city, township, and ward, wherein a majority of the electors then voting shall have voted in favor thereof, and shall be enforced there by similar legislation; and thereafter, on petition to the Legislature, by a majority of the qualified electors of any county, township, city, or ward, where it has not been so ratified, the said prohibitory section shall again, and as often as so petitioned for, be submitted to the electors thereof, and if approved by a majority of those then and there voting thereon, shall from the time when so ratified, in like manner, take effect and be enforced therein.

12. That we also favor the adoption by the Constitutional Convention of the provision in that article of the constitution defining the elective fran-

chise that every citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, without distinction of sex, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he or she resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualification of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections; but if the convention should refuse to adopt such a provision, and, on the contrary, should insert words excepting and disqualifying the women of this State from the exercise of this right of suffrage, then we favor the submission of that provision as an amendment to the constitution, to the separate vote of the people, in the form on their ballots, of the words, "Impartial Suffrage, Yes," or "Impartial Suffrage, No;" and in that case of such submission the schedule thereof shall provide that if approved by a majority of the electors of the State, voting thereon, the same shall control the qualification of electors at all elections in the State; but if not so ratified, then the same shall take effect and control the qualification of electors at all local elections in every county, township, city, or incorporated village and ward, wherein a majority of the electors so voting shall have voted in favor of said amendment; and thereafter, on petition to the Legislature by a majority of the qualified electors of any county, township, city, or ward, where said amendment has not been so ratified, the same shall again and as often as so petitioned for, be submitted to the electors thereof, and if approved by a majority of those then and there voting thereon, shall from the time so ratified, in like manner take effect and control the qualifications of electors at all local elections therein.

The Republican State Convention was held at Columbus, May 21st. It was presided over by Hon. James Monroe. The following nominations were made: For Governor, E. F. Noyes, of Hamilton County; Lieutenant-Governor, Alphonso Hart, of Portage County; Supreme Judge, long term, William White, of Clarke County; Supreme Judge, short term, Walter F. Stone, of Erie County; Attorney-General, John Little, of Greene County; Treasurer of State, Isaac Welsh, of Belmont County; Controller of the Treasury, W. T. Wilson, of Portage County; Board of Public Works, Philip V. Herzing, of Anglaize County. Most of these were renominations of those already in office. The following platform was adopted:

The Republican party of Ohio, by its delegates here assembled—

Resolve, 1. That the principles of the party, as heretofore expressed in its conventions, are reaffirmed, and it is declared that events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country, and the maintenance of the interests, rights, and liberties of the people.

2. That we reaffirm our confidence in our President, Ulysses S. Grant, and in the wisdom, integrity, and success of the administration of his high office.

3. That there should be rigid economy in the State and national administrations, and that taxes should be continued to be reduced in both as rapidly as consistent with good government, the maintenance of the public credit, and the certain extinguishment of the State and national debts.

4. That the public lands belong to the people, and should be sacredly reserved for homes of actual settlers, and we pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

5. That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

6. That the producing, commercial, and industrial

interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible, and while capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of a reasonable remuneration, all abuses in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discriminations against localities, persons, or interests, should be corrected by law, and the people protected from such wrongs, and all improper and arbitrary use of the growing power of railroads and other corporations.

7. That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption, and we have seen with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidences of political and official corruption and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct, and the punishment of unfaithful public men who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not, by any partisanship of ours, be shielded from the disgrace of their acts; and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their form.

8. That when retrenchment is required to lighten the burdens of taxation, and to continue the reduction of the public debt, the increase of salaries is unwise; that we condemn, without reserve, the voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered; and we demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress, by which salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

9. That we cordially welcome to our shores the oppressed of all countries, and, remembering with pleasure that adopted citizens have always proved loyal to the flag of the republic, we favor such modification of the naturalization laws as will materially shorten the time of probation before voting.

On the 16th of June a new departure in politics was taken by the Democratic Convention in Allen County, passing resolutions declaring that corruption in political parties had become chronic, and that "both political parties have demonstrated that they are powerless to check or control the existing tendency toward the utter demoralization of the politics of the country." An invitation was given to the people of Ohio, without regard to past political associations, to meet at Columbus in mass convention on the 30th day of July, to take such action as the exigencies of the time demand. In response to that invitation, a convention was held in Columbus, July 30th, which was participated in by Democrats and Liberals. Hon. T. E. Cunningham, of Allen County, called the convention to order, and George E. Pugh presided over the temporary organization. Norton S. Townshend, of Lorain County, was chosen president of the convention. A ticket was put in nomination, as follows: Governor, Isaac C. Collins (Democrat), of Cincinnati; Lieutenant-Governor, A. Saunders Platt (Liberal), of Logan County; Attorney-General, Seraphim Myers (Liberal), of Stark County; Judges of the Supreme Court, P. B. Ewing (Democrat), of Fairfield County, long term; D. C. Loudon (Democrat), of Brown, short term; Board of Public Works, James McBeth (Democrat), of Allen County; Treasurer of State, Jonathan Harshman (Democrat), of Montgomery County; Controller of the Treasury, O. P. L. Butler (Liberal), of

Franklin County. The following platform of principles was adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we declare against the infallibility of party, and that when the caucus or the convention fails to present fit candidates for office, it is the high privilege, as well as the bounden duty of all good citizens, to withhold their votes from such candidates, and, regardless of party affiliations, to support the best men presented for official position.

2. That both the Republican and the Democratic parties have outlived the issues in which they had their origin, and have outlived their usefulness, and a new organization of parties is demanded in the interests of the public welfare.

3. That the Republican party, having control of both branches of Congress and of the Executive Department, is directly responsible for the legislation known as the salary grab, for the squandering of the public lands in grants to private corporations, for the release of railroads from their just obligations to the Government, and other manifestations of corruption, as developed by the Credit Mobilier and other investigations; and that those members of the Democratic party who have aided or acquiesced in such legislation equally deserve public condemnation.

4. That we believe that the fundamental purpose of government is the protection of persons and property, and not the meddling with any regulation of the business industry or consciences of its citizens, nor the assumption of such works by Federal, State, or municipal governments, as may safely, and should properly, be left to individual enterprise.

5. That as corruption can be successfully combated only by the removal or lessening temptations, we are in favor of a resumption of the functions now exercised by the Government, and a consequent diminution of government bureaus and officials, believing, as we do, that a continually increasing army of Federal officers is an evil increasing in danger as the country grows.

6. That grants of subsidies in bonds or money, and of special privileges and exemptions to national banks and other great moneyed corporations, and all fostering of monopolies at the expense of the whole people, are unjust and oppressive.

7. That the practice of electing stockholders and officers of national banks to seats in Congress, whereby the great gains of continued irredeemable paper money are secured to those institutions by the votes of interested parties, is a national scandal, which deserves the condemnation of every good citizen, and ought to be prevented by proper legislation.

8. That we insist upon a strict adherence by the General Government to the constitutional limitations of its power, and we demand home government in all local affairs.

9. We believe that the business of the Government should be transacted upon the same principles that regulate the business of private individuals. We believe, therefore, that the appointment of subordinate officers should depend upon those qualifications, and that their terms should depend upon their fitness and efficiency, and in this respect a return to the practice of the early days of the republic is highly desirable and necessary.

10. That duties on imports, as long as such duties are necessary, should be imposed for purposes of revenue only, and not for the purpose of benefiting or enriching private individuals or companies, or favoring particular branches of industry at the expense of the whole people.

11. That it is the duty of the Government to repeal all laws that favor capital to the prejudice of labor.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Columbus, August 6th, and was presided over by General William H. Ball, of Muskingum County. The nominations were: For Governor, William Allen, of Ross County;

Lieutenant-Governor, Barnabas Burns, of Richland County; Supreme Judge, long term, H. C. Whitman, of Hamilton County; Supreme Judge, short term, C. H. Scribner, of Lucas County; Attorney-General, M. A. Dougherty, of Fairfield County; Treasurer of State, George Weimer, of Summit County; Controller of the Treasury, J. K. Newcomer, of Marion County; Board of Public Works, Chris. Schenck, of Mercer County; The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, 1. That the Democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances.

It supports the Federal Government in all its constitutional authority, and opposes nullification and secession.

It defends the reserved rights of the States and of the people, and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them.

In order to maintain and preserve these rights, it insists upon a strict construction of the Federal Constitution.

It resists all attempts of one department of the Government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of the other departments.

It opposes all interference by law with the private affairs or business of men, not required by the public peace or safety, and advocates the greatest individual liberty consistent with public order.

It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the right of suffrage or eligibility to hold office.

It favors liberal laws for the naturalization of foreigners.

It insists upon equal and exact justice to all men.

It opposes all monopolies and denies that it is within the province of Government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes at the expense and to the detriment of the rest of the community.

It therefore opposes a system by which a large portion of the profit-producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation, and demands that all constitutional means shall be used to remedy this injustice.

It insists that our tariff laws should be framed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries.

It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, but insists that in a return to specie payments care shall be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country, or unjustly injure the debtor class.

It appreciates the benefits conferred by railroads, but opposes all combinations of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation.

It opposes all laws that give to capital any advantage over labor.

It requires honesty and economy in every department of Government, Federal or State, and it condemns corruption, whoever may be the guilty parties.

It is in its very nature, and as a necessary result of its principles, a party of progress and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound, practical wisdom.

Resolved, 2. That the wealth of a country is the product of its labor, and the best use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing classes. Hence, every just measure that tends to protect them from oppression, to improve their condition and dignify their calling, deserves and receives our sympathy and support, and that we cordially recommend the conservative resolutions adopted at the recent National Labor Congress at Cleveland, favoring arbitration and co-operation.

Resolved, 3. That although always constituting a large majority of the American people, the agriculturists have never demanded of Government, State or Federal, any special privilege; have never infested the halls of Congress or of Legislatures with lobbyists and rings; but, on the contrary, have suffered under discriminating and unjust laws, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We hereby pledge our sincere and honest efforts to obtain them a redress of grievances and equal and exact justice.

Resolved, 4. That the public lands should be sacredly reserved for actual settlers who will dwell upon and cultivate them, and that we will continue to denounce and oppose, as we have always denounced and opposed, all gifts of such lands by the Government to incorporated companies.

Resolved, 5. That the greatest danger to free institutions is the wide-spreading corruption that threatens the utter destruction of public virtue. When Credit Mobilier frauds pass unpunished; when those engaged in them are elevated to high official position; when seats in the Federal Senate are notoriously purchased; when vast sums of money are corruptly employed in popular elections; when an army of office-holders, with the sanction of the Government, use their official influence to control elections; when bribery of custom-house officials is an established usage; when rings of plunderers are recipients of millions of money appropriated for public use; when official defalcations are of such frequent occurrence as scarcely to excite attention; when presidential pardons relieve defaulters from mental punishment, and presidential appointments reward Credit Mobilier and salary-grabbing Congressmen; and when a congressional investigation is generally a whitewashing affair, it is not strange that men begin to lose confidence in free institutions, and that the fame of the great republic is tarnished throughout the civilized world. To remedy these evils we insist that the receipts and expenditures of Government shall be diminished; that its patronage shall be curtailed, and all useless offices abolished; that it shall cease to usurp functions to which it has no title; that official misconduct and fraud and corruption in elections shall be rigorously punished; and that public virtue shall be upheld and the want of it condemned, by the united voice of the people.

Resolved, 6. That we condemn without reserve the late act of Congress, granting additional salaries, as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal. And we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the law, or received and retained the money procured thereby. And we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it a law.

Resolved, 7. That the act of the President, in setting up, by the bayonet, a government in Louisiana, not chosen by her people, and having no title whatever to rule over them, was a flagrant violation of her rights and of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, 8. That every department of the Government being in the hands of the Republican party, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation and administration of which the country complains.

Resolved, 9. That under the time-honored Democratic banner, with this declaration of principles inscribed on its folds, we engage in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to patriotic men of every class, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us, on terms of perfect equality, in the struggle to rescue the Government from the hands of dishonest men, and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

The election was held October 14th, and resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate, William Allen, as Governor, and the Re-

publican candidates for all the other offices. The official count was as follows:

Governor.

William Allen, Democrat.....	214,654
E. F. Noyes, Republican.....	213,837
G. T. Stewart, Prohibition.....	10,278
Isaac Collins, Fusion.....	10,109

Lieutenant-Governor.

Alphonso Hart, Republican.....	214,228
Barnabus Burns, Democrat.....	213,593
W. H. Foster, Prohibition.....	10,739
A. S. Platt, Fusion.....	10,227

Treasurer of State.

Isaac Welch, Republican.....	213,527
George Weiner, Democrat.....	213,340
George Dadds, Prohibition.....	10,653
J. Harshman, Fusion.....	10,128

Attorney-General.

John Little, Republican.....	213,988
M. A. Dougherty, Democrat.....	213,413
A. H. Mitchell, Prohibition.....	10,649
S. Myers, Fusion.....	10,026

Controller.

W. T. Wilson, Republican.....	214,244
J. K. Newcomer, Democrat.....	213,237
T. Edmundson, Prohibition.....	9,492
C. P. L. Butler, Fusion.....	10,150

Board of Public Works.

P. B. Herzing, Republican.....	214,558
C. Schenck, Democrat.....	212,793
E. H. Brosius, Prohibition.....	10,630
J. McBeth, Fusion.....	9,927

Judge Supreme Court (Full Term).

William White, Republican.....	214,383
H. C. Whitman, Democrat.....	213,705
S. E. Adams, Prohibition.....	10,582
P. B. Ewing, Fusion.....	10,027

Judge Supreme Court (to fill Vacancy).

W. F. Stone, Republican.....	214,363
C. H. Scribner, Democrat.....	213,551
W. Dunbar, Prohibition.....	10,540
D. A. C. Loudon, Fusion.....	10,114

The total vote on Governor was 448,878, being a falling off from the vote on Secretary of State the previous year of 70,777. The Republican falling-off was 51,993, the Democratic 37,126. The Prohibition vote increased 8,233, or was more than quintupled, drawing mostly from the Republicans, while the Fusion vote was chiefly from the Democratic strength of the preceding year.

At the same election a Legislature was chosen, the Democrats obtaining a majority in both branches. The struggle on the legislative candidates was very much confused by local issues, combined with the fact of four independent State tickets being in the field. Several successful candidates ran as independent, and in some counties the tickets were almost inextricably mixed. The general complexion of the result may be thus stated: Senate—Democrats, 21; Republicans, 14; Independent, 1. House—Democrats, 57; Republicans, 45; Independents, 3.

The fiscal year of the State government closes on the 15th of November. The following is a summary of the financial condition of the State at the close of the fiscal year 1873:

On November 15, 1872, the public funded debt of the State was.....	\$8,563,546 37
The redemptions during the year were—	
Loan of 1860.....	\$100 00
Loan of 1870.....	358,784 27
Loan of 1873.....	13,100 00
Loan of 1881.....	500 00

Total..... 372,484 27

Outstanding, November 15, 1873..... \$8,211,062 10

Of the amount outstanding on the 15th of November, the sum of \$64,215 had ceased to draw interest, the holders having been notified to surrender their stock for redemption, so that the interest-bearing funded debt of the State is \$8,146,847. The funded debt is divided as follows:

Foreign debt, payable in New York City...	\$8,209,897 10
Domestic debt, payable in Columbus.....	1,663 00

Total..... \$8,211,062 10

The local indebtedness of the State on September 1, 1873, was as follows:

Net debt of counties.....	\$3,125,537 27
Net debt of townships, including debts created by boards of education other than for separate school districts.....	401,510 18
Net debt of cities (first and second class).....	14,527,108 78
Net debt of incorporated villages.....	730,582 38
Net debt of school districts (special).....	1,248,389 71

Total..... \$30,093,128 32

The amount of reimbursable debt is—

State.....	\$8,211,062 10
Local.....	20,882,129 34

Total..... \$28,244,235 42

Irreducible debt..... 4,070,430 96

Aggregate debts in the State..... \$33,314,666 38

The local indebtedness in this statement is reckoned to September 1, 1873, and the State debt to November 15, 1873.

During the year, the State debt had been reduced \$372,484.27, but the local indebtedness had increased \$2,442,575.35.

The balance in the State Treasury on November 15, 1873, was.....	\$447,588 84
The receipts, including transfers of \$1,676,149.85 for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1873, was.....	6,366,778 06

Total amount of funds in the Treasury for the year..... \$6,814,317 50

The disbursements, including transfers, during the year, have been..... 6,684,731 06

Balance in the Treasury, November 15, 1873, \$129,586 43

The valuations of the property of the State, according to the duplicate of 1873, were as follows:

Real estate in cities, towns, and villages.....	\$342,948,200 00
Real estate not in cities, towns, etc.....	694,815,731 00
Chattel property.....	685,510,708 00

Total taxable valuation for 1873.... \$1,667,374,639 00

Increase from 1873 in the valuation of chattel (personal) property of \$31,351,118 00	
Real estate in cities, towns, and villages.....	12,363,416 00

\$43,614,534 00

Reduction in value of real estate not in cities, towns, and villages, of	603,018 00
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Total increase over valuation of 1873.... \$43,051,531 00

The taxes levied in 1873 and receivable in 1873, were:

For State purposes.....	\$4,414,537 25
For counties, cities, villages, etc.....	18,834,322 49
Delinquencies and forfeitures.....	561,522 23

Total..... \$23,810,971 97

The taxes levied in 1873 and receivable in 1874 were as follows:

For State purposes.....	\$3,477,850 25
For counties, cities, villages, etc.....	20,653,493 98
Delinquencies and forfeitures.....	343,106 75

Total..... \$26,474,450 98

The statement of the number of charters granted and papers filed under the corporation laws for the year ending November 15, 1873, shows the number granted to be 459, with a net amount of authorized capital of \$91,232,750. Of these 138 were to new manufacturing companies, 32 railroad companies, 17 street railroad companies, 67 building and loan associations, 39 mining companies, 21 savings and loan banks, 20 printing and publishing companies, 20 mutual benefit associations, and 14 associations for building hotels and tenement-houses. The total number of charters issued since the adoption of the constitution in 1851 was 4,060, with an authorized capital stock of \$875,119,613. The county auditors report the following number of corporations doing business in the State under general and special charters: Manufacturing companies, 311; railroad companies, 52; building and loan associations 211; mining companies, 37; turnpike companies, 165; street railroad companies, 25; insurance companies, 61; hotel companies, 3; printing and publishing companies, 26; gas companies, 49; transportation companies, 8; plank-road companies 13; bridge companies, 12; telegraph companies, 3; hydraulic companies 5; savings and loan associations (banks), 21; miscellaneous corporations, 155. Total, 1,148.

The statistics of the agricultural products of the State for each year are collected by the township assessors in the following spring. The grain-crops of 1872 as shown by the assessors' returns were as follows:

Wheat—Acres sown, 1,611,217; bushels produced, 18,087,664; average per acre, 11.22.

Corn—Acres, 2,520,253; bushels, 103,053,284; average, 40.89.

Oats—Acres, 971,494; bushels, 25,825,742; average, 26.58.

Barley—Acres, 72,483; bushels, 1,528,266; average, 21.08.

Rye—Acres, 25,166; bushels; 295,843; average, 11.75.

Buckwheat—Acres, 84,882; bushels 266,807; average, 7.65.

Potatoes—Acres, 105,896; bushels, 7,832,297.

The total average of the grain and potato crops of 1872 is less than that of 1871 by 252,616 acres; and the total production of 1872 is 7,746,097 bushels less than in 1871.

Sweet Potatoes—Acres, 8,026; bushels, 215,023; average, 71.

Hay—Acres, 1,822,887; tons, 1,270,779; average, .96.

Clover Hay and Seed—Acres, 549,557; tons hay, 493,171; bushels seed, 308,903; acres ploughed under for manure, 51,552.

Flax—Acres, 72,078; bushels seed, 457,379; pounds fibre, 9,060,588.

Tobacco—Acres, 46,227 pounds, 34,900,996; average, 755.

Butter and Cheese—Pounds butter, 45,413,086; pounds cheese, 34,408,857.

Sorghum—Acres, 12,932; pounds sugar, 34,599; gallons molasses, 968,180; average gallons per acre, 74.86.

Maple Sugar and Syrup—Pounds sugar, 2,690,011; gallons syrup, 356,320.

Pasturage—Number of acres reported in pasture in Ohio, in 1872, is 4,418,268, being an increase over 1871 of 175,872 acres.

Uncultivated Lands—The number of acres of uncultivated lands in Ohio, in 1872, was 5,533,865, being a decrease from 1871 of 110,256 acres.

Grapes and Wine—Acres planted in 1872, 941; acres in vineyard 15,111; pounds of grapes gathered 10,016,427; gallons of wine pressed 425,928. This was about half the product of 1871. The cultivation of the Catawba grape is found to be unprofitable, especially in the southern part of the State, on account of its liability to mildew and rot, and hence it is being abandoned, and other hardy varieties are taking its place. More than three-fifths of the product of 1872 was gathered in the four lake shore counties of Cuyahoga, Lorain, Erie, and Ottawa.

Orchards—The acres in orchards in 1872 were 391,550; bushels of apples produced 21,632,475; bushels peaches, 405,619; bushels pears, 153,968.

Live-Stock—The number and value of animals reported in 1878 were: Horses, 724,602; value \$47,212,499; average value 65.16. Mules, 23,738; value \$1,703,929; average value, \$71.74. Cattle, 1,765,331; value, \$29,449,949; average value, \$16.68. Sheep, 4,596,864; value \$11,710,407; average value, \$2.55. Hogs, 2,084,313; value, \$6,726,597; average value, \$3.23.

Wool—The wool-clip of 1872 is returned at 17,536,209 pounds, which is 1,396,878 pounds more than in 1871.

Dogs and Sheep-killing—The township assessors report 183,403 dogs in the State. The number of sheep killed and injured by dogs was reported as follows: Killed, 34,162, value, \$115,388; maimed, 22,525; estimate of injury, \$45,453; total loss, \$160,841.

Coal—The coal area of Ohio equals that of Great Britain, and is six times greater than that of France, Prussia or Austria, and about four times greater than that of Spain, which has a greater extent of coal territory than any other nation on the continent. The coal area of the State is 6,500,000 acres. The average aggregate thickness of the available seams is

20 feet. (The State geologists say this is a low estimate.) There are twenty-seven cubic feet to the ton. This gives 209,733,383,340 tons for the State. At the rate the mines of the States now yield, this amount would not be exhausted in 51,200 years, or would stand the present draft on all the mines in the United States for 4,560 years; or, with a yearly product equal to that of the mines of Great Britain, it would last 1,600 years. The coals of Ohio are especially valuable in being easily reached, in seams of convenient thickness for mining, and in being in proximity to large beds of iron-ore. Ohio coals are all bituminous, and are divided by the State geologists into three classes; first, furnace-coal; second, cooking-coal; third, cannon-coal. The first variety has the largest per cent. of fixed carbon, and is best adapted to the manufacture of iron from ore, being used for this purpose in the raw state. Half the iron made in the State is made from this variety. Several coal-seams, extending over large sections, including the great seam in Athens and Perry Counties, also the lowest stratum, which, at the places of its northern outcrop, is called Brier Hill coal, are of this valuable open-burning variety. The second class requires coking before being used in the blast-furnace, because of its tendency to cement when heated. It has a resinous lustre, and breaks into trapezoidal blocks. Cannon-coal is very compact, forms an excellent fuel for ordinary purposes, and yields a large quantity of superior illuminating gas. It resembles a dark shale, and contains a large quantity of bitumen. The amount of coal mined in the State in 1872 is returned by the assessors at 110,438,754 bushels, but this is known to be far below the actual production.

Iron—The amount of iron-ore mined in the State in 1872 is reported at 336,758 tons, employing 2,238 miners. From the native product and ores imported from Lake Superior and the lower lakes there was manufactured in 1872 pig-iron to the amount of 426,626 tons. The returns of manufactures of iron, made by the assessors, were so notoriously incorrect that it is useless to give them.

Banks—The number of national banks organized in Ohio, as reported November 1, 1873, is 180; closed and closing 12; in operation, 168; capital paid in of banks in operation, \$28,883,000; circulation, \$23,201,655; bonds on deposit, \$26,127,750; circulation issued, \$31,572,610; circulation redeemed, \$7,948,240; circulation outstanding, \$23,624,370.

Railroads—The reports made by the several railroad companies in Ohio to the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, for the year ending June 30, 1873, shows as follows: Increase of mileage in the year, 376 miles; excess of increase over that of previous year, 46 miles; length of main lines and branches, 4,162.9 miles; sidings and other tracks in the State, 1,044.18 miles; capital stock paid in, \$138,931,618.34; funded and other debt, \$140,-

248,445.78; number of passengers carried, 13,885,688; tons of freight carried, 26,589,562; gross earnings on 3,678.53 miles operated, \$38,175,332.39; net earnings, \$10,873,448.22.

The railroad mortgages recorded in the several counties, amounting to \$201,487,240.83, are liens upon the entire length of the respective roads; whereas the amount of funded and other debt, \$140,248,445.78, is the aggregate proportion of indebtedness, according to the mileage of the roads within the State of Ohio.

Canals.—There are 658 miles of canals proper, 91 miles of the Muskingum slackwater improvement, 36 miles of feeders and side-cuts, and 11 miles of reservoirs in Ohio, making a total of 796 miles, all navigable, with 806 lift and 10 guard locks. The first canal was commenced in 1825, and the last one completed in 1842. The total cost, \$14,688,666.97, being an average cost per mile of \$18,458.09.

County Buildings, etc.—The number of county buildings in the State, erected prior to July 1, 1872, is as far as reported, 261; value of same, \$6,751,200. County buildings erected prior to July 1, 1872, is as far as reported, 251; value of same, \$6,751,200. County buildings erected within the year ending June 30, 1873, 21; value of same, \$418,800. Number of buildings destroyed by fire, flood, etc., 613; value of same, \$381,387. Average value of county buildings erected the last year, \$19,919; average value of buildings destroyed the last year, \$1,856.

New Structures.—The reports of new buildings are made by the county auditors. The reports for the year ending April 30, 1873, compared with those for the years 1871 and 1872, show an increase in the number of new structures, of 2,754, and in their cost, of \$1,467,449.

Deeds, Leases, and Mortgages.—Number of deeds recorded in 1873, 82,161; number of leases, 2,576; number of mortgages recorded, 46,900; amount of money secured by mortgages, \$64,141,480.54; number of mortgages, other than railroad mortgages, canceled, 23,174; amount of money released by same, \$30,981,690.77.

Pauperism and Crime.—Paupers supported by counties, 5,959; persons supported by the State in insane asylums, 827; to reform schools, 188; total, 1,046. Number of persons prosecuted in the year ending July 1, 1872, 2,408. This shows a decrease of 277 as compared with 1872, and of 491 as compared with 1871. Indictments were pending against 469 persons, July 1, 1872, for crimes against the person, and during the year following, indictments were found against 1,009 persons for this class of crimes, making a total of 1,469 cases. Of these cases, 1,085 were disposed of, and 481 are still pending. There were under indictment for murder in the first degree, July 1, 1872, 11 persons; for murder in the second degree, 22; and for manslaughter, 20. Dur-

ing the year ending July 1, 1873, indictments were found against 27 persons for murder in the first degree; against 22 for murder in the second degree; and against 32 persons for manslaughter. The total number of persons under indictment for these three classes of crime in the year is, therefore, 134. Of these, indictments are still pending against 48, and the cases of 86 were disposed of as follows: executed 1; imprisoned in penitentiary 31; sentenced to county jail or fined 6; sentenced to reform farm 1; acquitted 22; indictments quashed and cases dropped 25.

Social and Vital Statistics.—The statistics of births, marriages, and deaths, are inaccurate, the returns not being complete. So far as they go they show the following for the year ending March 31, 1873: births, 58,977; marriages, 26,460; deaths, 27,112. Divorces for the year ending July 1, 1873, were as follows: suits pending July 1, 1872, 938; suits brought in year, 1,649; total cases, 2,587. The number granted was 1,124. Of the total number of divorces granted, 796 were on application of the wife, and 328 on application of the husband. The ratio of total number of divorces to marriages in 1873 is 1 to 23. The ratio of divorces to each specific cause to total number of marriages is as follows: adultery of husband, 1 to 210; do. of wife, 1 to 190; absence and neglect of husband, 1 to 74; do. of wife, 1 to 171; cruelty of husband, 1 to 166; do. of wife, 1 to 1,764; drunkenness of husband, 1 to 210; do. of wife, 1 to 8,307; fraud of husband, 1 to 4,410; do. of wife, 1 to 4,410; miscellaneous causes by husband, 1 to 1,102; and do. by wife, 1 to 4,410.

Naturalization.—The number of persons naturalized in Ohio (in 87 counties reported), in the year ending March 31, 1873, is 7,171, of which number 3,436 were from Germany, 1,696 from Ireland, and 994 from England and Wales.

Civil Judgments.—Number rendered, 1873, 15,018; amount of money adjudged due, \$8,619,303.27; average amount of each judgment, \$574.12.

Education.—The following is a summary of the school statistics of Ohio for the year ending August 31, 1873: Primary schools, 14,198; high-schools, 850; teachers in primary schools, 21,401; teachers in high-schools, 498; scholars enrolled in primary schools, 682,340; scholars enrolled in high-schools, 21,678; amount paid teachers in primary schools, \$3,950,565; in high-schools, \$355,171; paid for sites and buildings, \$1,487,655.94; paid for fuel and other contingent expenses, \$1,097,989.28; paid on bonds and interest, \$590,594.38; total amount paid, \$7,431,975.60; total enumeration of youth, six to twenty-one years of age, 991,708; number of universities and colleges, 30; number of academies, normal schools, etc., 44.

The following account of the Governors of Ohio, from the organization of the first civil

government in the Northwest Territory, of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year 1873, is compiled from the report presented to the General Assembly by the Secretary of State, the data for which were obtained with much difficulty owing to the lack of official records of the early part of the history of the Territory and State:

Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

Charles W. Byrd, of Hamilton County, was Secretary of the Territory under Governor St. Clair, and was acting Governor of the Territory until March 3, 1803.

Edward Tiffin, of Ross County, was Governor of the State from March 3, 1803, to March 4, 1807, when he resigned to accept the office of United States Senator.

Thomas Kirker, became acting Governor on Tiffin's resignation, by virtue of his office as Speaker of the Senate. Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1806, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs on the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceeding the election, as required by the constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, decided that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records, that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

Samuel Huntington, of Trumbull County, was Governor from December 12, 1808, to December 8, 1810.

Return Jonathan Meigs, of Washington County, was Governor from December 8, 1810, to March 25, 1814, when he resigned to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

Othniel Looker, of Hamilton County, who was Speaker of the Senate, became acting Governor April 14, 1814, and served until December 8, 1814.

Thomas Worthington, of Ross County, was Governor from December 8, 1814, to December 14, 1818.

Ethan Allen Brown, of Hamilton County, was Governor from December 14, 1818, to January 4, 1822, when he resigned to accept the office of United States Senator.

Allen Trimble, of Highland County, became acting Governor as Speaker of the Senate, January 7, 1822, and served until December 28, 1822.

Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, was Governor from December 28, 1822, to December 19, 1826.

Allen Trimble, of Highland County, was Governor from December 19, 1826, to December 18, 1830.

Duncan McArthur, of Ross County, was Governor from December 18, 1830, to December 7, 1832.

Robert Lucas, of Pike County, was Governor from December 7, 1832, to December 13, 1836.

Joseph Vance, of Champaign County, was Governor from December 13, 1836, to December 13, 1838.

Wilson Shannon, of Belmont County, was Governor from December 13, 1838, to December 16, 1840.

Thomas Corwin, of Warren County, was Governor from December 16, 1840, to December 14, 1842.

Wilson Shannon, of Belmont County, was again Governor from December 14, 1842, to April 13, 1844, when he resigned to accept the office of minister to Mexico.

Thomas W. Bartley, of Richland County, Speaker of the Senate, became acting Governor April 13, 1814, and retained the position until December 8, 1844.

Mordecai Bartley, of Richland County, was Governor from December 8, 1844, to December 12, 1846.

William Bebb, of Butler County, was Governor from December 12, 1846, to January 22, 1849.

Seabury Ford, of Geauga County, became Governor January 22, 1849. The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two Houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month. Governor Ford's term ended December 12, 1850.

Reuben Wood, of Cuyahoga, became Governor December 12, 1850, and resigned July 15, 1853, to accept the office of consul to Valparaiso.

William Medill, of Fairfield County, who was Lieutenant-Governor, became acting Governor July 15, 1853. In October of the same year he was elected Governor for the regular term commencing on the second Monday in January, 1854, and served until January 14, 1856.

Salmon P. Chase, of Hamilton County, was Governor from January 14, 1856, to January 9, 1860.

William Dennison, of Franklin County, was Governor from January 9, 1860, to January 13, 1862.

David Tod, of Mahoning County, was Governor from January 13, 1862, to January 12, 1864.

John Brough, of Cuyahoga County, was Governor from January 12, 1864, to August 29, 1865, when he died.

Charles Anderson, of Montgomery County, Lieutenant-Governor, became acting Governor August 29, 1865, and held the position until January 9, 1866.

Jacob D. Cox, of Trumbull County, was Governor from January 9, 1866, to January 13, 1868.

Rutherford B. Hayes, of Hamilton County, was Governor from January 13, 1868, to January 8, 1872.

Edward J. Noyes, of Hamilton County, was Governor from January 8, 1872, to January 12, 1874.

William Allen, of Ross County, was elected in October, 1873, to succeed Governor Noyes.

A remarkable temperance movement commenced in the closing days of the year at Washington Court-House. Dio Lewis was lecturing on Christmas Eve on the subject of "Woman and her Influence," and in the course of the lecture suggested that the women make an attempt to suppress the liquor-traffic in the town. A meeting of women was held next day in the church, when a committee of three women, wives of three prominent clergymen of the place, read an appeal to the liquor-dealers, asking them to abandon the traffic. A committee of sixty women was at once formed, and these went with the appeal to the several drinking-places, where the appeal was read, hymns sung, and prayers offered. On the third day the proprietor of the saloon first visited closed up his business, and gave the stock of liquors to the women, who rolled the barrels into the street, staved in the heads, and set fire to the contents. Other liquor-dealers did the same, until in a few days eleven out of the thirteen liquor-shops of the village were closed.

OLOZAGA, Don SALUSTIANO, a Spanish statesman, born at Logrono, in Old Castile, Spain, about 1808; died in Enghein, Belgium, September 26, 1873. He received his general and legal education at Logrono, and, having been admitted to the bar, commenced practice there as an advocate. Not long after he became concerned in political intrigues, and in 1831 he was arrested and imprisoned for taking part in a conspiracy against Ferdinand VII., but he contrived to escape to France, where he remained till the death of the King in 1833. Two years later he became a member of the Cortes, and was one of the most able members of the opposition to the Isturiz ministry. In 1836 he supported the ministry of Mendizabal, and when the insurrectionary movement of La Granja compelled that minister to retire, Olozaga became chief of the monarchial opposition. The following year, on his motion, the Cortes passed a bill for suppressing the monasteries, for electoral reform, and for the abolition of ecclesiastical tithes. During the struggle between Espartero and Narvaez, Olozaga fearing the ambition of the former, refused to support the proposition to prosecute the latter for his part in the insurrection of that year. But, on the accession of Espartero to power, Olozaga was made ambassador to France, a post which he held from 1840 to 1848. When Espartero had rendered himself

unpopular, and the revolutionary junta at Barcelona proclaimed the majority of Isabella, Olozaga was called from Paris to form a ministry. Although Olozaga displayed great energy at that time, he was unable to maintain his position against the opposition of the Cortes and the intrigues of Narvaez, who was really the most powerful person at Madrid. Olozaga, however, repaired secretly to the palace and induced the Queen to sign a decree for a dissolution of the Cortes. But he was abandoned by the Queen and was obliged to fly to Portugal, while a proposition was under discussion in the Cortes to execute him as guilty of high treason. Narvaez then formally assumed the chief control; Marie-Christine was recalled, and the Constitution of 1837 was revised in a conservative sense. The chiefs of the opposition being powerless against the dictatorship of Narvaez, Olozaga regained a portion of his popularity. He returned to Spain in 1847, on the faith of the amnesty which had been proclaimed; but he was immediately arrested by order of Narvaez, and imprisoned in the citadel of Pampeluna. He was condemned to exile, but the popular agitation compelled the Queen to sign an order for his recall, and he was permitted to take his place in the Cortes at the head of the Progressists. During the troubles in 1848 he was arrested, but soon released. In the revolution of July, 1854, when the Queen was obliged to place Espartero at the head of the Government as the only means of arresting the insurrection, Olozaga attached himself to the fortunes of that minister. In the Cortes he voted for maintaining the monarchy, keeping his place, however, among the Progressists. He favored the liberal laws adopted in 1855, and even united with the extreme Left in the discussion of a motion of Figueras in regard to titles of nobility, and in the proposition to censure O'Donnell after the troubles at Saragossa. The revolution of July, 1856, in which O'Donnell was successful, again deprived Olozaga of his influence with the Government. After the revolution of 1868, by which Queen Isabella was deprived of the throne, Olozaga warmly favored the new Government. He returned from Paris to Madrid, where he was received with enthusiasm. Having received the appointment of ambassador at Paris, he departed for his post the same year. He was reappointed in March, 1869, after a short residence at Madrid. He was appointed to the same post for the third time in February, 1871; but was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies at Madrid, by 168 against 110 votes, on the 4th of April, 1871. He was defeated at the autumn session of the Cortes, and soon after returned once more to Paris as ambassador, where he remained until his last illness compelled him to go to Belgium in the hope of relief.

OREGON. The agricultural classes of Oregon were unusually active during the year.

A Farmers' Convention was held at Salem on the 10th of April, and was well attended by delegates from all parts of the State. A series of resolutions was adopted, advocating measures in favor of the agricultural interests of the State. On the 24th of September a convention of the Patrons of Husbandry of Oregon and Washington Territory was held at Salem. Thirty-nine Oregon and five Washington Territory Granges were represented. The condition and aim of the order was thus reported by the committee on that subject:

That, notwithstanding our order having been but recently organized in Oregon and Washington Territory, we have accomplished much toward the furtherance of our objects and principles, and, from the earnestness with which our people are entering into the movement, we feel confident that we can and will succeed in carrying out our purposes.

Resolved, That in addition to the various purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, as set forth in the Constitution and By-laws, looking to our social, intellectual and material advancement, we, as the State Grange of Oregon and Washington Territory, believe it our duty to mature and put in practice, through our Subordinate and State Grange, at the earliest possible date, the most feasible plan for accomplishing the following objects:

1. The establishment of a coöperative system of trade, by which producers and consumers shall deal as directly with each other as possible.

2. The purchase of farming implements, machinery, and sacks, at the manufacturers' lowest rates, making no invidious distinction in the mode of purchasing headers, mowing-machines, and farming implements.

3. The disposal of our grain and other farm productions at the highest market value, or direct shipments on the most favorable terms, or the storage of our grain at low rates, drawing upon it advances to the largest amount practicable, at the lowest rates of interest, receiving sack for sack in its delivery.

4. The establishment of Grange stores.

5. The gradual substitution of cash for credit system.

6. The eventual introduction of shipment in bulk.

Resolved, That we believe it our duty to endeavor to secure by all legitimate means such legislation as will best protect us against all ills of which we may justly complain, to labor for reduction and regulation of railroad freights and fares, and the reduction and regulation of ocean freights by reducing port charges, by abolishing the present system of rechartering ships, by giving timely information to ship-owners throughout the world of the amount of freight we can furnish them, with a view to chartering sufficient tonnage for our own purposes, and by offering other inducements to draw to our coast such shipping as will amply meet the requirements of each season, including among these inducements the importation to our State of the best classes of European laborers.

Resolved, That the interests of farmers, mechanics, and our laboring-classes, are too closely allied to admit of any estrangement, and we deem it our duty to patronize home mechanics in preference to foreign, and would here say that ours is not an organization for the purpose of reducing or degrading mechanical or field labor, but we consider it our best interest to bestow liberal patronage and fair remunerative wages on the mechanical and laboring skill of the country. Although we propose to dispense with the services of the middle-men, and buy directly from the manufacturer, while we ship direct to the consumer, we fail to see in what way the mechanic or laboring man is to be injured. Our experience already proves there is a material difference between the manufacturers' prices and those of the retail dealer; also between the producers' prices and those of the

European consumer. These differences being in our favor, when we deal directly with the manufacturer and consumer, we have money left to pay for other manufactured articles, and extend our various enterprises, thus increasing, instead of diminishing, the demand for mechanical and other skilled labor.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the improvement of the Willamette and Oregon Rivers as measures of vital importance to the farmers of Oregon.

A convention of the Oregon State Woman's Suffrage Association was held at Portland in February, when speeches were made and resolutions adopted, urging that the right of voting be conferred upon women.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Portland on the 9th of September, and after nominating J. W. Nesmith as a candidate for Congress, adopted the following platform:

The Democratic party of the State of Oregon, in convention assembled, do declare: 1. That we recognize and support the legal and constitutional authority of the Federal Government, but insist upon the strict construction of the Federal Constitution as necessary to the preservation of the inherent rights of the people; that we oppose centralization as the most insidious and dangerous enemy of popular rights, and will continue to denounce it in every guise in which it may appear, that the several departments of our Government, legislative, executive, and judicial, are independent in their respective spheres under the Constitution, and any attempt by any one of them to usurp authority is destructive of the constitutional rights and independence of the others, and should be rejected as dangerous to civil liberty.

2. That justice demands a revision of our tariff laws, with a view to secure revenue alone, and not to tax the community in general for the benefit of particular interests, and to the detriment of the laboring-classes of the community.

3. That the wealth of the country is the product of labor, and that we heartily favor such legislation as has for its object the protection and support of the producing and laboring classes. Capital protects itself, while labor in its numerous and diversified forms needs, and must have, the fostering care of prudent and skillful legislation, and particularly is this true at this time, when the profits of production are being swallowed up in extortionate rates of transportation.

4. That all corporations are subject to legislative control; those created by Congress should be restricted and controlled by Congress, and those under State laws be subject to the control of the States creating them; and all corporations should be so controlled as to prevent them from becoming engines of oppression; and also the property of all corporations should be assessed and taxed at the same rate as the property of individuals.

5. That we view with great apprehension the widespread corruption and dishonesty that has recently marked our public service, and considering as shameful and iniquitous the recent act of Congress granting an increase of salaries, we demand its immediate repeal, and we denounce every member of Congress, Democrat or Republican, who supported the measure, and also the President of the United States, by whose approval the infamous act became a law.

6. That the act of the President in setting up by the bayonet a government in Louisiana not desired by her people, and having no title whatever to rule them, was a flagrant violation of her rights under the Federal Constitution.

7. That every department of the Government being in the hands of the Republicans, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation

and administration of which the country complains.

8. We are opposed to granting by the General Government of subsidies to steamship lines to import Chinese slaves to our shores, and we demand such a modification of the Burlingame treaty with China as will effectually cut off this stream of Chinese immigration.

9. We demand of Congress an additional appropriation for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Willamette River, and such aid by appropriation or otherwise as will open the Columbia River to free navigation, by means of a canal and locks at the Cascade portage, and the proceeds of the sales of alternate sections of the public lands to aid in the construction of the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad.

10. That as the vast extent of our coast, embracing a distance of nearly 1,000 miles in extent, is destitute of any place of resort for vessels in stress of weather, and vast amounts of property are lost yearly thereby, together with a great many valuable lives: Therefore, be it resolved that we require of our Representatives in Congress to use every honorable effort to secure an appropriation for the harbor of Port Orford; first, as being adapted to an improvement of the kind, and also for the improvement of all places in the State that may contribute to our commercial prosperity.

11. That we most cordially invite all who favor retrenchment and reform in every department of the public service, and the restoration of the government to its former purity and efficiency, to assist us by their votes and influence in the attainment of objects so important and desirable.

Resolved, That the high crimes and revolting misdemeanors of J. M. Hipple, *alias* John H. Mitchell, meet with our most emphatic condemnation, and, in common with all good men, we demand his resignation, or his expulsion from the United States Senate.

The last resolution was passed, after a protracted debate, by a vote of 85 to 28.

The Republican State Convention assembled in Albany, on the 11th of September, and continued in session two days. Hiram Smith was nominated as Representative for Congress. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we look with pride and satisfaction upon the prosperous condition of our country as the natural results of its application of the principles controlling the Republican party in the administration of national affairs, and that we reaffirm the principles of the party as heretofore enumerated in its conventions, and declare that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country and the maintenance of the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the Chief Executive of the nation has our unabated and unqualified confidence in his integrity, ability, and enlightened patriotism in the administration of the duties of his high office.

Resolved, That we point the discordant and chaotic political elements which oppose the Republican party today to the grand advance made by our Government on its political standing, financial credit, commercial importance and material development of the resources of the whole country as the direct, natural, and inevitable result of this enlightened policy and principles of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we denounce the recent act of Congress known as the back-pay bill and the voting for an unnecessary increased pay for services already rendered.

Resolved, That we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever their form, and we heartily approve of the action of the late Congress in exposing and punishing corruption.

Resolved, That we favor retrenchment, and re-

form, and rigid economy, in the expenditure of the public money in the State and national administration, and the reduction of taxation as rapidly as consistent with good government and maintenance of the public credit.

Resolved, That we cordially welcome to our shores the oppressed of all countries; and remembering that our adopted fellow-citizens have always proved loyal to the flag of the Republic, we demand for them the fullest protection of the laws, and favor increased facilities for naturalization. But we condemn the cool trade, and all forms of involuntary servitude, and affirm that the safety and prosperity of free institutions demand more stringent laws to prevent such traffic.

Resolved, That the interests of this State, and the demands of its commercial relations with the other States of the Union, both present and prospectively, will warrant a liberal expenditure on the part of the national Government in the improvement of our harbors and river channels, and it is the true policy of our people that they should be so represented in Congress as shall most effectively accomplish this result.

Resolved, That true economy in the management of the public lands of the United States, as well as the settlement of our vast domain, and the development of its resources, demand liberal grants of public lands in the construction of railroads and other public works, with such limitations as will secure the ultimate sale to actual settlers.

Resolved, That we are in favor of congressional grants of public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to some point of junction with the Central and Union Pacific Railroads in Salt Lake Valley, and of a railroad from the Rogue River Valley to a junction with the Central Pacific.

Resolved, That the interests of commerce demand the construction of a breakwater at Port Orford in this State for that purpose.

Resolved, That the protection of the commerce of the Columbia River demands the placing of a steam revenue-cutter with all necessary appliances at the mouth of said river.

Resolved, That the producing, commercial, and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest of transportation possible, and while capital invested in such means of transit should have a reasonable remuneration, those interests should be fully protected, and the facilities for transportation should be adjusted so far as possible to the wants of every part of the State, with no unjust discrimination as to any section, person, or class, and as capital and labor are inseparably connected and mutually dependent, the resources of the State will be best developed, and the best interests of all classes promoted by mutual concessions and accommodations between labor and capital, and between the producer and carrier.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the setting apart of the Walla Walla Valley for an Indian reservation, and the candidate of this convention is hereby pledged to use his influence to secure to white settlers the lands in said valley; that the Modoc murderers of citizens at Lost River and Tule Lake, in November last, should at once be delivered to the civil authorities of this State, that they may be dealt with according to law; that we are in favor of a humane peace policy toward peaceable Indians, but full and complete protection should at all times be given to the settlers on our frontiers against the depredations of hostile and refractory tribes.

The following resolution elicited a spirited discussion, but was finally adopted after much opposition, by a vote of 67 to 27:

Resolved, That whatever may have been the misfortunes, faults, or shortcomings, of the Hon. J. H. Mitchell, United States Senator of this State, in his

early private life, we neither apologize, pass judgment upon, nor justify him, but express our unqualified belief that by his many years of consistent, upright, and honorable conduct in this State he has outlived any imputations cast upon him, and that to-day not only the Republican party, but a large majority of the people of this State, have entire confidence in his integrity, ability, and patriotism, and that he will faithfully and ably represent them in the United States Senate.

It appears that the charge against Mr. Mitchell was that he at one time was of the Mormon faith.

The election held on October 3d resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate, J. W. Nesmith, by a majority of 2,071, in a total vote of 14,317. The present Legislature is Democratic, and is composed as follows:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	11	39	43
Democrats.....	11	17	28
Republican majority.....	..	15	15

The assessable property of the State for 1873 was returned at \$57,682,691. Deducting indebtedness and exemption amounting to \$16,982,532, the total taxable property amounted to \$40,700,159. The result of equalization increases this sum to \$45,688,924. The returns of land, exclusive of grants to corporations, show an aggregate of 3,489,394 acres, of which the assessed value was \$19,010,508, and the equalized value \$22,220,881. There were 65,789 horses; assessed value, \$2,589,617; equalized value, \$3,080,227; cattle, 232,132; assessed value, \$3,416,946; equalized value, \$3,783,061; sheep, 898,241; assessed value, \$965,461; equalized value, \$1,041,199; swine, 72,825; assessed value, \$145,641; equalized value, \$212,354.

Returns were made of the property of corporations, showing the description of property owned by each company, the assessed value thereof, the percentage added or deducted, and the equalized value. This exhibit gives 427½ miles of telegraph-line; assessed value, \$27,950; equalized value, \$42,750; 257½ miles of railroad, equalized at \$5,803, 88.3½ per mile, or \$1,494,500; 192,514 acres of land of European and Oregon Land Company; assessed value, \$146,698.93; equalized value, \$268,121.49; 484,562 acres of lands of wagon-road companies; assessed value, \$365,461; equalized value, \$477,925.

No work has been done during the year in the construction of railroads. The Oregon & California and the Oregon Central Railroads are both in good condition, and doing a fair business; the former extending from Portland to Roseburg, in Douglas County, and the latter from Portland to Saint-Joe, in Tamhill County. The North Pacific road is soon to be commenced at some point on the Columbia River, and pushed eastward through Eastern Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, to the Missouri River, and is expected to be completed within

two or three years. A charter has been granted by Congress for a railroad from the Columbia River to Salt Lake City, and a new road is now in progress from Portland to the California State line. Substantial locks for the passage of boats around the falls of the Willamette River have been completed during the year, thus greatly facilitating the navigation of that river.

These public improvements will have an important effect upon the development of the great supplies of iron-ore in the northern and western part of the State. At Oswego, six miles above Portland, on the left bank of the Willamette, smelting-works have been erected at great expense. It has been proved that the ore is of superior quality, and can be profitably worked. Extensive limestone-quarries have also been opened during the past year, in Douglas County, within a few miles of the Oregon & California Railroad.

The wool product of Oregon is fast growing in importance. The extensive grass-plains of Eastern Oregon are rapidly being settled upon by sheep-raisers. It is asserted that the quality and quantity of wool grown is not surpassed upon sheep of the same kind in the United States.

The trade in coal, lumber, and fish, is gradually increasing. The salmon-fisheries of Oregon constitute one of the leading industries of the State. Numerous large establishments are in operation on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and canned and pickled salmon of superior quality are shipped to all parts of the world. It is stated that one of the largest fisheries on the Columbia River prepared during the past season 32,000 cases of salmon, including 21,000 one-pound, and 11,000 two-pound cans; besides which 200 barrels and 100 kits of salted salmon were put up.

The construction of a new State House at Salem, and the building of the State University at Eugene City, in Lane County, have been begun. Work on the former was discontinued during the winter of 1873-'74, with the intention of being renewed in the spring. The commissioners expect to erect during 1874 three of the wings, and have the roof on before the winter-rains begin.

One of the most disastrous conflagrations ever known on the Pacific coast occurred in Portland on the 2d of August. About twenty blocks, in one of the most crowded parts of the city, were entirely destroyed, causing a total loss of \$1,345,400, on which there was an insurance of only \$270,000, thus making the total loss, over insurance, upward of \$1,000,000. The city had hardly recovered from the effects of the destructive fire of December, 1872, which, though very disastrous, was of less magnitude than that of this year. No little suffering was caused by the great fire of August, but prompt measures for relief were taken by officials and citizens. (For an account of the Modoc war, *see* ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.)

ORR, JAMES LAWRENCE, LL. D., an American statesman and diplomatist, born in Craytonville, Anderson District, S. C., May 12, 1822; died in St. Petersburg, Russia, May 6, 1878. He received a good education, but until his eighteenth year was obliged to employ a part of his time behind the counter of his father, a country shopkeeper. In 1840 he entered the University of Virginia, whence he graduated in 1842, studied law, and having been admitted to the South Carolina bar, entered upon the practice of his profession in Anderson, where for several years he edited a village paper. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature, and reelected in 1845. In 1848 he was elected to Congress from the Second District, and was reelected until March 4, 1859, serving as Speaker from December, 1857, to March, 1859. While in Congress his principal speeches were upon the agitation of the slavery question, and its dangerous consequences to the Union. A member of the Southern Rights Convention in May, 1851, he opposed the policy, while maintaining the right of secession on the part of the several States. At the close of his congressional term he announced his intention of retiring forever from politics, but frequently addressed the public from that time until the breaking

out of the civil war, always opposing the agitation of the slavery and secession questions. On the 4th of July, 1854, Mr. Orr, with Stephen A. Douglas and others, addressed a Democratic meeting in Philadelphia, taking a strong stand against the Know-nothing party, and by his able arguments inducing members of the Democratic party, including many public men, to withstand its insidious and seductive principles. When the war broke out in 1861, Mr. Orr sided with the South, and was appointed one of the commissioners to visit Washington in behalf of South Carolina. During the war he organized a rifle regiment, which he led for a time. In 1862 he was elected to the Confederate Congress, serving until the close of the war. In 1865 he was appointed as Provisional Governor of South Carolina under President Johnson's plan of reconstruction, serving until 1868. He was at this time a Conservative, and soon joined the Republican party. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the State Circuit Court, serving until his appointment as the successor of Governor Curtin, minister plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Union (known as the "Arm-in-arm") Convention at Philadelphia, and in 1872 to the National Republican Convention.

P

PAEZ, José ANTONIO, a Venezuelan patriot, born in Arauca, province of Varinas, in 1790; died in New York City, May 6, 1878. He was brought up among the herdsmen of the plains, and when eighteen years of age became overseer of the cattle-estates of a wealthy Spaniard. In the beginning of the struggle for liberty he fought on the side of the royalists, but in 1810 joined the patriots, and in his first campaign was promoted to the rank of sergeant of cavalry. Three years later, on the approach of Bolívar to Venezuela, he was offered a captain's commission in the Spanish army, but refusing, he again joined the patriot forces. Twice he was captured, and narrowly escaped death. In February and June, 1816, he defeated the royalist commander, Don Rafael López, but the results of the campaign were not generally favorable to the insurgents. Toward the close of this year, Páez was made commander of the revolutionists, with the rank of brigadier-general, and he again defeated López, also capturing the city of Achaguas, and recovering Apure, Varinas, and Casanare. He totally routed the Spanish army on January 28, 1817, and soon after acknowledged the authority of Bolívar, and thenceforth they acted in concert. In 1819 Páez was raised to the rank of general of division for his services at Ortiz. The battle of Carabobo, in 1821, which secured the independence of Colombia, established his military reputation,

and Bolívar offered to make him general-in-chief of the army. His capture of Puerto Cabello in November, 1823, ended Spanish authority in Colombia. On the formation of the new Government he entered the Senate as representative of the department of Venezuela, and devoted himself to study in order to make up the deficiencies of his early education. At the same time he was an active politician, leading the Federal party. In the execution of a law requiring the enlistment of all citizens in Caracas, Páez gave so much offense, however, that the House of Representatives determined to impeach him. Unwilling to submit to this, Páez put himself at the head of the military, and of the party opposed to the Constitution. A rebellion followed, but Bolívar returned and recognized Páez as commander in Venezuela. The troubles continuing, in September, 1829, Venezuela was declared independent, and Páez was chosen as its first President. Two insurrections disturbed the new republic, but Páez quickly suppressed both, and was presented by his Congress with a golden sword. In 1839 he again became President. He led the revolutionists against the usurper Monagas in 1848, but was unsuccessful, and, having been captured, was imprisoned in Valencia, and afterward in the fortress of San Antonio, in the island of Cumaná. Upon being released by order of Congress, he came to the United States as an exile,

in May, 1850, and resided in New York until December, 1858, when he returned to Venezuela, his sentence of banishment having been revoked. By another revolution in 1859 he was raised to the dictatorship, which he held till 1862, when he resigned, and returned to the United States. Subsequently he visited the Argentine Republic and Peru, and returned to the United States in the autumn of 1872, remaining till his death.

PARAGUAY (REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY), an independent state of South America, lying between latitude $21^{\circ} 27'$ and $27^{\circ} 30'$ south; and longitude $54^{\circ} 21'$ and $58^{\circ} 40'$ west. It is bounded north and northeast by Brazil; south-east, south, and southwest, by the Argentine Republic; and northwest by Bolivia. Indeed, Paraguay is almost entirely situated between the Paraguay River to the west, and the Paraná to the south and east. Its area, which, previous to 1872, was about 105,000 square miles, is at present perhaps not greater than 68,000 square miles, having been materially diminished in the year named, by the cession of a large portion of its territory at the north to Brazil as a war indemnity.

The population at the present time is probably not more than 1,000,000.

The President of the Republic is Señor Don Salvador Jovellanos, elected on December 12, 1871, for a term of three years.

The army, which was 60,000 strong during the late war, is now reduced to 2,000.

Owing to the complete absence of official returns, it is impossible to give exact statistics of the commerce and finances of the republic. The article *maté*, or Paraguayan tea, once exported in large quantities, is now much less extensively cultivated than before the war with Brazil and the Argentine Republic.*

The total exports may be estimated at a value of \$1,000,000; and the imports at about one-third more.

A railway was built in 1863 from Asuncion to Paraguay, a distance of some 45 miles.

There is a Paraguayan debt of £3,000,000 held in England. The loans were issued at 80 and 85 per cent. respectively; but in the year just past they were quoted at 36 and 38 per cent. severally, or a decline of more than one-half of the emission price. Both these loans were raised for special purposes, namely, the "development of the resources of the country," the promotion of immigration and colonization of the fiscal lands, etc.; both bear 8 per cent. interest, and a 2 per cent. sinking fund; and to meet these provisions for both, £300,000 per annum would be necessary. Amounts of their proceeds sufficient to meet two years' dividends and installments of principal were retained in London, but those for the £1,000,000 loan of November, 1871, were exhausted in September of last year; and those of the £2,000,000 loan of May, 1872, will be absorbed

by April 1, 1874; and as no payments were made by the Government (whose inability to meet its obligations is apparent), during 1873, and with the debt in the mean time running on at almost 60 per cent. discount, the time has come for some explanations to the bondholders.

More than one financier foresaw, at the time of the second loan especially, that it would prove a misfortune to the Paraguayan Government to have so large an indebtedness at the onset of the work of reconstruction, and before it had had time to experience the necessity of self-exertion and self-sacrifice, in order to recover gradually from the prostration with which a long conflict had thrown the country.

The thing most needed in Paraguay was a replenishment of the population, toward the accomplishment of which end, 1,000 emigrants were sent from England; but it would appear that the movement was not attended by much success, owing to the apathy of the Government. This state of things, added to a civil war, has so far rendered abortive all efforts to benefit the country. The direction of the emigration was taken out of the hands of the responsible parties in London and given in charge to the minister plenipotentiary, who, it is complained, remains in supine inactivity; while his Government, on the other hand, repudiates the engagements which he had entered into on its behalf, thus causing so much confusion, so far as the emigrants are concerned, that it was feared the interference of the British Government, in order to rescue them from starvation, would be required.

Meantime the sufferings of the unfortunate immigrants were so great as to move the population of Buenos Ayres city to compassion; a subscription opened there for the relief of the ill-starred settlers was liberally responded to, \$6,000 having been raised in less than one month.

A report was current in October that the Asuncion Government refused to allow the settlers to leave the country before the sum of £86,000 had been received from the emigration agents in London, who were said to be indebted to the Government in that amount.

A treaty of limits, negotiated by General Mitre with the Government of Asuncion, was ratified in October. By its terms the Pilcomayo was accepted as the boundary of the disputed Chaco, thus leaving Paraguay in possession of the part north of that river up to the 22d degree of south latitude, at which point begins the part claimed by Bolivia.

A revolution, headed by Caballero, broke out on March 23d, for the purpose of overthrowing the Jovellanos administration, in favor of Barreiro. The Brazilian forces of occupation, numbering 2,000 men, and the Argentine, some 500 strong, agreed to sustain the tottering Government of Jovellanos, and thus the revolutionary party was defeated.

PARKER, Rev. JOEL, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, born in Bethel, Vt., August 27,

* For commercial and financial statistics, see ANNUAL Cyclopedia for 1873.

1799; died in New York City, May 2, 1878. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1824, studied theology in the Auburn Seminary, and, upon the completion of his course, settled at Rochester. In 1830 he removed to New York and organized the Presbyterian Church in Thames Street, which afterward removed to Dey Street. In 1832 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church in New Orleans. Returning to New York in 1837, he became pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, and soon afterward, President of the Union Theological Seminary. Subsequently, after a few years, pastorate in Philadelphia, he assumed the charge of the Bleecker Street Presbyterian Church, upon the death of Rev. Erskine Mason, following the society to its present site in Fourth Avenue, where he continued pastor until 1868. He was afterward settled over the Park Church in Newark, N. J., for a time, but owing to failing health his later years were spent in New York City, with his children. Dr. Parker was the author of "Lectures on Universalism," 1829; "Morals for a Young Student," 1832; "Invitations to True Happiness," 1843; "Courtship and Marriage," "Reasonings of a Pastor," "Notes on Twelve Psalms," 1849; "Sermons," 1852; "Pastor's Initiatory Catechism," 1855; edited Sermons of John W. Adams, D. D., with memoir, 1851, and "Burder's Religious Ceremonies of all Nations."

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, a secret organization, having for its primary and principal object the promotion of the agricultural interests of the country. It is of recent origin, though the principles which underlie it are as old as the first agricultural society ever organized. Its history is briefly this: After the close of the late civil war, the agricultural interests of the Southern States were in a condition of great depression the changes which had followed emancipation had left the questions of labor and just compensation for it unsettled. The farmers had very little money or credit; and the colored farm-laborers, distrustful of their old masters, and in many cases disposed to enjoy their new-found freedom, were an uncertain dependence, yet there was really no other. In the Northwest and West labor was not so much wanting as cheaper means of transportation to market, and fair prices to the producer for his products. Between the high charges of the railway companies and the middle-men, his crops did not bring to him the actual cost of their cultivation. Then, too, buying necessarily on credit, he was forced to pay enormous and often ruinous prices for his agricultural machines and implements, and indeed for every thing he purchased. Complaints long and loud from each section reached the Agricultural Department at Washington, and in the summer and autumn of 1867 one man connected with that department set himself the task of attempting to devise some means of relieving the farmers

from these great evils. This man was Mr. William Saunders, then, and for some years later, superintendent of the gardens and propagating houses of the Department of Agriculture. A friend of his, Mr. O. H. Kelley, at that time a clerk in the Post-Office Department had been the previous year, on a special mission through the Southern States, and had seen their condition, and on his return to his farm in Minnesota had observed also the condition of the farmers of the Northwest, as Mr. Saunders had previously done. To Mr. Kelley belongs the honor of first making the inquiry whether it was not possible to help these suffering farmers and planters by a secret organization composed of agriculturists alone, and having some resemblance to the Masonic Order, Odd-Fellows, etc. This suggestion, made in conversation with Mr. Saunders, fell into good ground. Mr. Saunders, a Scotchman by birth, saw at once in this suggestion the solution of the problem which had so long occupied his thoughts; and he proceeded with slow and cautious steps to develop it. The constitution and circulars declarative of the purposes of the new order were drawn up by Mr. Saunders alone, and when he came to the ritual and secret work of the order he associated with him Rev. A. B. Grosh (one of the highest officers and most successful expounders of Odd-Fellowship), Mr. J. R. Thompson, and Mr. Kelley. When on the 4th of December, 1867, it was determined to organize the National Grange (*see* GRANGE in this volume), others who had manifested an interest in the subject were invited to join them, and several of these at a later period attained to some renown in the order. Soon after the organization of the National Grange a Subordinate Grange was established, to exemplify the workings of its ritual. We insert here the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange, which, except some amendments not yet passed upon by all the State Granges, is substantially as it came from the hands of Mr. Saunders:

PREAMBLE.

Human happiness is the acme of earthly ambition. Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity.

The prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions.

The soil is the source whence we derive all that constitutes wealth; without it we would have no agriculture, no manufactures, no commerce. Of all the material gifts of the Creator, the various productions of the vegetable world are of the first importance. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products the foundation of all wealth.

The productions of the earth are subject to the influence of natural laws, invariable and indisputable; the amount produced will consequently be in proportion to the intelligence of the producer, and success will depend upon his knowledge of the action of these laws, and the proper application of their principles.

Hence, knowledge is the foundation of happiness.

The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws which the Great Creator has established in the Universe, and to enlarge our views of Creative wisdom and power.

To those who read aright, history proves that in all ages society is fragmentary, and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline, and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization; hence we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron; but although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers.

The Patrons of Husbandry consist of the following

ORGANIZATION.

Subordinate Granges.

First Degree: Laborer (man), Maid (woman).

Second Degree: Cultivator (man), Shepherdess (woman).

Third Degree: Harvester (man), Gleaner (woman).

Fourth Degree: Husbandman (man), Matron (woman).

State Grange.

Fifth Degree: Pomona (Hope).

Composed of Masters of Subordinate Granges and their wives who are Matrons. Past Masters and their wives who are Matrons shall be honorary members and eligible to office, but not entitled to vote.

National Grange.

Sixth Degree: Flora (Charity).

Composed of Masters of State Granges and their wives who have taken the degree of Pomona. Past Masters of State Granges, and their wives who have taken said degree of Pomona, shall be honorary members and eligible to office, but not entitled to vote.

Seventh Degree: Ceres (Faith).

Members of the National Grange who have served one year therein may become members of this degree upon application and election. It shall have charge of the secret work of the Order, and shall be a court of impeachment of all officers of the National Grange.

Members of this degree are honorary members of the National Grange, and are eligible to office therein, but not entitled to vote.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—Officers.

SECTION 1. The officers of a Grange, either National, State, or Subordinate, consist of and rank as follows: Master, Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, Assistant Steward, Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Gate-keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora, and Lady Assistant Steward. It is their duty to see that the laws of the Order are carried out.

Sec. 2. How chosen.—In the Subordinate Granges they shall be chosen annually; in the State Granges once in two years; and in the National Grange once in three years. All elections to be by ballot.

Vacancies by death or resignation to be filled at a special election at the next regular meeting thereof—officers so chosen to serve until the annual meeting.

Sec. 3. The Master of the National Grange may appoint members of the Order as deputies to organize Granges where no State Grange exists.

Sec. 4. There shall be an Executive Committee of the National Grange, consisting of three members, whose terms of office shall be three years, one of whom shall be elected each year.

Sec. 5. The officers of the respective Granges shall be addressed as "WORTHY."

ARTICLE II.—Meetings.

SECTION 1. *Subordinate Granges* shall meet once each month, and may hold intermediate meetings as may be deemed necessary for the good of the Order. All business meetings are confined to the Fourth Degree.

Sec. 2. *State Granges* shall meet annually at such time and place as the Grange shall from year to year determine.

Sec. 3. *The National Grange* shall meet annually on the 3d Wednesday in November, at such place as the Grange may from year to year determine. Should the National Grange adjourn without selecting the place of meeting, the Executive Committee shall appoint the place and notify the Secretary of the National Grange and the Masters of State Granges, at least thirty days before the day appointed.

ARTICLE III.—Laws.

The National Grange, at its annual session, shall frame, amend, or repeal such laws as the good of the Order may require. All laws of State and Subordinate Granges must conform to this Constitution and the laws adopted by the National Grange.

ARTICLE IV.—Ritual.

The Ritual adopted by the National Grange shall be used in all Subordinate Granges, and any desired alteration in the same must be submitted to, and receive the sanction of, the National Grange.

ARTICLE V.—Membership.

Any person interested in agricultural pursuits, of the age of sixteen years (female), and eighteen years (male), duly proposed, elected, and complying with the rules and regulations of the Order, is entitled to membership and the benefit of the degrees taken. Every application must be accompanied by the fee of membership. If rejected, the money will be refunded. Applications must be certified by members, and balloted for at a subsequent meeting. It shall require three negative votes to reject an applicant.

ARTICLE VI.—Fees for Membership.

The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange shall be, for men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, except charter members, who shall pay—men, three dollars, and women fifty cents.

ARTICLE VII.—Dues.

SECTION 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents for each member, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the Secretary of the State Grange the names of all persons initiated or passed to higher degrees.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly, and pay to the Treasurer of his State Grange the sum of one dollar for each man and fifty cents for each woman initiated during that quarter; also, a quarterly due of six cents for each member.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of each State Grange shall report quarterly to the Secretary of the National Grange the membership in his State, and the degrees conferred during the quarter.

Sec. 5. The Treasurer of each State Grange shall deposit to the credit of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry with some Banking or Trust Company in New York (to be selected by the Executive Committee), in quarterly installments, the annual due of ten cents for each member in his State, and forward the receipts for the same to the Treasurer of the National Grange.

Sec. 6. All moneys deposited with said company shall be paid out only upon the drafts of the Treasurer, signed by the Master, and countersigned by the Secretary.

Sec. 7. No State Grange shall be entitled to rep-

representation in the National Grange whose dues are unpaid for more than one quarter.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Requirements.*

SECTION 1. Reports from Subordinate Granges relative to crops, implements, stock, or any other matters called for by the National Grange, must be certified to by the Master and Secretary, and under seal of the Grange giving the same.

SEC. 2. All printed matter on whatever subject, and all information issued by the National or State to Subordinate Granges, shall be made known to the members without unnecessary delay.

SEC. 3. If any brothers or sisters of the Order are sick, it shall be the duty of the Patrons to visit them, and see that they are well provided with all things needful.

SEC. 4. Any member found guilty of wanton cruelty to animals shall be expelled from the Order.

SEC. 5. The officers of Subordinate Granges shall be on the alert in devising means by which the interests of the whole Order may be advanced; but no plan of work shall be adopted by State or Subordinate Granges without first submitting it to, and receiving the sanction of, the National Grange.

ARTICLE IX.—*Charters and Dispensations.*

SECTION 1. All charters and dispensations issue directly from the National Grange.

SEC. 2. Nine men and four women having received the four Subordinate Degrees, may receive a dispensation to organize a Subordinate Grange.

SEC. 3. Applications for dispensations shall be made to the Secretary of the National Grange, and be signed by the persons applying for the same, and be accompanied by a fee of fifteen dollars.

SEC. 4. Charter members are those persons *only* whose names are upon the application, and whose fees were paid at the time of organization. Their number shall not be less than nine men and four women, nor more than twenty men and ten women.

SEC. 5. Fifteen Subordinate Granges working in a State can apply for authority to organize a State Grange.

SEC. 6. When State Granges are organized, dispensations will be replaced by charters, issued without further fee.

SEC. 7. All charters must pass through the State Granges for record, and receive the seal and official signatures of the same.

SEC. 8. No Grange shall confer more than one degree (either *First, Second, Third, or Fourth*) at the same meeting.

SEC. 9. After a State Grange is organized, all applications for charters must pass through the same, and be approved by the Master and Secretary.

ARTICLE X.—*Duties of Officers.*

The duties of the officers of the National, State, and Subordinate Granges, shall be prescribed by the laws of the same.

ARTICLE XI.—*Treasurers.*

SECTION 1. The Treasurers of the National, State, and Subordinate Granges shall give bonds, to be approved by the officers of their respective Granges.

SEC. 2. In all Granges bills must be approved by the Master, and countersigned by the Secretary, before the Treasurer can pay the same.

ARTICLE XII.—*Restrictions.*

Religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the Order, and no political or religious tests for membership shall be applied.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Amendments.*

This Constitution can be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the National Grange at any annual meeting, and, when such alteration or amendment shall have been ratified by three-fourths of

the State Granges, and the same reported to the Secretary of the National Grange, it shall be of full force.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I. The fourth day of December, the birthday of the Patrons of Husbandry, shall be celebrated as the anniversary of the Order.

ART. II. Not less than the representation of twenty States present at any meeting of the National Grange shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. III. At the annual meeting of each State Grange it may elect a proxy to represent the State Grange in the National Grange in case of the inability of the Master to attend, but such proxy shall in all cases be Past-Masters of their State Granges.

ART. IV. Questions of administration and jurisprudence arising in and between State Granges, and appeals from the action and decision thereof, shall be referred to the Master and Executive Committee of the National Grange, whose decision shall be respected and obeyed until overruled by action of the National Grange.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the Master to preside at meetings of the National Grange; see that all officers and members of committees properly perform their respective duties; to see that the Constitution, By-laws, and resolutions of the National Grange and the usages of the Order are observed and obeyed; and generally to perform all duties pertaining to such office.

ART. VI. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all proceedings of the National Grange, to keep a just and true account of all moneys received and deposited by him in the fiscal agency; to countersign all drafts drawn by the Treasurer; to conduct the correspondence of the National Grange, and to perform such other duties appertaining to his office as may be required by the Master and the Executive Committee.

It shall be his duty, at least once each week, to deposit with the Fiscal Agency holding the funds of the National Grange all moneys that may have come into his hands, and forward a duplicate receipt therefor to the Treasurer, and to make a full report of all transactions to the National Grange at each annual session.

It shall be his further duty to procure a monthly report from the Fiscal Agency with whom the funds of the National Grange are deposited of all moneys received and paid out by them during each month, and send a copy of such report to the Executive Committee and the Master of the National Grange.

He shall give bond in such sum and with such security as may be approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII. Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue all drafts upon the Fiscal Agency of the Order, said drafts having been previously approved by the Master and countersigned by the Secretary of the National Grange.

SEC. 2. He shall report monthly to the Master of the National Grange a statement of all moneys deposited to his credit in the fiscal agency, and of all drafts signed by him during the previous month.

SEC. 3. He shall report to the National Grange at each annual session a statement of all moneys deposited in the fiscal agency, and of all drafts signed by him since his last annual report.

It shall be his duty to collect all interest accruing on investments made by the Executive Committee, and to deposit the same in the fiscal agency.

ART. VIII. It shall be the duty of the Lecturer to visit, for the good of the Order, such portions of the United States as the Master or the Executive Committee may direct, for which services he shall receive compensation.

ART. IX. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the Order during the recess of the National

Grange. They shall have authority to act on all matters of interest to the Order, when the National Grange is not in session; shall provide for the welfare of the Order in business matters: and shall report their acts in detail to the National Grange on the first day of its annual meeting.

The Master of the National Grange shall be considered, *ex officio*, a member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X. Section 1. Such compensation for time and service shall be given the Master, Lecturer, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee, as the National Grange may from time to time determine.

Sec. 2. Whenever General Deputies are appointed by the Master of the National Grange, said deputies shall receive such compensation for time and services as may be determined by the Master or the Executive Committee: *Provided*, in no case shall pay from the National Grange be given General Deputies in any State after the formation of its State Grange.

ARTICLE XI. Section 1. The financial reports of Subordinate Granges shall be made on the first day of January, first day of April, first day of July, and first day of October.

Sec. 2. State Granges shall date their financial existence three months after the first day of January, first day of April, first day of July, and first day of October immediately following their organization.

ART. XII. Each session of the National Grange shall fix the compensation of its members.

ART. XIII. Special meetings of the National Grange shall be called by the Master upon the application of the Masters of twenty State Granges, one month's notice of such meeting being given to all members of the National Grange. No alterations or amendments to the By-Laws or Ritual shall be made at any special meeting.

ART. XIV. Upon the demand of five members, the yeas and nays may be called upon any question, and, when so called, shall be entered by the Secretary upon his minutes.

ART. XV. Past-Masters are Masters who have been duly elected and installed, and who have served out the term for which they were elected.

ART. XVI. Vacancies in office may be filled at any regular meeting of the Grange.

ART. XVII. Subordinate Granges may be consolidated in the mode and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the State Granges.

ART. XVIII. Section 1. In case satisfactory evidence shall be brought to the Master of the National Grange that a Grange has been organized contrary to the laws or usages of the Order, or is working in violation of its laws or usages, it shall be the duty of the Master to revoke the Charter of such offending Grange.

Sec. 2. In case satisfactory evidence shall come to the Master of a State Grange, that a Grange has been organized contrary to the laws and usages of the Order, or is working in violation of the same, it shall be the duty of the Master to suspend such offending Grange, and at once forward to the Master of the National Grange notice of the same, together with the evidence in the case, who shall, if in his opinion the good of the Order requires such action, revoke the Charter of such offending Grange.

Sec. 3. Granges, whose Charters are thus revoked, may appeal to the National Grange at its next session for the final action of that body.

ART. XIX. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the National Grange by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

But, with their preliminary organization thus completed, the question occurred, How should the farmers and planters be induced to accept this offered remedy for the ills from which they suffered?

It was finally arranged that Mr. Kelley should

resign his clerkship, and start on the 1st of April, 1868, on a mission to establish subordinate granges. He went under the direction of the National Grange, and was to receive a salary of \$2,000, provided he could collect that amount by the regular fees for organizing granges; but the National Grange had not the means, nor would it commit itself to a proposition to pay his salaries and expenses unless they could be collected in that way. Mr. Saunders, however, had more faith both in the cause and in Mr. Kelley's ability to make it known. He secured for him a ticket to Harrisburg, which was to be his first field of operations, gave him letters of credit on some of his friends, and saw him set out on his journey. Mr. Kelley, on starting, had but \$2.50 in his pocket. Arrived at Harrisburg, he organized a grange there, and went on toward Fredonia, N. Y., where he found good and true friends, and established a second. In his progress westward he found much opposition, but, with aid received from Mr. Saunders, he kept on his way organizing a weak grange at Columbus, Ohio, and another at Chicago. On the 1st of May he reached Minnesota, having organized four granges. In that State he established before the close of the year six more. Ten subordinate granges, in all, and the order had been in existence more than a year! Mr. Kelley remained upon his farm in Minnesota for the next two years and a half, though occasionally going out to lecture on the subject, and attending the sessions of the National Grange at Washington. The general feeling in the Northwest was not so much hostility as entire indifference to the subject. But, meantime, the order was slowly gaining ground in other directions. Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken, of Abbeville District, S. C., a warm-hearted and energetic planter, had become interested in it, and had been propagating its doctrines successfully in South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina, and other prominent Southern men had taken an interest in it, perceived its advantages to the South, and were making decided progress in their several States. In Iowa and Missouri, also, there was a growing feeling that it was likely to prove a good thing. Mr. Dudley W. Adams, the present Worthy Master of the National Grange, came into the order in Iowa in the beginning of 1870, and Mr. T. A. Thompson, the present Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange in February of that year. Both have proved valuable accessions to the order. Considerable changes were required in the secret work to make it more acceptable, and these having been made by Mr. Thompson in 1867, were adopted by the Executive Committee, and have added not a little to its popularity. Henceforth the progress of the order was to be one of wonderful rapidity. As we have seen, ten granges, or possibly eleven, were established in 1868; 39 in 1869; 38 in 1870; 125 in 1871; 1,105 in 1872; about 8,400 in 1873; and in the first two months of

1874, 4,618. As each subordinate grange consists of from 80 to 200 members, averaging not far from 100, the total membership of the order on the 1st of April, 1874, six years from the day when Mr. Kelley first set out on his missionary propagandism, cannot be less than 1,500,000. There are now only three States, Connecticut, Delaware, and Nevada, and three Territories, Idaho, Montana, and Washington, which have not organized State Granges, and in a few months there will not be exceptions. Iowa has about 2,000 subordinate granges, and Missouri nearly as many, while Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, are rapidly approaching the same number. Among the Southern States, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Georgia, have the largest number of granges, though the order is popular in all.

At the session of the National Grange in St. Louis, February 4-14, 1874; a declaration of the aims and purposes of the Order was unanimously adopted. It presents with such clearness the advantages it offers to the agriculturist, and its benevolent spirit toward all classes, even those which have been accustomed to regard it with hostility, that we cannot give the aims and objects of the order in any better form than this authoritative declaration:

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country, and mankind.

2. We heartily indorse the motto: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and coöperation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor. To hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel, and more on hoof and in fleece; to systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good-will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement.

3. For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of

middle-men; not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests, and tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence, we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that "individual happiness depends upon general prosperity," we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practical way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in Nature's great arteries, that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigation, and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies of capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of the producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

4. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts, which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

5. We especially and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange, National, State, or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number, but we must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a "Patron of Husbandry" gives up that inalienable right and duty, which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful, and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions. It should always characterize every "Patron of Husbandry" that the offices should seek the man and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly-distributed burdens, and justly-distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence

of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial coöperation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest coöperation, as an omen of our future success.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us, to relieve any of our suffering brotherhood by any means at our command. Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order. Imploping the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers.

Two or three points alluded to both in this declaration, and in the preamble to the constitution, may require a little further elucidation. The Order of "Patrons of Husbandry" is, we believe, the first of the secret societies which has admitted women into full and equal membership in all its organizations with the other sex; it is certainly the first which has given them a share of the official positions in such organizations. This has not been done in any concession to what is known as the "Woman's Rights" movement; but for two reasons: 1. That in the farmer's life, the woman, be she mother, wife, sister, or daughter, has her full share of the severe and often trying labor, not so much in the field as in the house; and, consequently, that in an institution, one of whose cardinal principles is to make home more attractive and happy, she has as much right to participate as man; and if, as is the case in every well-conducted grange, there are opportunities and methods of intellectual and social culture, her right to a share in them is as strong as that of the man. Political discussion being prohibited in the grange, there is no danger of her being instructed in politics there. 2. That thereby the attraction, purity, and elevated character of the grange, is supposed to be secured. There is no man who would be fit for membership in such an organization, who would not feel that it was a place of greater attraction for him, if his mother, wife, sister, or daughter, were to be present, and have a share in the exercises. This was a wise provision of the founders of the order, and one which will do much toward insuring its perpetuity. The social exercises, festivals,

picnics, and family-days, the singing, and the provision of musical instruments and libraries, for the granges, which have grown out of this admission of women to a participation in it, are not only very pleasant features of its life, but exert a powerful influence in refining and educating its members.

Coöperation is not an unmeaning word in the Order of "Patrons of Husbandry." All purchases and sales made through the officers of the State, or subordinate granges, being made for cash only, the order affords the finest field in the world for the successful working of the principles of coöperation; and this has already been inaugurated on a large scale, and will be greatly extended during the coming year.

PECKHAM, RUFUS W., an American jurist, born in Rensselaerville, Albany County, N. Y., December 20, 1809; lost at sea at the sinking of the *Ville du Havre*, November 22, 1873. In 1880 he became a resident of Albany, where he at once took a leading position at the bar. In 1837 he was elected District Attorney of Albany County. He was elected to Congress in 1852 on the Democratic ticket, and served one term, at the expiration of which he resumed the practice of law in partnership with Judge Tremain. In 1859 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, and served eight years. In 1867 he was reelected without opposition, being the candidate of both parties. While still holding this position he was, in 1870, elected to the Court of Appeals, of which he was a member at the time of his sudden death. His health had been so impaired by the hard work imposed upon the court during its earlier sessions that the physicians advised him to take a vacation. He expressed a preference for Florida, but at the suggestion of his brethren on the bench concluded to try the effect of the air of Southern France. In every position to which he was called he sustained a high reputation for integrity and fidelity to trust, and held the entire confidence of his associates.

PEET, HARVEY PRINDLE, LL. D., an eminent instructor of deaf-mutes, and author, born in Bethlem, Conn., November 19, 1794; died in New York City, January 1, 1873. He was brought up on his father's farm, and with limited advantages, doing farm-work in the summer and attending a district school in the winter. At the age of sixteen he taught a district school, and subsequently other schools of higher order, until he had earned the means for a two years' course at Phillips Academy, Andover. In 1818 he entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1822, taking rank with the first ten in his class. It had been his intention to enter the ministry, but an invitation to teach in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, Conn., gave him the opportunity to develop his rare fitness for what was then a new profession. His life was thenceforward devoted to the cause of

deaf-mute education. An experience of nine years in Hartford won him the reputation of being one of the most efficient teachers of deaf-mutes in the world, and led to his being invited to take the position of Principal of the New York Institution, which under his care grew to be the largest and most successful of its kind in the world. Entering on this office in 1881, he fulfilled its duties for more than thirty-six years, during fourteen of which he was President of the Board of Directors. In 1867 Dr. Peet retired from the active labors of his position, retaining the title of Emeritus Principal, and serving upon the board until his death. In 1849 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and that of Ph. D., from the National Deaf-mute College in 1871. Dr. Peet was the author of "Course of Instruction for the Deaf and Dumb," four parts in 4 vols., 1844; "Scripture Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb," 1846; and various text-books, addresses, statistical reports, memoirs, etc.; contributed largely to the *American Annals for the Deaf and Dumb*, *Journal of Insanity*, and other periodicals.

PENNSYLVANIA. The convention to draft an amended constitution for the State of Pennsylvania, assembled at Harrisburg on November 12, 1872, and after January 1, 1873, assembled in Philadelphia and continued in session until November 3d. The constitution thus amended was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. This election was held on December 16th. The vote for the constitution was 258,744; against the constitution, 108,594. The more important amendments may be briefly stated. A few changes are made in the declaration of rights. In the fifth section declaring that election shall be free and equal, the clause is added that

No power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

The following additional declaration is made in section 7, on the liberty of the press:

No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for publication, investigation, or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury.

Section 12 declares

That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised by the Legislature or its authority.

Section 17 prohibits the Legislature from

Making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities.

The article on the Legislature provides for biennial sessions of the General Assembly, the members of the House to be elected every second year, and the Senators to be elected for the term of four years.

Section 7 declares that—

No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury, or other infamous

crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether as member of any committee or otherwise. No member shall receive any increase of salary or mileage under any law passed during the term for which he may have been elected.

The State shall be divided into fifty senatorial districts, and each district shall be entitled to one Senator. No county or city shall be entitled to more than one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. The House is to consist of 200 members.

The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, State Treasurer, a Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Governor shall hold his office for four years, and shall not be eligible for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected. The Lieutenant-Governor, who shall preside over the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided, shall be elected for the same term and subject to the same provisions as the Governor. The salary of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be neither increased nor diminished after their election, nor during the term for which they shall have been elected.

In case of death, impeachment, resignation, or disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve on the Lieutenant-Governor. On the subject of pardons, it is provided that

No pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 17 provides that

The Governor shall have power to disprove of any item or items of any bills making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless re-passed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive veto.

The Secretary of Internal Affairs takes the place of the Surveyor-General, whose office shall be abolished. Besides the duties of the Surveyor-General's office, his department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and such duties relating to the charitable institutions, and the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of Pennsylvania, as may be by law assigned to it. His term of office shall be for four years.

The Supreme Court is to consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the people, and who shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be eligible to re-election. Except in Philadelphia and the county of Alleghany, the Courts of Common Pleas shall remain as at present established, but not more than four counties shall at any time be included in one judicial district organized for said courts. In Philadelphia the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas shall be vested in four separate and distinct courts of equal and coördinate jurisdiction composed of three judges each, and in Alleghany County of two such courts. The courts in Philadelphia and in the county of Alleghany shall from time to time detail one or more of the judges to hold the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

The limited vote is to be applied whenever two or more judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service. When two judges are to be chosen, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen he shall vote for no more than two, and the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected. The court of *nisi prius* is abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction, to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be established.

The Legislature shall have authority to abolish the office of associate judge after the terms of the present incumbents shall have expired. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law.

In every city and county containing a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand, the Legislature shall, and in any other city or county may, establish a separate orphan's court, to consist of one or more judges learned in the law.

Parties by agreement filed may, in a civil suit, dispense with the trial by jury, and submit the decision of the case for hearing and determination to the court having jurisdiction. The evidence taken and the law as declared shall be filed of record, with right of appeal as in other cases and with like effect as appeals in equity.

SECTION 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided by law, the accused after conviction and sentence may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings, to the Supreme Court for review, in the same manner as in civil cases.

The article on suffrage and elections provides that every person claiming the right to vote shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month, shall have resided in the election district in which he offers to vote two months immediately preceding the

election, and shall have paid within two years a State or county tax which had been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Every ballot shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officers opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot, and any elector may write his name on the back of his ticket.

All laws regulating elections or for the registry of voters shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his name not being registered.

Any person who shall give or promise any money or reward to an elector for his vote or for withholding the same, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or another any money or reward, for his vote, shall forfeit the right to vote at such election; and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of violating the election laws shall be deprived of the right of suffrage for four years.

In cases of contested elections or in proceedings investigating elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterward be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in such testimony.

All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be *viva voce*.

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, nor while engaged in navigating the waters of the State or of the United States, or the high-seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept in a poor-house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice-President, of members of the Legislature, and of all public officers, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof. The Legislature shall by general law designate the courts by whom the several classes of election contests shall be determined, and regulate the manner of trial and all other matters relating to it.

The following is the sixteenth section of the article on "suffrage and elections: "

The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be

required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

On the subject of legislation the new constitution makes numerous and highly important provisions. The pernicious evil of special Legislation is cut up by the roots in the following section:

The Legislature shall not pass any local or special law.

Authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens.

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, borough or school districts.

Changing the names of persons or places.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys.

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferries or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State.

Vacating roads, town-plats, streets, or alleys.

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimatizing of children.

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines.

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters.

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces.

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts.

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, or justices of the peace.

Regulating the fees or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables.

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school-houses, and the raising of money for such purposes.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be re-enacted in the special enactment.

Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury.

Exempting property from taxation.

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing. Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof.

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege or immunity.

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual the exclusive right to lay down a railroad-track.

Nor shall the Legislature indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of any general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed.

Nor shall any law be passed granting any powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, and in no case where the courts have jurisdiction, or are competent to grant the powers or give the relief asked for.

Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House. All amendments shall be printed before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote is taken by yeas and nays, and unless a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded in its favor. The same provision is made in regard to amendments returned from one House to the other for concurrence, and to reports of committees of conference.

The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, the fact of signing to be entered on the Journal.

The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of government, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations must be by separate bill, embracing but one subject.

No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

SECTION 19. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation, or association.

The Legislature is prohibited from creating special commissions to perform any municipal functions whatever.

No act of the Legislature shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to person or property.

The investment of trust funds by executors and guardians in the bonds and stocks of any private corporation is prohibited.

No obligation of any railroad held or owned by the Commonwealth shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the Legislature, nor shall such obligation be released except on payment into the Treasury.

A member of the Legislature who shall solicit or receive, or consent to receive from any corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of the constitution, and shall incur the penal-

ties and disabilities provided for such offense. The same penalties are extended to any person who shall offer or give a bribe to any executive or judicial officer or member of the Legislature.

A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact, and shall not have a right to vote on the subject.

In the article on revenue, taxation, and finance, it is provided that all laws exempting property from taxation, except public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity, shall be void.

No debt created for the purposes of revenue shall ever exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million dollars.

The debt of no city, county, borough, or other municipality, shall exceed seven per cent. upon the assessed value thereof, nor shall any such municipality incur any new debt or increase its debt to an amount exceeding two per cent. upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors at a public election held in such manner as shall be provided by law.

By the article on education the Legislature is required to provide for the maintenance of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, and to appropriate at least one million dollars every year for this purpose.

No money raised for the support of the public schools shall be used for the support of any sectarian school.

The article on railroads and canals provides that any association or corporation organized for the purpose, may construct and operate a railroad or canal between any two points in the State. Any railroad may intersect with any other railroad, and may pass its cars, empty or loaded, over such other railroad. No undue discrimination shall be made in charges or freights passing from one railroad to another, and no unnecessary delay shall be interposed in forwarding such passengers and property to their destination. The Legislature is required by general law to give full effect to these powers and rights.

Every railroad or canal company doing business in this State is required to maintain an office in the State where the transfers of its stock shall be made, and books kept for inspection by any person having a pecuniary interest in such corporation. In these books shall be recorded the amount of stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock, the transfers of stock, and the names and residences of its officers.

The property of railroad companies, and of all other joint-stock companies, doing business in the State, shall forever be subject to taxation, and the power to tax the same shall not be surrendered or suspended by any grant or contract to which the State shall be a party.

No railroad or canal company, nor the lessees or managers of any railroad or canal company, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, nor lease, purchase, or in any way control, any other railroad or canal corporation, owning or controlling a parallel or competing line. The officers of such railroad or canal company are prohibited from acting as officers of any other railroad or canal company owning or controlling a parallel or competing line. Whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall always be decided by a jury in a trial according to the course of the common law.

No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over the works of said company; nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

Presidents, directors, officers, agents, and other employes, of railroad and canal companies, shall not engage, or be interested, directly or indirectly, otherwise than as stockholders in such railroad or canal companies, in the transportation of freight or passengers, as common carriers, over the works of any company of which they are presidents, directors, agents, or employes, and they shall not so engage or be interested in the transportation of freight or passengers over the works of any other such company, except as stockholders in such company which may be leased, or the majority of the capital stock of which may be owned or controlled by the company of which they are presidents, directors, officers, agents, or employes.

No transportation company in this State shall make any discrimination in charges for either freight or passengers between or against the people of the State, nor make a higher charge for a shorter than for a longer distance, including such shorter distance, and no special rates or drawbacks shall, either directly or indirectly, be allowed excepting excursion and commutation tickets. Reasonable extra rates, within the limits of the charter of a company, may be made for any distance not exceeding fifty miles.

All discriminations by railroad companies in their rates of freight or passage over their roads in form of transportation companies, or others engaged in transportation, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, are prohibited.

Railroad companies shall not grant free passes, or passes at a discount, to any person except officers and employes of the company.

No street passenger-railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township, without the consent of its local authorities.

No railroad, canal, or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have any beneficial legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

The power of eminent domain shall never be

abridged or so construed as to prevent the taking by the Legislature of the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals, and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State.

In all elections for the managing officers of a corporation the free vote is applied. Each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the State, upon whom process may be served.

Any general banking law which shall be passed shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the State of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and ample security to the full amount of the notes issued shall be deposited with the State Treasurer for their redemption.

The article on cities and city charters provides that the Legislature shall pass general laws whereby a city may be established whenever the majority of the voters of any town or borough, having a population of at least ten thousand, shall vote in favor of the same being established.

Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

The debt of the State on November 30, 1873, was as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.	
Six per cent. loans.....	\$30,540,590 00
Five per cent. loans.....	4,972,354 01
Four and a half per cent. loans.....	57,900 00
	<u>\$35,569,994 01</u>
UNFUNDED DEBT.	
Relief notes in circulation..	\$92,949 00
Interest certificates outstanding.....	18,049 03
Interest certificates unclaimed.....	4,448 36
Domestic creditors' certificates.....	44 57
Chambersburg certificates outstanding.....	84,829 54
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed.....	367 23
	<u>196,897 93</u>
Total public debt, November 30, 1873.....	\$35,766,891 94
BONDS IN SINKING FUND.	
Amount brought forward.....	\$35,766,891 94
Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	\$5,700,000 00
Bonds of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company....	3,500,000 00
	<u>\$9,200,000 00</u>
Cash in Treasury, November 30, 1873.....	1,825,151 24
	<u>11,025,151 24</u>
Indebtedness unprovided for.....	\$14,773,670 70

The total revenue of the State government for the year ending December 1, 1873, was \$7,076,723.20. The expenditure amounted to \$6,734,027.57, leaving a balance in the Treasury on December 1, 1873, of \$1,825,151.24. Of the revenue the largest item is derived from the tax on corporation stocks, amounting to \$1,415,627.31. To this the Pennsylvania Railroad Company contributed \$226,967; the Philadelphia & Reading Company, \$164,441.11; the Lehigh Valley Company, \$98,233.68; and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, \$66,763.09.

Next in amount is the revenue from the tax on gross receipts, which reached \$797,759.42. Of this, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company paid \$256,355.26, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company \$185,727.90. This important source of revenue was cut off by the Legislature in the early part of the year, together with the State tax on horses, cattle, and other personal property, and on net earnings.

Next in importance comes the tax on loans, the revenue from which amounted in 1873 to \$688,382.93, to which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company contributed \$98,305.57; the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, \$89,756.86; the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company, \$42,823.68; the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, \$47,449.56; the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, \$46,376.48; and the city of Philadelphia, \$97,016.88.

The tax on the net earnings, or income of manufacturing companies, city passenger railway companies, gas companies, bridge companies, turnpike companies, and private bankers, amounted to \$446,286.20. The revenue from the tax on tonnage was \$385,870.94, of which the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad paid \$117,820.86, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company \$61,422.95, exclusive of the commutation of tonnage tax, amounting to \$280,000. From the tax on coal the revenue was \$336,353.91, of which the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company paid \$146,571.04; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, \$92,469.04; the Pennsylvania Coal Company, \$40,066.80, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, \$38,086.44.

The tax on personal property produced \$541,607.91. Retailers' licenses yielded a revenue of \$424,974.80; tavern licenses, \$327,973.99, and beer and restaurant licenses, \$42,165. The tax on bank stocks was \$288,148. Foreign insurance companies contributed \$353,490.78. The collateral inheritance tax paid by reluctant heirs amounted to \$327,973.99. The tax on wills, deeds, and writs, produced \$118,117.53. Premiums on charters amounted to \$68,348.76. The revenue from the tax on the enrollment of special, private, and local laws, was \$36,800.

Billiard-rooms and ten-pin alleys paid \$10,552.94; the distillers and brewers for license, \$8,009.47; the millers, \$4,480.84; the brokers,

\$10,736.98; notaries public, \$7,450; the auctioneers, \$13,765.34; the peddlers, \$2,830.88; the patent-medicine men for license, \$3,875.91.

Of his revenue of upward of seven millions, \$1,563,029.20 was absorbed in payment of interest on the State debt, the largest portion of the bonds having been raised from gold-bearing fives to six per cents. in currency. The expenditures of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government amounted to \$990,987.77. For the common schools, \$804,097.89 was expended. The Soldiers' Orphan Schools consumed \$469,308.94 more. Charitable institutions cost \$439,307.13. The expenses of the Constitutional Convention were \$410,723.80. Public buildings and grounds cost \$90,591.23. The cost of the penitentiaries to the State was \$73,882, and of the House of Refuge, \$55,325. Militia expenses were \$34,227, and the Williamsport riot cost \$24,806; \$50,334 was expended in pensions and gratuities; \$1,551,762 was applied to the payment of the principal of the State debt.

With these heavy expenditures the balance in the Treasury on December 1, 1873, was little less than \$2,000,000.

It is expected that in 1874 the receipts from all sources will be \$1,500,000 less than the receipts of 1873, while the expenditures will not be diminished. This loss of revenue will be largely due to the repeal of taxes bearing heavily upon the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, and partly to the prostration of business. The receipts of 1875 may be about the same as those of 1874, but the expenditures will be greater, owing to the additional outlay necessary for schools, Legislature, and judiciary under the new constitution, which will then be in full force. Notwithstanding this enormous decrease in the receipts and increase in expenditures, it is believed that by the most rigid economy in every branch of the government and moderate appropriations the revenues in the future will be sufficient to meet all the demands on the Treasury and leave a balance to reduce the indebtedness of the State, as required by the constitution.

In compliance with the constitutional amendment of 1857, the Legislature in 1858 created a sinking fund for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and for an annual reduction of the principal in a sum not less than \$250,000 per annum. In addition to the securities designated by the amendment, the revenues arising from certain taxes were assigned to this fund. From that time, each succeeding year, the interest on the debt has been punctually paid, and the portion of principal redeemed instead of amounting to \$250,000 has grown to the immense sum of \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 per year. The reason is a simple one; the revenues set apart for the sinking fund, by the natural growth of these special taxes, have become annually much larger,

while the amount required to be paid on account of interest, by reason of the rapid decrease of the public debt, has every year become smaller, and in this way the annual credits to the sinking fund have swollen to proportions never contemplated by the original advocates of the measure.

The cause of education is making decided progress in Pennsylvania. The State is increasing the number of schools, enlarging each year the sphere of instruction, extending the time within which schooling may be obtained and supplying more of the conveniences necessary for the comfort and health of scholars and teachers; still there are many defects in the present system.

Prominent among these is the lack of proper training and other qualifications of the teachers of the schools. "Of the 15,008 teachers receiving certificates to teach during the year, only 374 were found to have a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and that practical preparation for their profession which insures success," is the startling declaration made by the Superintendent of Common Schools. The necessity of establishing normal schools wherein students are specially qualified and trained for teachers is conspicuously shown in these statistics, and it is a gratification to know that twelve of these institutions have been erected or are in process of erection in various parts of the State. The Governor, in his address to the Legislature, expresses himself in favor of a system of compulsory education. He says: "More thorough examination of the subject strengthens me in the conviction that the State must adopt some mode to compel the attendance of those children whose parents are unwilling or unable to allow their offspring to avail themselves of the benefits our school system affords. The solution of this important question presents grave difficulties, but I expect to see them all surmounted. Some plan must be devised to snatch these children from the career of idleness and crime to which ignorance will consign them. By far the greater portion of the inmates of our penitentiaries never attended schools, or had the advantages of education. Is modern civilization unequal to the task of rescuing the children of the indigent and the criminal from such a fate?"

The Republican State Convention assembled at Harrisburg, on August 18th, to nominate candidates for State Treasurer and a Judge of the Supreme Court. W. R. Mackey was nominated for Treasurer, and Isaac Gordon for Judge of the Supreme Court. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew their expressions of confidence and devotion to the principles of republicanism, and declare—

1. That they heartily indorse and we readopt the Republican national and State platforms of 1872.
2. That the national Administration demands

their continued confidence, and is entitled, by its promotion of the best interests and prosperity of the nation, to the earnest support of the people.

3. That the administration of Governor Hartranft calls for our warmest approbation. During the short time he has been in the Executive Department he has established a State policy which has justly endeared him to the people of this Commonwealth, and has amply justified the confidence we have placed in him.

4. That while earnestly in favor of constitutional reform and of such revision of our State constitution as will make it an effective instrument in preventing and punishing corrupt abuses that have crept into our present system, we demand emphatically and especially that whatever is done or left undone, the main purpose for which the Constitutional Convention was called, the absolute prevention of special legislation, shall be so placed before the people as to secure their separate and decisive expression thereon.

5. That the reduction of the State debt from \$41,000,000 to \$26,000,000, the repeal of all taxes on real estate, the establishment of schools for the education and support of soldiers' orphans, the maintenance of our excellent and prosperous system of common schools, and the establishment of a policy paying off our debt at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year, together with the generally flourishing condition of our prosperous old Commonwealth, are evidences that the Republicans, during their twelve years of control in Pennsylvania, have faithfully administered her affairs, and her government may be safely left in their hands.

6. That there should be rigid economy in the State and national administrations, and taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as consistent with good government, the maintenance of public credit, and the certain extinguishment of the State and national debts.

7. That the public lands belong to the people and should be sacredly reserved for homes for actual settlers, and we pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

8. That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

9. That when retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise, and we condemn without reserve voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, whether in State or nation, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which salaries were increased should promptly and unconditionally be repealed.

10. That we heartily denounce corruption, wherever found, and are sincerely desirous for honest economy and political purity in all official administrations. To secure this is the duty of every citizen, and to this end every good man should feel bound, not only to participate in politics, but to labor actively to see that none but good men secure party appointment or nomination.

11. That the practice of loading an appropriation bill, essential to the support of the Government, with objectionable legislation, in the shape of amendments, toward the close of the session, is the prolific source of abuse and fraud upon the people, and its reform is urgently demanded; that, as commerce and home industry have both uniformly prospered under a tariff so arranged as to afford both revenue and protection, the present tariff should be left undisturbed, and, as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a poor government indeed which could not afford to arrange its details so as to encourage the growth of home manufactures and the creation of a remunerative home market for all products of our soil.

12. That order and security in the States lately in rebellion must come through stern enforcement of

laws, enacted to protect life, liberty, and freedom of thought, and cannot be secured by rendering these just and necessary laws inoperative through executive clemency to unrepentant assassins now undergoing punishment in pursuance of law.

14. That, as during the time the Republican party has been in power, it has had to confront graver difficulties, and more new and perplexing questions of government, than ever were presented to any other party to solve, and has solved them so judiciously and wisely that the country indorses its decisions, and accepts its work, it is the only organization competent to so meet the grave issues that are now constantly arising, and to secure the just rights of the whole people.

15. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests, and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain their ends.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Harrisburg on August 27th. F. M. Hutchinson was nominated for State Treasurer, and James R. Ludlow as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, believing that the platform of the late Democratic Convention of Ohio is sound in principle, do hereby substantially resolve: First, that the Democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues; but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances. It supports the Federal Government in all its constitutional authority, and opposes nullification and secession. It defends the reserved rights of the States and people, and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them. In order to preserve and maintain these rights, it insists upon a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. It resists all attempts in this department of the Government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of other departments. It opposes all interference by law with the private affairs or business of men not required by public peace or safety, and advocates the greatest individual liberty consistent with public order. It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the right of suffrage or eligibility to hold office. It favors a liberal law for the naturalization of foreigners. It insists upon equal and exact justice to all men. It opposes all monopolies, and denies that it is within the province of the Government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes, at the expense and to the detriment of the rest of the community. It therefore opposes the system by which a large portion of the profit-producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation, and demands that all constitutional measures shall be used to remedy its injustice. It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, but insists that in the return to specie payments care shall be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country or unjustly injure the debtor class. It appreciates the benefits conferred by railroads, but opposes all combinations of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation. It opposes all laws that give to capital any advantage over labor. It requires honesty and economy in every department, Federal or State, and it condemns corruption, whoever may be the guilty parties. It is, in its very nature, as a necessary result of its principles, a party of progress, and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound practical wisdom.

Resolved, That the wealth of the country is the product of its labor, and the best use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing classes. Hence, every just measure

that tends to protect them from oppression, and to improve their condition, and dignify their calling, deserves and receives our sympathy and support; and that we cordially recommend the conservative resolutions adopted at the recent National Labor Congress at Cleveland, favoring arbitration and co-operation.

Resolved, That although always a large majority of the American people, the agriculturists have never demanded of the Government, State or Federal, any special privilege; have never infested the halls of Congress or the Legislature with lobbyists and rings, but, on the contrary, have suffered under discriminating and unjust laws until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We hereby pledge our sincere and honest efforts to obtain for them a redress of their grievances, and equal and exact justice.

Resolved, That the public lands should be sacredly reserved for actual settlers, who dwell upon and cultivate them, and that we will continue to denounce and oppose, as we have always denounced and opposed, all gifts of such lands by the Government to incorporated companies.

Resolved, That the greatest danger to free institutions is the wide-spreading corruption that threatens the utter destruction of public virtue. When the Credit Mobilier frauds pass unpunished; when those engaged in them are elevated to high official position; when seats in the Federal Senate are notoriously purchased; when vast sums of money are corruptly employed in popular elections; when an army of office-holders, with the sanction of the Government, use their official influence to control elections; when the bribery of custom-house officers is an established usage; when rings of plunderers are the recipients of millions of money appropriated for public use; when official defalcations are of such frequent occurrence as scarcely to excite attention; when Presidential pardons relieve defaulters from punishment, and presidential appointments reward Credit Mobilier and salary-grabbing Congressmen, and when congressional investigation is generally a whitewashing affair, it is not strange that men begin to lose confidence in free institutions, and that the fame of the great republic is tarnished throughout the civilized world. To remedy these evils, we insist that the receipts and expenditures of the Government shall be diminished; that its patronage shall be curtailed, and all useless offices abolished; that it shall cease to usurp functions to which it has no title but official misconduct and fraud; that corruptions in elections shall be rigorously punished, and that public virtue shall be upheld, and want of it condemned by the voice of the people.

Resolved, That we condemn without reserve the act of Congress, granting additional salaries and the back-pay grabs, as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal; and we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the law, or received the money procured thereby, and we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant, in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it a law.

Resolved, That we will no longer tamely submit to the repetition of the election frauds by which the will of the people, expressed at the ballot-box, has been subverted for some years past, and that the Democratic State Central Committee be directed to use all their efforts to prevent a repetition of these outrages on the franchises of the people; and if, in spite of their efforts to secure an honest election, the popular will is again fraudulently overborne, to adopt such measures as will result in the certain vindication of the rights of the legal voters of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the act of the President in setting up by the bayonet a government in Louisiana not chosen by her people, and having no title whatever to rule over them, was a flagrant violation of her rights under the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That every department of the Government being in the hands of the Republican party, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation and administration of which the country complains.

Resolved, That under the time-honored Democratic banner, with this declaration of principles inscribed on its folds, we engage in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to patriotic men of every class, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us on terms of perfect equality in the struggle to rescue the Government from the hands of dishonest men, and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

The State election was held on October 14th, at which the total vote for State Treasurer was 464,294, of which Hutchinson received 219,471, and Mackey 244,823; majority for Mackey, 25,352. The total vote for Judge of the Supreme Court was 466,178; of which Ludlow received 225,946, and Gordon 240,232; Gordon's majority, 14,286. The Legislature was divided as follows:

	Republicans.	Democrats.
Senate.....	20	12
House.....	57	43

1 Liberal Republican in the Senate.

Under the amended constitution the State election will be held biennially, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and the Legislature will meet on the first Tuesday in January of every second year.

On March 24th an election was held on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. Under an act of the Legislature of the previous year such an election was provided for in every city and county of the State,

It was also further provided that at the expiration of every subsequent period of three years a similar election should be held. The act further provided that "whenever, by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous vi-nous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until, at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes."

The question of the constitutionality of this law was brought before the Supreme Court. A majority of the court decided it to be constitutional. They held that the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and provided penalties for a breach of its requirements. Thus it was a perfect law when it left the Governor's hands; the vote of the people did not make the law, did not give force to any prohibition, did not create a penalty, but simply expressed an opinion upon the law, their sentiments and wishes in regard to it. Such a vote might be very useful in ascertaining the utility or advisability of a particu-

lar law, and when the Legislature simply calls to its aid the vote of the people to ascertain their views, it acts strictly within its proper sphere.

The Chief-Justice (Read) and Judge Sherwood dissented. The former held that the power of making laws was given to the Legislature, and by express words confined to that body; and the Legislature could no more delegate its functions than the judiciary. This law had no force or vitality until voted upon; it was enacted not by the Legislature, but by the voters. This was permitting a portion of the citizens to inflict upon another portion uncalled for punishment and unwonted penalties. For these reasons the act was deemed unconstitutional.

At the election which was held, the majority in favor of granting licenses exceeded 22,000.

Among the acts passed at the session of the Legislature was one repealing the laws exempting real estate from taxation. By the provisions of this act the only property exempted from taxation was as follows:

All churches, meeting-houses, or other regular places of stated worship, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All universities, colleges, academies and school-houses belonging to any county, borough, or school district, or incorporated, erected, endowed, or established by virtue of any law of this State, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All court-houses and jails.

All parsonage owned by any church or religious society, with five acres of land attached thereto.

All the burial-grounds belonging to any religious congregation.

All burial-lots belonging to any person or family.

All lands and premises belonging to any person or family.

All lands and premises belonging to cemetery companies where the revenues are used solely to improve such lands and premises.

All lunatic asylums, almshouses, poor-houses, houses of refuge, and penitentiaries, with lands attached to same.

All asylums, schools and hospitals, with the lands attached to the same, where the same are supported by State appropriations.

All charitable institutions and lands attached thereto, whose chief revenues are from voluntary contributions.

The repealing clause subjects all classes of property not covered by these descriptions to general taxation.

An act was also passed, in which an appropriation was made to defray the expense of stocking the rivers of the State with fish.

A supplement to the act to reorganize the militia of the State was also adopted, which provides that in time of peace the National Guard shall comprise an aggregate not exceeding ten thousand—officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates—and shall consist of two hundred companies, fully armed, uniformed, and equipped, to be distributed among the several military divisions of the State, according to the number of its taxable population; but the commander-in-

chief shall have power, in case of war, insurrection, invasion, or imminent danger thereof, to increase the force beyond the said ten thousand, and organizes the same as the exigencies of the service may require. Every company properly and legally organized shall receive annually the sum of four hundred dollars from the State Treasury.

An act was also passed making an appropriation to stock the rivers of the State with fish. The commissioners succeeded in hatching at Newport, Perry County, where the water is peculiarly fitted for the purpose, about 2,700,000 shad, which were turned into the Juniata River at that point. Twenty-six hundred black bass were also distributed in the Susquehanna, Lehigh, and Juniata Rivers during the months of July and August; and through the kindness of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, 27,700 California salmon have been planted in the Susquehanna and its tributaries. The bass are not migratory fish, and are very prolific. Two or three hundred were placed in the Susquehanna, near Harrisburg, in 1870, and the rapidity with which they multiply is manifest in the great numbers of this beautiful and choice fish that are now found in the river in that vicinity.

The law of 1873, authorizing the fish commission, directed that four fish-ways should be constructed at different dams on the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers, so as to enable shad, on their spring incursions from the sea, to make the ascent of these streams. The question whether shad will ascend an artificial way is still, however, an undecided one, and encountering this doubt the commission, in the exercise of what will be deemed a sound discretion, concluded to erect but one fish-way, and that at the Columbia dam. This way is 120 feet long by 60 feet wide, is very gradual in the incline, and made as nearly conformable as possible to natural ways over which shad do undoubtedly pass, and will afford a practical test of this experiment. If in the spring of 1874 it is found shad do pass up this fish-way the others required by law will be constructed without delay.

The result of the combined operation of the Pennsylvania Central and New Jersey Railroads for 1873 is thus stated:

EARNINGS.	
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	\$24,886,008 90
United Railroads of New Jersey.....	8,516,729 33
Delaware & Raritan Canal.....	1,590,100 13
Total.....	\$34,992,848 36

EXPENSES.	
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	\$15,440,895 16
United Railroads of New Jersey.....	6,792,188 06
Delaware & Raritan Canal..	833,321 46
	\$23,115,914 67

Net earnings..... \$11,877,034 28

The charitable and penal institutions of the State continue in most successful operation.

PERSIA, a country of Asia. Reigning sovereign, Nassr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, born

September 4, 1829, eldest son of Shah Mohammed, succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 10, 1848. Children of the Shah: Muzaffer-ed-Din, heir-apparent, born in 1850; Djilal-ed-Dauleh, born in 1853. The present sovereign is the fourth of the dynasty of the Khadjars, which fully secured the rule over the country in 1794. It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to leave the crown, with disregard to the national heir, to any member of the family.

The area of Persia is estimated at 636,000 square miles. The population is about 5,000,000. The vast majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Mohammedans. The Armenian population is estimated at 4,660 families, or 26,035 souls; the Nestorians, including both Protestants, and persons who have joined the Roman Catholic Church (Chaldees about 3,500 souls, and 600 families), respectively at 4,100 families, or 25,000 souls; the Jews at 16,000 souls; the Quebres or Parsees at 1,200 families, or 7,190 souls. The new sect of the Babis, which was founded about forty years ago, is believed to have a very large number of adherents, notwithstanding the cruel persecution to which it has been subjected. The Gregorian Armenians have an archbishop at Ispahan, who resides in the suburb Djulfah; and another archbishop at Tabreez; the United Armenians have an Episcopal see in Ispahan, which was established by Pius IX. The Nestorians have two Metropolitans, and two bishops. The Chaldees, or United Nestorians, have an archbishop at Kerkuk, and a bishop at Salmas. The aggregate number of United Armenians and Nestorians is from 7,000 to 8,000.

The country is divided into twenty provinces, each of which is administered by a Beglerbeg, or civil and military governor. The provinces are subdivided into districts, superintended by a Hakim, or governor-lieutenant, whose chief duty is the collection of revenue. The towns are governed by an elective Ketkhodah, or magistrate; the villages by a Muhuleh, who administer justice, and serve as organs of intercommunication between the people and the Government.

The foreign powers which, in 1873, were represented in Persia by diplomatic agents and consuls, were Belgium, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Turkey.

Regular budgets have not been yet published. According to the reports of the English consul, R. Thomson, the expenditures of the year 1868, amounted to 4,361,660 toman (1 toman = \$2.25): the receipts to 4,912,500 toman. The revenue is raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by the tax assessors, appointed by the Government. The burthen of taxation lies upon the laboring-classes of the Mohammedan faith. Persia has no public debt.

The standing army of Persia comprises, 18,000 infantry, 10,000 irregular cavalry, 1,500 artillery, 600 regular cavalry; total 30,000 men. The reserve numbers 75,000 men, who are allowed to reside in their own villages and districts, where they may engage in agriculture and other pursuits, subject to no drill or military discipline; the infantry and artillery being usually disarmed when placed on this footing. The non-Mohammedans are exempt from military duty.

The imports of Persia are estimated at \$12,240,000; the exports at \$7,200,000. The chief article of imports are cotton-goods from England; the chief exports, silk, opium, and cotton.

The year 1873 will be memorable, in the history of Persia, for the first journey which a ruler of this country has undertaken through the great Christian countries of Europe. The intention of the Shah to make the journey was, in 1872, officially announced to the European courts, and it was carried out, notwithstanding the desperate efforts made by the Mohammedan priests to prevent it. A Russian war-steamer conveyed him across the Caspian Sea to Astrakhan, where he arrived on May 15th. He visited in succession the Governments of Russia, Germany, Belgium, England, France, Austria, Italy, and Turkey; and was everywhere received by the reigning families with great marks of honor, and by the people with exceeding curiosity. In Berlin, the visit led to the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Germany and Persia, where German interests, as Prince Bismarck remarked, had thus far been but very insufficiently represented. In Constantinople, the Shah, on August 22d, received a deputation of Israelites, who recommended the Jews living in Persia to his protection, and received a favorable response. A treaty was concluded between Turkey and Persia, placing the Persian residents of Turkey, in the case of civil suits, on a level with the most favored nations, while in all criminal cases they will be subject to the Turkish courts. On August 26th the Shah left Constantinople, and in the company of the Russian ambassador Ignatiev embarked for Poti, whence he returned *via* Tiflis to his own country.

During the sojourn of the Shah in England, a treaty was published, which the Persian Government in 1872 had concluded with Baron Julius von Reuter, in London. The treaty granted to Baron von Reuter extraordinary concessions. Article I. authorizes him to establish in London one or several companies for carrying out the enterprises mentioned in the treaty. Articles II. to VI. give him, or the company formed by him, an exclusive privilege for seventy years to construct a railroad from the Caspian to the Persian Sea, as well as any other locomotive or horse railroads, and the buildings connected with them. The land required for these purposes will be given to him free, if owned by the Government, and at a

fair rate of expropriation, if owned by private persons, to an extent of thirty metres on either side of a double-track railroad. The quarries belonging to the Government will be placed at his disposal, free of expense, and the introduction of the necessary material will be exempt from duties and taxes. According to Article VIII. both parties give bonds to the amount of £40,000, to be deposited in the Bank of England. In case the work on the railroad should not be commenced within fifteen months from the date of the concession, the bonds of Baron Reuter are forfeited to the Persian Government; in case the work has been begun and a certificate is given by the Governor of Resht that the rails required for the road as far as Teheran have arrived at Enzeli, the bonds are returned to Baron Reuter. Twenty per cent. of the net profits are given to the Government of Persia, to which also the road is transferred after seventy years, without any indemnification, unless previously another agreement has been made. Of the produce of the mines which Baron Reuter is allowed to work, the Persian Government receive fifteen per cent. Baron Reuter is allowed to work every mine, situated on the domains of the Government, except those of gold, silver, and other precious metals; also every mine on private domains unless it has already been worked for five years. The mines, after seventy years, pass over into the possession of the government under the same conditions as the railroads. Under the same conditions, the forests of the country are left to Baron Reuter for seventy years, also the canals, wells, and aqueducts. In all these cases, the Government receives fifteen per cent. of the net profit. Baron Reuter is authorized to raise a capital of £6,000,000, and the Persian government guarantees fifteen per cent. interest. After March 1, 1874, the Government transfers to Baron Reuter the administration of the taxes for a term of twenty-five years; the latter engaging to pay to the Government annually £20,000 more than it receives at present. After five years the Government will receive besides sixty per cent. of the net profit. Baron Reuter is also to have the right of refusal in case the Government should desire to authorize the establishment of a bank or credit institution, of gas-works, telegraphs, roads, mills, or manufactories. In case of different interpretation, the French text of the concession is to be regarded as the standard, not the Persian. The grant was made by the Persian Government on July 25, 1872, and was signed by Baron Reuter at London on August 24th.

When the Shah at Enzeli reentered the soil of Persia he received a petition for the deposition of the Sadri Azam (prime-minister), Mirza Hussein Khan, who had accompanied the Shah on his journey through Europe. The *Journal de St.-Petersbourg* contains the following information on this remarkable ministerial crisis: All classes of the population had united in ask-

ing for the removal of the prime-minister. More than seventy persons belonging to the clergy, the army, and the administration, several princes, and high dignitaries, at their head, Mirza-Said-Khan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Aesif ud Daulat, the Minister of Justice; Seit-ul-Mulk, formerly ambassador in St. Petersburg; Debir-ul-Mulk, formerly secretary of the Shah, and the chiefs of the Mooshtehed (the highest order of Mohammedan priests), had set their seals to the address. After reading their petition, all its signers retired to Niaveran, and took refuge in the gardens of the Enderun (harem) of the King. Prince Ferhad Mirza, who, during the absence of the Shah, had been intrusted with the government, and Nassr-ul-Mulk, who had been Minister of War *pro tem.*, remained in Teheran, but declared their concurrence in the petition. The three uncles of the King, who had accompanied him to Europe, Ali Kuli Mirza, Sultan Murad Mirza, and Firuz Mirza, as soon as they arrived in Resht, also retired and declared to the Shah that they would not return as long as Mirza Hussein Khan should remain first minister. The other members of the *retinue* of the Shah also showed themselves hostile to the minister. In view of this powerful opposition, Mirza Hussein Khan offered his resignation. In order to quiet the general excitement, the Shah informed Ferhad Mirza by telegraph that the resignation of Mirza Hussein Khan had been accepted, that he was no longer Sadri Azam, but that he would nevertheless remain a high dignitary of the kingdom. Notwithstanding this official announcement, the prime-minister, after effecting a reconciliation with the uncle of the Shah, succeeded in retaining his office for two more days. Owing to the persistency of his opponents, he was, however, finally ordered not to proceed with the Shah to Teheran, but to remain in Kaswin. He was offered in succession the governorship of Kum, of Kaswin, of Arabistan, and finally of Resht, and declared in favor of the latter. The Shah, on his arrival in Kaswin, sent for Nassr-ul-Mulk, who, during the absence of Sadrim Azam had been provisional Minister of War, deposed him and appointed Firuz Mirza, one of the three princes who had accompanied him on his journey, Minister of War. At the same time he addressed a letter to the chiefs of the Mooshtehed, in which he asked them to quiet the apprehensions of the clergy, and promised that Mirza Hussein Khan should not again be appointed minister. On the other hand, the Shah did not conceal his dissatisfaction with the entire demonstration. When his clergy and high dignitaries at Keut, the last station before Teheran, offered their congratulations for his safe return, he expressed his displeasure in strong terms. Later accounts from Teheran represented the fall of Mirza Hussein Khan as the result of a conspiracy between the Mohammedan priesthood, all the elements hostile to reforms, and of the wives

of the Shah, whom the prime-minister had sent home from Moscow. The Europeans in Teheran generally regarded Mirza Hussein Khan as the most prominent statesman Persia has ever had, and regarded his deposition as the end of all the hopes which had been based upon the journey of the Shah.

The official paper of Persia (*Fran*), in its number of the 19th Ramazan, 1290 (November 10, 1878), announced that Baron Reuter having failed to fulfill the conditions concerning the construction of the railroad from Resht to Bushire, within the stipulated time, the Persian Government had declared the contract concluded with him null and void.

PERU (REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ), an independent state of South America, lying between latitude 8° 30' and 21° 28' south, and longitude 68° and 81° 20' west; and bounded north by Ecuador, east by Brazil, south by the same empire and the republic of Bolivia, and west by the Pacific Ocean. The area of the republic is estimated by most geographers at 500,000 square miles; but, in the official returns of the Peruvian Government, it is set down at 619,977 square miles.

The territorial division is into 14 departments, 2 fluvial departments, 1 littoral and 1 constitutional province, all of which, with their estimated population (in 1871), and their capitals respectively, are as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	Population.	Capitals.
Amazonas.....	44,000	Chachapoyas.
Ancaisha.....	317,000	Huarez.
Arequipa.....	200,000	Arequipa.
Ayacucho.....	210,000	Ayacucho.
Cajamarca.....	278,000	Cajamarca.
Callao.....	40,000	Callao.
Cuzco.....	464,000	Cuzco.
Huancavéllica.....	160,000	Huancavéllica.
Huánuco.....	90,000	Huánuco.
Ica.....	64,000	Ica.
Junín.....	232,000	Cerro.
Libertad.....	56,000	Trujillo.
Lima.....	350,000	Lima.
Loreto.....	58,000	Moyobamba.
Moruegas.....	85,000	Tacna.
Piura.....	170,000	Piura.
Puno.....	305,000	Puno.
Tarapacá.....	25,000	Iquique.
Total.....	3,199,000*	

The foregoing figures for the population are those which were published officially in the year referred to; but the most reliable statistical works give it as not exceeding 2,500,000, made up of the following races, and in the following proportions, approximately: Indians, 57 per cent.; mestizoes (cholos and zambos), 23 per cent.; whites, born in the republic, 12½; negroes, 8½; Chinese, 1½; and other foreigners, 2½.

The President of the Republic is M. Pardo, elected August 2, 1872. The First Vice-President is M. Costos; President of the Council and Minister of War and Marine, J. de la Riva Agüero, who is also Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs; Minister of the Interior, F. Rosas; Minister of Justice, J. B. Sanchez; and Minister of Finances, J. M. de la Jara. The President of the Permanent Commission of the Legislature (15 members), E. F. P. Muñoz. President of the Supreme Court of Justice, B. Muñoz. Postmaster-General, C. Salmon; Inspector-General of the Army and Navy, General N. Freyre; Commandant-General of the Navy, Captain D. de la Haza. The Peruvian minister to the United States is Colonel M. Freyre. The Archbishop of Lima is F. Orueta y Castrillon.

The land-forces comprise:

Grand-marshal.....	1
Generals of division.....	4
Generals of brigade.....	26
Eight battalions of infantry, 2,614 men, 271 officers.....	2,885
Three regiments of cavalry, 638 men, 120 officers.....	758
Two regiments and one squadron of artillery, 9,192 men, 108 officers.....	9,800
Total.....	12,974

The artillery corps has 56 cannons, 86 of which are rifle-bored.

The navy consists of—

Vessels.	No. of Guns.
Six iron-clads:	
Independencia, frigate.....	14
Atahualpa, turret-ship.....	3
Manco Capac, turret-ship.....	8
Union.....	14
Victoria.....	2
Loa.....	2
Six other steamers, mounting respectively 80, 14, 4, 4, 2, and 2.....	56
Total.....	94

The Independencia, built in London in 1865, has a stern constructed as a ram, and mounts exclusively Armstrong guns on the shunt principle; on the main-deck, 12 70-pounders, weighing 4 tons each; and on the upper deck, 2 pivot-guns, 150-pounders, weighing 7 tons each, and admitting of being fired on a level with the keel.*

The two great staples of export are guano and nitrate of soda, both of which are almost exclusively sent to Great Britain. In the annexed table are exhibited the quantities and value of each of these articles, sent to that country in the five years from 1868 to 1872, inclusive:

YEARS.	GUANO.		NITRATE OF SODA.	
	Tons.	Value.	Quintals.†	Value.
1868.....	155,766	\$9,451,095	1,019,679	3,320,250
1869.....	199,122	12,905,120	884,977	3,421,600
1870.....	242,434	16,241,465	1,068,972	4,146,790
1871.....	142,365	8,555,830	1,298,905	5,077,075
1872.....	74,401	2,379,410	1,365,195	5,226,915

In 1871 the number of tons of guano sold on account of the Government in Europe and the Mauritius was 400,170, representing an aggregate of \$24,701,105; and the sales of the following year reached 459,906 tons, at a gross value of \$29,103,765. Judging from the account sales rendered for the first four months of 1873, it was fair to presume that the total proceeds of guano in that year would fall little short of \$35,000,000, or almost one-fifth of the

* The total in the article PERU, in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872, resulted from an error of the types.

† See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872. † 100 lbs.

estimated sum of the public debt of the country. The demand for nitrate of soda is fast increasing, not only in England, as is shown by the foregoing table, but for all markets. The total exports of this commodity in 1870 were 2,500,000 quintals; in 1871 they were 3,600,000; and, in 1872, they reached 4,420,000 quintals. These statistics are from the official returns of the Prefect of Tarapacá, from which province the nitrate is almost exclusively extracted. But it must be borne in mind that, while the quantities of guano disposed of are yearly increasing, the supply is decreasing in a like ratio; and this circumstance causes no little anxiety to the Government, by whom the entire proceeds of the guano sales have been devoted to the payment of the public debt. It is asserted, in effect, that the realizable quantity of guano at the end of 1872 could not be estimated at more than 3,000,000 tons, which fact, viewed in connection with the comparatively recent discovery of extensive deposits of that fertilizer in the Bolivian portion of the Desert of Atacama, showed the necessity of bestowing special attention upon the nitrate of soda, which, accordingly, as the next most profitable source of revenue, became the object of divers legislative measures. One of these was the proposed imposition of 50 per cent. export duty on the difference between the cost price and the market value of that article as should be determined by a commission to be appointed for that purpose, and 25 per cent. duty on every one hundred pounds of the raw material (*caliche*) exported. This law was, however, modified in the matter of the 50 per cent., by constituting the saltpetre a government monopoly, the state paying \$2.40 per quintal to the producers, and reserving to itself the privilege of fixing a market price to the purchasers of the article. It was also proposed that the nitrate should be sold at the markets of Iquique and Lima.

A law was passed by Congress in April to the effect that the President should not enforce the *Estanco*, or limitation of the export of saltpetre, without giving forty-five days' notice; and that such enforcement should take place before September. The total exports are estimated at about \$35,000,000, and the imports at \$30,000,000.* According to a non-official report, the value of the importations for the year 1872 amounted to \$31,600,000.

But as there are no official returns (the publication of even those of the custom-house being prohibited by a decree issued in October, 1872), an exact statement of the foreign commerce cannot be given. Many circumstances concur, nevertheless, to show that it is steadily increasing, among which may be enumerated the figures of the following table of the exports to Great Britain, and the imports therefrom, in the five years from 1868 to 1872, inclusive:

* For the principal articles of export and import, see the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1873.

YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.
1868.....	\$17,000,130	\$5,928,895
1869.....	19,992,890	7,119,140
1870.....	24,405,375	9,388,380
1871.....	19,889,840	11,877,640
1872.....	21,068,615	18,714,245

From the following synopsis for the port of Callao may be formed an idea of the trade with the United States:

In the course of the year, commencing October 1, 1871, and ending September 30, 1872, there entered 118 American vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 124,085, and cargoes of lumber, wheat, coals, sperm-oil, railway-ties, etc., etc., valued at a total of \$3,641,695; and the number of vessels cleared for the United States was 114, with an aggregate of 115,604 tons, and mostly laden with guano, the total value of the cargoes being \$4,039,352.

The total shipments of petroleum received from the United States in 1871 amounted to 181,629 gallons; in 1872, 233,490 gallons; and in 1873, 272,555 gallons. The value of the produce and bullion shipped from the port of Arica in 1866 amounted to \$3,898,733; in 1867, to \$3,510,760.50; in 1868, to \$3,758,172; in 1869, to \$3,353,443.25; in 1870, to \$3,936,581.12; in 1871, to \$4,882,232.75; in 1872, to \$5,427,290.87; and up to June 30, 1873, they reached \$2,510,608.08.

The duties at the various custom-houses in the republic during the first three months of 1873 compare with those for the corresponding period of 1872 in the following manner:

MONTHS.	1872.	1873.	INCREASE IN 1873.
January.....	\$512,779 83	\$565,740 00	\$52,960 17
February.....	486,915 04	618,373 66	131,357 46
March.....	486,040 20	1,190,824 18	704,783 98
Total....	\$1,485,735 07	\$2,374,938 66	\$889,101 61

The following Government railways are completed, or in process of construction, by Mr. Henry Meiggs, the American contractor:

RAILWAYS.	Length in Miles.	Cost.	Finished in the year
Callao & Oroya.....	130	\$25,875,000	1874
Mollendo & Arequipa.....	107	11,350,000	1870
Arequipa to Puno.....	222	30,000,000	1873
Puno to Cuzco.....	290	23,437,500	1874
Chimbote to Huaraz.....	172	22,540,000	1876
Ilo to Moquegua.....	63	6,281,250	1872
Pacasmayo, Guadalupe, & Magdalena.....	68	6,055,250	1873
Total.....	1,007	\$126,000,000	

Railways belonging to private individuals:

RAILWAYS.	Length in Miles.	Cost.
Cerro de Pasco to Pasco.....	15	Not published.
Iquique to the Noria.....	37	" "
Pisagua to Salde Obispo.....	35	" "
Eten to Ferrocarril.....	28	" "
Total.....	115	\$12,000,000?

The following state railways will be built by private individuals:

RAILWAYS.	Length in Miles.	Cost.	Finished in the year
Tacna to Bolivia (Government share in this line \$75,000).....	108	\$5,625,000 00	1876
Lima to Huacho.....	89½	3,750,000 00	1876
Pisco to Ica (finished)....	48	1,364,062 50	1876
Paita to Piura.....	63	1,687,500 00	1872
Lima to Pisco.....	144	9,375,000 00	1876
Huacho.....	36	2,250,000 00	1876
Total.....	488½	\$24,051,562 50	

Projected railways:

RAILWAYS.	Length in Miles.	Cost.
Chancay to Cerro de Pasco (private).....	120	Not published.
Oroya to Chancamayo (State)...	80	" "
Tacna to Puno (State).....	301	" "
Salaverry to Ascope (State).....	40	" "
Oroya, Zanja & Ayacucho (State).....	240	" "
Oroya & Cerro de Pasco (State)...	40	" "
Trajello to Eten (private).....	146	" "
Huacho to Lambayeque (private).....	560	" "
Total.....	1,599	\$310,000,000

Railways belonging to English companies:

RAILWAYS.	Length in Miles.	Cost.
Arica to Tacna, six per cent. security.....	30½	\$6,000,000
Callao to Lima, and Lima to Chorrillos.....	15½	
Total.....	55	\$6,000,000

Hence, when the foregoing lines are completed, Peru will have an aggregate of 3,194½ miles of railway, at a cost of some \$390,000,000; to which, however, should be added at least \$85,800,000 for water-works, besides the immense sums required for the ramifications of some of the lines, and which cannot be estimated at less than \$125,000,000.

A favorable report was made of the excellent manner in which the line connecting the wine-growing district of Moquegua with the port of Ilo had been constructed. The railway, although little more than one year in operation, has already been productive of much good, as is apparent from the increase in the value of landed property in the sections of country through which it passes.

The works on the railways from Arequipa to Puno, and from the latter place to Cuzco, were carried on with great energy, in spite of the many natural obstructions to be overcome in traveling; on coming to the plain, extending from Puno to within 60 miles of Arequipa, the labor would, of course, advance more rapidly, and it was expected that that point would be reached by the middle of the year.

The railway from Chimbote to Huaraz, considered by persons familiar with the resources of the country as one of the most important of

all the Peruvian lines, had in January some 36 miles prepared for the laying of the rails.

It may not be out of place to give here the traffic on the Callao and Chorrillos line for the three months ending September 30, 1872:

Number of passengers on Callao line.....	1,004,961
Number of passengers on Chorrillos line.....	461,310
Total.....	1,466,271
Receipts from passengers and baggage.....	\$504,683 50
Receipts from freight (99,989 tons).....	291,849 75
Receipts from other sources.....	17,347 50
Total.....	\$814,880 75

No statement of the running expenses of these lines has been published.

There are now about 1,000 miles of telegraph in the republic, but the service is far from being either efficient or productive. Many of the lines lie over barren deserts, traversed only by the muleteers and Indians of the coast districts; the distances between the stations are very long; the people, on the other hand, are not yet able to appreciate the benefits arising from telegraphic communication, and the system in consequence is not so generally resorted to as might have been expected: then the enhanced cost of material; the high salaries paid to employes, and the heavy expenditures for repairs rendered necessary by continued floods and other disasters—all these circumstances combined have hitherto embarrassed the enterprise and retarded its development. At first the lines were constructed in the cheapest manner; before long, substitution of iron for the wooden posts was found to be indispensable, and the cost incurred by the change was very great; and finally the company discovered that it was necessary to place guards along the lines to prevent the destruction of the wires by the peasantry, who regard the telegraph as their enemy, destined to do away with their time-honored and profitable calling as couriers. In many instances these people have torn down the wires, and so intimidated the operators as to cause the suspension of communication for weeks and even months between some of the most important places. The company is composed of men of acknowledged energy; but their vigilance and enterprise have so far been unavailing. With a view to effectually remove these difficulties, the Minister of Public Works laid before Congress the following proposal:

The nation shall become the proprietor of all the telegraph-lines in the republic, after having paid to the company now holding the same a fair and just valuation for the stock on hand and the undertaking as it stands, covering this value with bonds pledged for the extinction of the internal debt bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Permission will be granted to the Government to extend the line from Pisco to Iquique, thereby completing the electric communication from the last-named port to Paita, a distance overland of more than one thousand miles. And furthermore Congress will grant a guarantee of 5 per cent. interest on the sum of 1,500,000 soles, the estimated cost of the successful submersion of a cable from Paita to Panama.

Congress, in view of the obvious advantages

of the measures proposed, received the latter very favorably, and immediately authorized the President to carry them into execution.

Neither budget nor estimate of budget has been published since that for 1871-'72.* The revenue, mainly derived from the sale of guano, amounts usually to about \$60,000,000; while the ordinary expenditure is a little below that figure.

After long deliberation, the President came to an understanding with Messrs. Dreyfus & Co. concerning the issue of the loan of 1872, now fully authorized by Congress. Peru will, with this addition to her financial capabilities, consolidate all her foreign debts into one, and, following the example of the United States, so regulate her bonds that, by redeeming some, the interest on the whole may be assimilated; and, that end once accomplished, the remaining funds proceeding from the loan will, according to law, be appropriated for the completion of the various public railways already projected or in process of construction, and the irrigation of land held by persons unable to defray the expense thereof.

It should be added that, for the payment of the public debt, which bears interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and a 2 per cent. sinking fund, the guano belonging to the Government is pledged; and, it was hoped that the sales would reach the sum of \$35,000,000 in 1873. Besides the guano sales, there is another source of revenue rapidly growing in importance, namely, the receipts of the custom-house. These amounted in 1872 to 7,315,000 soles, or almost 25 per cent. more than in the preceding year; and it is even reported that the receipts at the Callao custom-house alone in 1873 were considerably in advance of that sum.

The receipts for the month of May at the port of Pisagua were \$22,058.58, of which \$14,166.97 represent import duties, and the remainder export duties.

Public education is undergoing a complete reform; primary schools are fast multiplying in even the remotest corners of this republic; and a bill authorizing the Executive to procure suitable professors from Europe, and appropriating the sum of 400,000 soles per annum for the expenses incurred thereby, was sanctioned by the Chamber in the month of April.

During the year 1872 there arrived at the port of Callao thirty-two ships solely engaged in the cooly trade, bringing a total of 13,580 Chinese laborers for the railways and other public works. The number imported the year preceding was 11,812; making an aggregate of 25,192 for the two years, and "representing a capital of \$11,714,280, if the worth of each immigrant be calculated at \$465, which is the minimum value."

In 1873 the cooly trade was marked by a considerable falling off; but 4,226 Chinamen had arrived during the first seven months, which is a circumstance indicative of the

stringent measures taken by the Peking Government to suppress the traffic. Peruvian economists are of opinion that, "under the existing order of things, the introduction of Chinese labor is indispensable to the prosperity of the republic." Sugar and cotton planters would be the first to suffer, inasmuch as, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government and the coöperation of the leading farmers to induce European emigrants to the Peruvian shores, no relief is obtained; hence the absence of the cooly would result in the ruin of many fortunes.

A large coal-mine is reported to have been discovered on the railway-line from Mollendo to Arequipa. The deposit is stated to be 3,000,000 square yards in extent, and the principal vein four yards in diameter. A company of Arequipa merchants was formed for working the mine; and the coal, now exclusively used in the locomotives of the line mentioned, is pronounced by the engineers to be of superior quality. This is but one of the innumerable sources of national wealth, which we look forward to as the result of the public works in active prosecution.

An important protocol was signed in February by the Minister of Foreign affairs, Señor José de la Riva Agüero, and the Colombian minister plenipotentiary to Peru, concerning the part which the republic desires to take in the work of opening an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panamá. At the close of a discussion respecting the feasibility of the project, the President signed the following decree:

The protocol signed by the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the plenipotentiary from Colombia is hereby approved, and it is understood that the participation of Peru is established in the interoceanic canal proposed by the Government of Bogotá. Therefore the national Congress must be informed of the purport of the protocol, so that acquainted with this most important matter, and when the preliminary reports respecting the practicability and cost of this great undertaking may be made known, the Government may receive authorization as to the sums of money which it may contribute, and the mode of paying the same, together with the power to stipulate the concessions and privileges which Peru shall be entitled to by virtue of her intervention.

(Sign-manual of the President) RIVA AGÜERO.

The official dispatch of Secretary Fish to the Madrid Government, relative to the state of affairs in the Spanish colonies in America, elicited much attention and a general expression of approval in Peru. Mass meetings were held in favor of the Cubans struggling for independence, and a universal sentiment of sympathy with the Cuban cause reigned throughout the country.

The news of the acquisition of Samaná Bay was bitterly commented upon by the Peruvian press, which defined that measure as the first of a series of efforts on the part of the "Colossus of the North" gradually to encroach upon the territory of her neighbors in the New World.

PHILLIPS, WILLARD, LL. D., A. A. S., an American jurist and author, born in Bridgewater, Mass., December 19, 1784; died in Cambridge, Mass., September 3, 1873. He procured the means for his education by teaching, and graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1810, remaining there a tutor until 1815. He then gave his attention to the study of law, and, having been admitted to the bar, commenced practice in Boston, and rose to eminence in his profession. At the same time he aided in the editorship of the *North American Review*, to which he was until 1834 a contributor. In 1825-'26 he was a member of the State Legislature, and in 1839 was made Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, retaining that office until 1847. In addition to the discharge of his duties as judge, he was employed for a number of years, under a legislative commission to himself and others, in reducing the laws of crimes and punishments to a systematic code, and, although the report was never adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, the work has had a material influence on legislation and the administration of the criminal law. In 1845 Mr. Phillips retired from the practice of his profession. He was the author of "An Appeal to the Public Spirit of the Federalists and the Good Sense of the Democrats," 1812; "Treatise on Insurance," 1823, fifth edition, 2 vols., 8vo, 1863; "Treatise on Patents," 1837; "Inventor's Guide," 1837; "A Manual of Political Economy," 1828; "Propositions concerning Protection and Free Trade," 1850; edited, with Edward Pickering, the first American edition of "Colyer on Partnership," and in 1832 published a digest of the first eight volumes of Pickering's "Reports." He also wrote many important articles for the "Encyclopædia Americana," and for some years edited and published the *American Jurist*.

PILLSBURY, Amos, a prison reformer and manager, born in New Hampshire in 1805; died in Albany, N. Y., July 14, 1873. Mr. Pillsbury's father was warden of State-prisons in New Hampshire and Connecticut for many years, and the son thus learned something of the management of prisons. In the prime of life he was appointed warden of the State-prison of Connecticut at Wethersfield, and held the position for many years. He was a strict disciplinarian, but he possessed also great organizing ability, and made the prison pay a handsome sum to the State over the cost of its support, and this without cruelty to the prisoners. Still it must be acknowledged that his rule was rigorous and severe. After leaving Wethersfield he was warden of prisons for other States for several years, and for a short time Superintendent of Police in New York City. When the new penitentiary was erected at Albany, it was planned according to his suggestions, and he became its superintendent, and continued there till his death. He made this penitentiary pay an income to the county,

but he had abated much from his early sternness and severity, and the kindly feelings and warm sympathy which he possessed were allowed more free exercise. He became a standard authority on questions of moderate prison reform, and in the summer of 1872 attended the Prison Congress in London, and took part in its discussions. General Pillsbury was a man of unblemished character, and was highly esteemed by those who knew him best.

PONIATOWSKI, Prince JOSEPH MICHEL XAVIER FRANÇOIS JEAN, an eminent musical composer, French Senator, and diplomatist, of Polish family, born at Rome February 20, 1816; died in Paris, July 4, 1878. His father, Count Stanislaus Poniatowski, was own cousin to the celebrated Polish prince of that name, and both at Rome and at Florence, where he afterward resided, was known as a great patron of the fine arts. His son, Joseph, received a military education, and went as a volunteer in the French expedition to Algeria, where he attained the rank of major in the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*. Returning to Tuscany, he was naturalized there, and in 1848 was made a Prince of Monte-Rotondo by the Grand-duke Leopold II. He was twice elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies at Florence, and subsequently made minister plenipotentiary at Paris, London, and Brussels. In February, 1851, he was made grand-officer of the Legion of Honor. He fixed his permanent residence at Paris, in August, 1854. In the following October, by an imperial decree, he became a naturalized Frenchman, and in December, 1854, was elevated to the dignity of Senator. Among the numerous operas which he composed are the following: "Jean de Procida," "Ruy Blas," "La Fiancée d'Abydos," "Esmeralda," "Don Desiderio," "La Contessina," and "Pierre de Medicis." He had also composed and caused to be executed with success the music for several masses, in the churches of Saint-Roch and Saint-Eustache.

PORTUGAL, a kingdom in Southwestern Europe. King, Louis I., born October 31, 1838; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., November 11, 1861; married October 6, 1862, to Pia, youngest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Issue of the union are two sons: Carlos, born September 28, 1863, and Alfonso, born July 31, 1865. The King has a civil list of 365,000 milreis (1 milreis=\$1.08), but returns annually 55,000 milreis to be used for general purposes. Father of the King, Ferdinand, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, born October 29, 1816, son of the late Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, married April 9, 1836, to Queen Maria I. of Portugal, obtained the title of King September 16, 1837; Regent of Portugal from November 15, 1853, to September 16, 1855; married in "morganatic" union, June 10, 1869, to Madame Hensler, elevated Countess Edla.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, the area of which and population, according to official calculations made in 1871, were as follows:

PROVINCES.	Area.	Population in 1871.
Minho.....	2,807.47	971,001
Tras-os-Montes.....	4,284.84	365,833
Beira.....	9,344.56	1,394,282
Estremadura.....	6,872.94	839,691
Alentejo.....	9,116.14	531,341
Algarve.....	1,872.64	188,422
Total.....	34,501.59	3,690,570
Azores Islands.....	996.48	258,393
Madeira Islands.....	314.65	118,379
Total provinces and islands..	35,812.72	4,367,832

The foreign possessions of Portugal are as follows:

POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA AND ASIA.	Area.	Population.
1. POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA:		
Cape Verde Islands (nine inhabited), 1869.....	1,650.25	70,164
In Senegambia (Bissao, etc.), 1843.....	25,866.75	2,500
Islands of St. Thomas and Principe, 1871.....	424.12	26,046
Aluja.....	13.60	700
Angola, Benguela, Mossamedes, 1865.....	312,531.85	2,000,000
Mozambique, Sofala, etc....	382,692.06	500,000
2. POSSESSIONS IN ASIA:		
Gua, Salcete, Barder, etc., 1864.....	1,458.48	474,234
Damao, 1866.....	155.62	40,980
Diu, 1864.....	2.76	12,308
Indian Archipelago.....	5,527.77	850,300
China: Macao, 1866.....	11.90	100,000
Total possessions.....	740,365.16	5,880,227

The two largest cities are Lisbon, with 275,286 inhabitants (1868), and Oporto, with 89,331 inhabitants. In the fifteenth century, Portugal is said to have had about 5,000,000 inhabitants; in 1732, only 1,850,000.

The Legislature is called Cortes Geraes, or General Cortes. It consists of two Chambers, the "Camara dos Pares," or Chamber of Peers, and the "Camara dos Deputados," or Chamber of Deputies. The peerage, in virtue of a law passed May 27, 1864, ceased to be hereditary in certain families, and all the members of the first Chamber are now named for life by the King. The Chamber of Peers nominate their own President and Vice-President, and in 1873, numbered 123 members. The members of the Chamber of Deputies are chosen in direct election, continental Portugal being divided into ninety-four electoral districts, and Madeira and the Azores into five; each of which return one member. All citizens, possessing a clear annual income of at least 138 milreis, have the right of voting, and all having an income of at least 890 are eligible. The annual session lasts three months, and new elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at stated periods without special intervention of the King, who also can only twice veto a law passed by both Chambers.

The following were the gross sums of the

budget of the financial year 1873 to 1874 (value expressed in milreis):

REVENUE.	
1. Direct taxes.....	5,667,219
2. Register.....	1,283,800
3. Stamped paper.....	704,000
4. Indirect taxes.....	11,200,644
5. National domain.....	2,199,084
6. Deductions from civil list and salaries.....	528,400
7. Interest on bonds in public exchequer.....	1,580,416
Total.....	23,163,564
EXPENDITURE.	
1. Interest on home and foreign debt.....	10,570,519
2. Ministry of Finance.....	3,645,678
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	247,977
4. Ministry of the Interior.....	1,832,251
5. Ministry of Worship and Justice.....	522,729
6. Ministry of War.....	3,406,022
7. Ministry of the Navy and Colonies.....	1,684,860
8. Ministry of Public Works.....	1,252,186

Total, ordinary..... 22,581,636
Total, extraordinary..... 1,925,380

The budget of the colonies for the year 1870 to 1871 was as follows:

COLONIES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus (s), Deficit (d).
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Cape Verde Islands.....	137,926	163,533	(d) 25,607
St. Thomas and Principe.....	80,875	62,575	(s) 18,300
Angola.....	280,741	299,444	(d) 18,703
Mozambique.....	177,179	187,013	(d) 9,834
India.....	446,306	383,540	(s) 62,766
Macao and Timor.....	841,222	286,800	(s) 54,422
Total.....	1,464,191	1,382,905	(s) 81,286

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis was raised. In 1835 it amounted to 55,000,000 milreis; in 1838, to 62,000,000; in 1848, to 74,000,000; in 1853, to 79,000,000; in 1871, to 245,000,000; in 1872, to 349,000,000. The last loan of Portugal, issued in September, 1873, was in bonds, for the nominal amount of 38,000,000 milreis at three per cent. The bonds of this loan were all taken in Portugal, at the issue price of 43½ per cent. The interest on the public debt has frequently remained unpaid, and portions of the public debt have at various periods been repudiated.

The military system is based on the law of June 23, 1864, which has been modified by several decrees of the year 1868 as well, as by a decree of October 4, 1869. The strength of the army is to be 80,128 on the peace footing, and 68,450 on the war footing. As the state of the finances has hitherto not allowed the carrying out of this provision, the actual strength of the standing army is much less. In 1869 it amounted to only 16,640 men.

The navy of Portugal was in 1873 composed of 38 vessels (29 armed and 9 not armed), with 283 guns. It is officered by one vice-admiral, five rear-admirals, and thirty-one captains, and manned by 3,493 sailors and marines.

The trade of Portugal in the years 1869 and 1870 was as follows:

DATE.	Milreis.	Milreis.
1870.....	Imports—25,240,000	Exports—20,290,000
1869.....	22,690,000	17,810,000

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on January 1, 1872, of 818 vessels, of a total burden of 88,510 tons. The total length of railways in operation was, in September, 1873, 787 kilometres; and those in the course of construction, 82 kilometres. The number of post-offices, in 1872, was 599, and the number of telegraph-offices 121. The aggregate length of telegraph-lines was 3,110, and of telegraph-wires, 5,728 kilometres.

The Portuguese Chambers were opened on January 4th. The speech from the throne announced that, in consequence of the reforms introduced in the financial administration of the country, the budget no longer showed any deficit. The condition of the country was represented as flourishing, and especially agriculture and industry as rapidly advancing. The overwhelming majority of the Chambers declared, on occasion of the establishment of the Spanish Republic, their unflinching devotion to the ruling family. The so-called Iberian party, which aims at a union between Portugal and Spain, was found to have but little strength in the country. The Government believed it to be necessary to call in the reserves, and the Second Chamber, by a vote of 50 against 31 votes, adopted measures for the protection of the independence of the country. The minority was of opinion that it was unnecessary to incur so heavy expenses.

In October a manifesto was published by the pretender Dom Miguel, in which he renews his claims to the throne, and expressed his wish to coöperate as much as possible for the restoration of Pope Pius IX. Dom Miguel is the only son of the usurper Dom Miguel who in 1828 occupied the throne of Portugal, but in 1834 gave way to Queen Maria Gloria, the mother of the present King. He never renounced his claims to the Portuguese crown; and after his death, which occurred in 1866, at the castle Braunbach, in the grand-duchy of Baden, they were inherited by his son, who was born on Sept. 19, 1853, at the castle Heubach.

POUND STERLING, VALUE OF. By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, it was provided that, in all payments by or to the Treasury of the United States, whether made here or in foreign countries, where it becomes necessary to compute the value of the sovereign or pound sterling, it shall be deemed equal to four dollars, eighty-six cents, and six and one-half mills; and the same rule shall be applied in appraising merchandise imported, where the value is, by the invoice, in sovereigns or pounds sterling, and in the construction of contracts payable in sovereigns or pounds sterling; and this valuation shall be the par of exchange between Great Britain and the United States; and all contracts made after January 1, 1874, based on an assumed par of exchange with Great Britain of fifty-four pence to the dollar, or four dollars, forty-four and four-ninths cents to the sovereign or pound sterling, shall be null and void.

POWERS, HIRAM, an American sculptor, born in Woodstock, Vt., July 29, 1805; died in Florence, June 27, 1873. He was the eighth of a family of nine children, and passed his youth on his father's farm, with only such opportunities for an education as could be procured at a district school, and among his acquirements was a knowledge of the first principles of drawing. The farm proving unsuccessful, he removed with his family to Ohio, and the death of his father, soon after, leaving him in destitute circumstances, he was successively a clerk in an hotel reading-room, a commercial traveller, and an apprentice to a Cincinnati clock-maker. Having become acquainted with a Prussian sculptor, who was engaged at Cincinnati on a bust of General Jackson, he acquired from this man a taste and knowledge of modeling in clay, and executed several busts and medallions which were not without merit. For seven years Mr. Powers had charge of the wax-work department of the Western Museum at Cincinnati. This employment was not calculated to suit his aspiring genius, and in 1835 he made a journey to Washington, where he was actively engaged in modeling busts of prominent men. During his residence at Cincinnati he had formed the acquaintance of Mr. Nicholas Longworth, through whose assistance and with the money which his occupation had enabled him to save, he undertook a journey to Florence. Henceforth he continued to reside in Italy and devoted himself to modeling busts. After a year's residence, having gained considerable skill in the practice of his art, he produced his statue of Eve. So great were the merits of this work that Thorwaldsen, who was the most eminent sculptor of the time, pronounced it a masterpiece. The reputation which Powers gained by his Eve increased his confidence in his own ability, and a year afterward he produced the model of his Greek Slave. This is the most popular of his works. At least six repetitions of it have been executed in marble, and there are innumerable plaster casts and copies in Parian. The "Fisher Boy," "Il Penseroso," and "Proserpine," followed, and orders for copies soon gave the artist more work than he was able to accomplish. When the projectors of the Sydenham Crystal Palace desired representative works from the chief artists of the world, Powers produced "America," which obtained for him additional laurels. Among his statues are "Washington," "Calhoun," and "The Indian Girl." The bronze statue of Webster, which now adorns the State-House grounds at Boston, is one of his latest works. Of his busts, which comprise by far the greater part of the productions of his genius, those of Adams, Jackson, Webster, Calhoun, Chief-Justice Marshall, Everett, Van Buren, and other distinguished Americans, possess the highest reputation. Mr. Powers was the inventor of a process of modeling in plaster which, by ob-

riating the necessity of taking a clay model of the subject, greatly expedites the labors of the sculptor.

PRESBYTERIANS. I. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The statistics of this Church were reported in May, 1873, as follows:

SYNODS.	Presby- teries.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
Albany.....	5	125	125	16,354
Atlantic.....	6	38	92	7,292
Baltimore.....	4	115	117	13,299
Central New York.....	5	188	166	19,317
China.....	7	41	13	810
Chicinnati.....	4	163	157	18,106
Cincinnati.....	4	136	161	17,988
Colorado.....	4	32	37	910
Columbus.....	5	120	151	13,464
Erie.....	6	162	218	25,885
Geneva.....	5	129	99	12,542
Harrisburg.....	4	144	170	18,755
Illinois, Central.....	4	158	178	14,832
Illinois, North.....	4	163	141	13,074
Illinois, South.....	3	107	158	8,397
India.....	5	47	17	450
Indiana, North.....	4	96	136	10,131
Indiana, South.....	4	114	161	14,518
Iowa, North.....	4	94	133	6,321
Iowa, South.....	6	128	215	10,670
Kansas.....	5	100	144	5,846
Kentucky.....	3	51	82	5,120
Long Island.....	3	105	70	13,694
Maine.....	6	134	157	12,817
Minnesota.....	4	94	190	4,973
Missouri.....	6	122	199	8,621
New Jersey.....	9	320	250	28,014
New York.....	5	388	168	34,124
Pacific.....	6	108	89	5,369
Philadelphia.....	3	232	276	41,559
Pittsburg.....	5	144	123	31,725
Tennessee.....	4	87	59	2,570
Toledo.....	4	75	103	8,260
Western New York.....	6	163	143	16,548
Wisconsin.....	3	106	114	6,499
Total.....	173	4,534	4,603	473,023

The number of licentientes was 348; of candidates for the ministry, 770; of baptisms, 25,144; of persons in Sunday-schools, 482,622; amount of contributions for home missions, \$438,522; for foreign missions, \$392,996; for education, \$253,583; for publication, \$54,893; for church erection, \$190,165; for the Ministerial Relief Fund, \$77,726; for the Freedmen's Fund, \$50,538; for the General Assembly Fund, \$31,653.04; for ministers' salaries, \$3,151,767; for sustentation, \$58,636; for congregational and miscellaneous purposes, \$4,926,551.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, met in Baltimore, Md., May 15th. The Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., was chosen moderator. Upon the recommendation of a committee appointed with reference to that subject, the Assembly declared it appropriate and expedient for the Church to participate in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876. In its resolutions the Assembly recommended that this occasion be improved "to set forth the history, principles, and polity of the Church, and to make a grateful record of the manifold goodness of God to us as a people." A plan of celebration was

approved, which embraces a series of discourses on the history of the Church: 1. From its founding in this country to the beginning of the war of the Revolution; 2. From that time to the adoption of the Presbyterian form of government in 1786; 3. From that to the present time. A fourth discussion is to be upon the "present condition, prospects, beneficent work, needs, and obligations of the Church; a fifth on the history of "education under Presbyterian influences, from the first settlement of the country to the present time;" and other papers to be prepared, and expected to give historical sketches of the several boards and other agencies established by the General Assembly. The plan further provides that an exposition be made of books published by the Board of Publication, of other works by American Presbyterian authors, and of ancient books, manuscripts, relics, and other objects pertaining to Presbyterianism; that the first Sunday in July, 1876, be observed as a day of thanksgiving, when the pastor of each church shall deliver a memorial discourse on the history of his church, and a collection shall be made to endow and provide a fire-proof building for the Presbyterian Historical Society. Special services of commemoration were appointed to be held in Philadelphia during one week in June, 1876. The committee on conference with the United Presbyterian Church had received no answer to a communication which they had sent to the corresponding committee of that Church, and were continued. The Rev. Dr. Baird, of Nashville, Tenn., addressed the Assembly as a corresponding delegate of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Of his own motion, without knowing that any sentiment favorable to union existed in his own church, he suggested that a committee be appointed by the General Assembly on organic union. He believed that his own General Assembly would respond to the appointment. Such a committee, consisting of three ministers and two elders, was appointed. The receipts of the Board of Publication for the year were reported to have been, including the balance from the previous year, \$306,946.28; their expenditures, \$297,425.97, of which \$71,562.71 had been paid in the new building. The sales of books and periodicals had amounted to \$157,576.78. The sum of \$55,892.16 had been received, and \$56,868.86 expended, on account of the mission fund. One hundred and fifty-eight colporteurs had been in commission laboring in forty-one States and Territories, and in Canada. The value of the grants made by the missionary committee was \$10,495. The publications of the board had been sent over a widely-extended territory in the United States, and to Syria, Persia, India, Siam, Western Africa, Mexico, and Brazil. The publication-house had been finished during the year, at a cost of \$150,000, more than two-thirds of which had been met. The standing Committee of Benevolence and Finance had been intrusted

by the previous General Assembly with the consideration of plans for developing and systematizing the benevolence of the Church. It was reported that not more than one-half of the churches had been contributing to more than two of the eight objects undertaken by the Assembly; and that probably not more than half the members of the contributing churches were taking any part in the work. In the mean time all the boards were in debt. Many difficulties were therefore to arise out of the too great number of the objects recommended by the General Assembly; besides which collections were often called for for ten or twelve stated objects outside of the church. The plan reported by the committee, and substantially approved by the Assembly, continues the Committee of Benevolence and Finance, making it their object to "promote throughout the Church, by all proper means, the regular and systematic consecration of property to the Lord, and to secure such funds for distribution among the boards according to the direction of the contributors as may, by preference of churches or individuals, be forwarded to said committee." It was not deemed expedient to restrict givers to any particular plan, but each church was urged to adopt whatever one might promise to be most efficacious. Each Presbytery was advised to appoint a standing committee, to whose particular care should be committed the benevolent work of the church. These committees are expected to report to the General Committee as often as once in six months. The churches were requested to remit monthly, or at least quarterly, for the benefit of the whole work. The consolidation of the former Board of Domestic Missions and committee on Home Missions had been completed successfully. The operations of the board during the year had, however, been lessened, in respect to both men and money. The total receipts had been \$304,717.97, or \$26,253 less than those for the preceding year. Nine hundred and ninety-two missionaries had held commissions from the board. They reported 3,944 additions to the churches in profession, and 2,383 on certificate, 136 new churches organized, 98 churches built, and \$174,232 of church debts canceled. The board were requested by the Assembly as far as possible "to make the salaries of ministers sufficient for a respectable living in the neighborhood where they reside, in order to remove all necessity and expense for ministers devoting themselves to such secular pursuits as are inconsistent with their offices." Every church receiving aid from the board was required to adopt some systematic plan of giving, "so as to develop the resources of the people, and prepare the way for self-support."

The following paper was adopted as affirming the doctrine of the Church concerning civil powers and the relation of the Church and state; it also expressed the attitude of the church toward the Southern Presbyterians:

The General Assembly, deploring the divisions that have occurred and that continue among Presbyterians in the United States of America, and earnestly desiring to do whatever is consistent with duty and fidelity to the Lord toward healing these divisions, and furthermore having good reason to hope that the action contemplated in the following paper will promote and secure this happy result, do solemnly declare—

1. That in accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted by each of the two bodies now constituting the reunited Assembly, all action touching the brethren adhering to the body popularly known as the Southern General Assembly, together with all action touching the brethren adhering to the body known as the Old School Synod of Missouri, has been since the reunion, and the same is now null and void, and therefore of no binding effect, and not to be pleaded as a proceeding in the future.

2. The Assembly also express confidence in the soundness of doctrine and in the Christian character of these brethren, and cannot doubt that a more intimate communion would lead to the speedy removal of the barriers that now separate those of like precious faith, to increased mutual affection and esteem, and to a practical manifestation of our oneness in Christ.

3. With regard to the civil magistrate and the relation of church and state, the Assembly deem it sufficient to call attention to the following statements and principles found in our Standards, to wit: (1.) "Synods and councils are to handle or conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical; and are not to intermeddle with civil affairs which concern the commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary, or by way of advice for satisfaction of conscience, if they be thereunto required by the civil magistrate." (Confession of Faith, Chap. XXXI., Sec. 4.) (2.) "That God alone is Lord of the conscience, and hath left it free from the doctrine and commandments of men which are in any thing contrary to his Word, or beside it in matters of faith or worship;" "That all Church power, whether exercised by the body in general, or in the way of representation by delegated authority, is only ministerial and declarative: that is to say, that the Holy Scriptures are the only rule of faith and manners; that no Church judicatory ought to pretend to make laws to bind the conscience in virtue of their own authority; and that all their decisions should be founded upon the revealed will of God." (Form of Gov., Chap. I., Secs. 1 and 7.)

4. For the purpose of carrying out the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, the Assembly will appoint two committees to confer with similar committees, if appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and by the Old School Synod of Missouri, to seek closer and more fraternal relations with those bodies.

The expenses of the Board of Foreign Missions for the year had been \$97,939 more than its receipts; it had closed the year with a balance against its treasury of \$128,695. Its work for the ensuing year would require \$595,080, which added to the debt made the sum it needed \$723,749. While the Assembly was discussing the means of meeting the reported deficiency, the suggestion was made that the commissioners then and there pledge their churches for contributions so far as they felt justified in doing so. Pledges were accordingly given to the amount of \$78,491. Circular letters in regard to the results of the Board of Foreign Missions were directed to be sent out to every pastor in the Church. The part of the debt remaining unprovided for was

apportioned among the different presbyteries which were expected to respond in their several amounts without diminishing their usual contributions. The workings of the scheme of sustentation had been favorable. A very large increase in the general contributions of the churches had already been realized by its means. Three hundred and eight ministers had sought and obtained relief under its provisions. The churches had given to this fund a little more than \$60,000, an amount sufficient, with the previous years' surplus, to enable the committee to meet all demands, and commence the new year with a working capital of \$12,000. The income of the Committee of Ministerial Relief was \$81,817.47. It owed \$9,887.50. Three hundred and seventy-nine cases had been helped. The amount of the permanent fund for the relief of the disabled ministers was on the 1st of April, \$104,761.99. It had yielded an income of \$5,961.92. The receipts of the standing Committee on Church Erection were \$110,774.88. One hundred and sixty-six more churches had contributed to the fund than had contributed to it the year before. Help had been given to the amount of \$88,091.85, to 160 churches. Three hundred and twenty-two churches had contributed to the Freedmen's Fund, and its receipts had increased \$5,000 over those of the previous year. The Board of Trustees of the General Assembly reported the receipts of their treasurer to have been \$72,859.08, and his expenditures \$68,395.74. The receipts of the treasurer of the Presbyterian House were \$8,488.43, and his expenditures \$7,518.19. The permanent fund amounted to \$87,188.

The missions of the Church are eleven in number: among the Indian tribes in the United States, 10 stations; in Mexico, 9; in Brazil, 5; in the United States of Colombia, 1; in Africa (Liberia, the Gaboon and Corisco, 11); in India (Lodiana, Farrukhabad, and Kolapoor, 18); in Siam and Laos, 4; in China and among the Chinese in California, 9; in Japan, 2; in Persia, 3; and in Syria, 5. There were employed in the work of these missions, 188 American and 56 native ministers, and 171 American and 387 native assistants, by teachers, and others. The total number of communicants reported (several fields failed to report) was 4,476; of scholars in the boarding and day schools, 10,201. The largest of the missions is that in India, where were employed 87 American and 12 native ministers, 50 American and 152 native assistants; and 640 communicants and 6,834 scholars were reported.

On February 25, 1878, the Presbyterian Board resolved to assume, after April 1, 1878, the missions in Chili, formerly carried on by the American and Foreign Christian Union.

II. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (*Southern*).—The following is a summary of the statistics of this body for 1878, as compared with those for 1872:

STATISTICS.	1872.	1878.
Synods.....	11	11
Presbyteries.....	56	57
Ministers and licentates.....	912	989
Candidates.....	305	309
Churches.....	1,545	1,585
Whole number of communicants.....	91,308	98,906
Churches not reporting.....	87	84
Adults baptized.....	1,685	1,835
Infants baptized.....	3,799	3,736
Children in Sunday-schools and Bible-classes.....	55,943	54,710
MONEYS CONTRIBUTED.		
To sustentation and presbyterial domestic missions.....	\$51,699	\$63,734
To foreign missions.....	41,004	31,065
To education.....	47,533	48,603
To publication.....	10,479	11,941
To invalid fund.....	8,518	9,714
To pastors' salaries.....	432,050	477,471
To congregational purposes.....	415,955	424,105
To miscellaneous.....	76,368	60,890
Total.....		\$1,126,423

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (commonly known as the Southern General Assembly) met at Little Rock, Ark., May 15th. The Rev. D. H. Smith, of New Orleans, was chosen moderator. The report of the Committee on Sustentation revealed several noteworthy facts relative to the condition of the Church. The receipts for the year had been: For sustentation, \$25,524.54; for the evangelistic fund, \$2,671.86; for the invalid fund, \$8,095.62. The contributions to sustentation were \$915.84, those to the invalid fund were \$1,450.62 more than similar contributions of the previous year, and the amount of the evangelistic fund was wholly additional to the previous year's accounts. Of 48 presbyteries which had contributed to these funds, it was shown that "somewhat over half" the churches (outside of the Synod of Kentucky) had contributed for sustentation, "about one-half" to evangelistic work, and "somewhat over one-fourth" to the invalid fund. Appropriations had been made to 144 pastors and supplies of churches, and 18 evangelists, and for 26 church-buildings. In the 48 presbyteries from which returns were received, 645 ministers were engaged in preaching, of whom 154 had also secular employments in part as a means of support, leaving 491 who were giving themselves wholly to the service of the Church. Seventy-nine of the ministers who had secular employment were willing to give their whole time to the ministry if they could receive a support of \$800 per annum. In 46 presbyteries, 366 churches and unions of churches were unable to give a support of that amount; 144 ministers in 45 presbyteries, wholly engaged in ministerial work, received apart from the sustentation fund, less than \$600; and 82 ministers received between \$600 and \$800. The average of the salaries outside of cities and the large towns was less than \$572. The receipts of the Committee on Foreign Missions from all sources were \$47,875.10. Of this amount, \$29,196.10 were given by churches; \$7,808.57 by Sunday-

schools. The remainder of the sum consisted chiefly of special contributions for the Campinas Institute (Brazil), and for the purchase of a press for the Chinese mission; 690 churches had contributed to the fund, against 815 which had given nothing. The receipts were about \$5,000 less than those of the previous year. Eighteen ordained missionaries were employed, of whom four were natives of the countries in which they were laboring. Added to these were 17 male and female assistant missionaries, and 10 native assistants, making 45 laborers in all. Of the missions, 3 were among the Indian tribes of the United States; 1 was in Italy, 2 in the United States of Colombia, 2 were in Brazil, and 1 was about to be established in Mexico. The total receipts of the Committee on Publication were \$63,299.35. Of this amount the churches had contributed \$8,800; books, tracts, etc., had been granted to the amount of \$7,283. The assets of the committee were \$4,706. Twenty new books had been published. The committee were authorized to accept an act of incorporation which they had obtained from the Legislature of Virginia. The delegate who had been appointed by the previous General Assembly to visit the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, represented that he had been cordially received, and that his official salutations had been warmly responded to. The resolutions passed by the General Synod of the Reformed Church on the subject of the delegate's visit, were laid before the Assembly. The Rev. Charles H. Stitt addressed the Assembly as a corresponding delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Church, speaking favorably of the project for a union of the two bodies. The following were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In a paper officially communicated, the last General Synod of the Reformed Church in America has notified this General Assembly of the unanimous appointment of a committee to consider carefully the desirableness and feasibility of establishing closer relations with our Church;

Whereas, The Assembly regards said notification as indicative of a desire on the part of that venerable synod to enter into such closer relations if the way be clear;

Whereas, This Assembly on its part cordially reciprocates this feeling, and knows of no more effective method for ascertaining whether the two bodies are prepared for a nearer connection than the method of conference: therefore—

Resolved, That this Assembly do now appoint a committee to be composed of the following-named ministers and ruling elders: Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., Rev. Joseph B. Wilson, D. D., Rev. William Brown, D. D., Rev. R. K. Smoot, Major T. J. Kirkpatrick, William Henry Smith, and General A. M. Seales, whose duty it shall be to confer with a similar committee, if appointed by the General Synod of the Reformed Church, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner such more intimate relations may be established, and what ought to be the nature and extent thereof, and report the result to the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That the stated clerk be directed to forward a copy of this paper to the General Synod of

the Reformed Church, to meet in New Brunswick, in June of this present year.

A circular was received from the Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., proposing a confederation of churches for action on certain subjects; and inviting the General Assembly to send twenty-five delegates to the conference of the Evangelical Alliance to be held in New York in October. The following minute was adopted in reply, to wit:

Inasmuch as the General Assembly, at its first annual session in 1861, extended its fraternal salutations to all evangelical churches throughout the world, expressing its cordial desire to be in fellowship with all, especially with those of similar faith and order; by which terms and catholic spirit the Assembly still abides; yet, inasmuch as it has not now before it data sufficient for the full understanding of the character and purposes of the Evangelical Alliance, and the extent of the authority claimed for it and its "national branches," therefore—

Resolved, That the General Assembly deems it inexpedient to appoint delegates to attend the approaching meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, but expresses the sincere hope that the spirit of grace may preside over their deliberations, and that all its proceedings may redound to the glory of God in the advancement of our common cause.

In fifty-four presbyteries, 711 Sunday-schools were represented, with 6,977 teachers, and 47,313 scholars. The contributions of the Sunday-schools amounted to \$25,710. Reports on evangelistic labors were received from thirty-three presbyteries. Thirty-two of them had, eleven had not, employed evangelists. Some progress had been made during the year in systematic benevolence. A revision of the rules of discipline submitted to the presbyteries by the previous General Assembly had been approved by thirty out of fifty-seven of them. Ten of the presbyteries approving had, however, declined to adopt the revision, while fifteen presbyteries had rejected it, and three had declined to vote definitely upon it. The revision was placed in the archives of the General Assembly for future reference. Union Theological Seminary was represented as in a prosperous financial condition.—Columbia Theological Seminary as in a bad financial condition. In other respects both institutions were flourishing. The resolutions of the Northern General Assembly respecting its relations with the Southern Church did not reach the General Assembly during its session, consequently no action was taken upon them.

The Independent Synod of Missouri met at St. Louis in October, and counseled the presbyteries under its jurisdiction to send commissioners to the next meeting of the Southern General Assembly.

III. — UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.—In the following statistics of this church, by synods, are given the number of presbyteries, pastors, congregations, communicants, and pastors without charge, as reported in May, 1873:

SYNODS.	Presby- teries.	Pastors.	Without Charges.	Congrega- tions.	Communi- cants.
Synod of New York.....	10	73	23	95	13,833
Synod of Pittsburgh.....	7	75	16	119	14,126
First Synod of the West..	7	70	23	135	14,390
Synod of Ohio.....	4	44	9	86	7,329
Second Synod.....	2	51	21	98	8,517
Synod of Illinois.....	7	53	22	87	6,936
Synod of Iowa.....	5	48	16	91	5,396
Synod of Kansas.....	3	21	14	48	1,071
Presbyteries not in synod.	4	6	15	19	1,064
Total.....	56	483	158	773	73,453

The total number of ministers is 591; number of licentiates, 53; number of students, 441; number of "unorganized stations," 85. The number of Sunday-schools is returned at 651; average of months open, 9.6; number of officers and teachers, 5,972; contributions of Sunday-schools, \$21,959. The contributions of the churches were as follows: For foreign missions, \$38,648; for church extension, \$19,308; for education, \$12,599; for publication, \$2,946; for the aged ministers' fund, \$1,789; for the Assembly's fund, \$1,400; general contributions, \$70,859; for salaries by congregations, \$431,119; for congregational expenses, \$267,825; total amount of contributions, \$872,918; average per member, \$11.48.

The fifteenth General Assembly met at Philadelphia, May 28th. The Rev. J. Y. Scouler, of Ohio, was chosen moderator. The receipts of the Board of Home Missions for the preceding year were reported to have been—aside from legacies and bequests—\$32,742.36, and its expenditures \$28,688.39. One hundred and sixty-five stations had been helped. The number of church-members in the 66 stations which reported wholly or partially was 8,941, and the average attendance upon religious services was, 16,549. These stations had contributed \$5,068 to the board of the church, and \$47,201 for the support of pastors or missionaries. The services of ninety-five missionaries had been asked for, but the board had had at its disposal only eighty-seven men. The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions from all sources had been \$50,646.60. Of this sum, \$3,132.85 were from bequests and legacies, and \$2,283.99 from Sunday-schools. There was also at the disposal of the board a balance from the previous year of \$10,711.29. The expenditures of the board had been \$55,164.39. The missions of this Church are in Syria, India, Egypt, and China. There were reported, as connected with them, 21 stations and other stations, 15 licensed and ordained ministers, 22 American women missionaries, one printer, two physicians, 97 native ordained ministers and teachers, 18 churches, 563 communicants, 21 schools, and 2,323 scholars. The native churches in Egypt had contributed \$4,680.24. Books, tracts, etc., had been issued from the press in Egypt amounting to 298,000 pages. The mission property in this country was estimated to be worth about \$100,000. The

secular interests of the mission had become so large that a man specially charged with the care of them would soon have to be appointed. An estate had been bought at Burdara, on Mount Lebanon, to be made a summer resort for the missionaries in Syria and Egypt. It was resolved to undertake to send out six additional missionaries during the ensuing year. The amount of \$73,846 currency was appropriated for the year's work. The receipts of the board of church extension had been \$25,864.62, or \$6,435.47 more than those of the previous year. Thirty applications, asking \$40,908.50, had been considered, and \$37,503.84 had been appropriated. The assets of the Board of Publication were \$89,084.16, or \$10,910 more than a year ago. The schools under the care of the Board of Freedmen's Missions were closed on the 10th of June, 1872, and the teachers had returned to their homes. The receipts of the Board of Education had been \$7,886.10, and its expenditures \$7,186.25. The number of scholars in the Sunday-schools was expected to be "probably about 60,000."

The receipts of the General Assembly fund had been \$1,927.47, and those of the superannuated ministers' fund \$1,727.27.

The presbyteries were directed hereafter, in the organization of new churches, to require that the charters of such churches shall contain ascertain formula, as a definition of their ecclesiastical relations to the United Presbyterian Church of North America. It also recommended that existing charters be changed to conform to this formula. The presbyteries and congregations were also instructed, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Watson vs. Jenner*, that "the control and possession of church property belongs only to members holding to the principles of the United Presbyterian Church, and that it will require the unanimous vote of the session and congregation to sell, dispose of, or alienate said church property; it being understood that this action does not prevent congregations from disposing of church property for the purpose of rebuilding, or the erection of a new building in a new location." In reply to a request from the Rev. S. J. Schmucker, D. D., that the General Assembly would consider his scheme for a confederation of churches, and appoint delegates to the World's Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, it replied by resolution:

That while cherishing kind and Christian regards for every follower of Christ, and for all evangelical churches, and while holding itself ready to coöperate in any good work with the servants of Christ of every name, yet this Assembly does not feel that it would be for edification for us to set aside in principle or practice any of its distinctive features as a portion of the visible Church, or even seem to affect a union which did not really exist; and, that while the Divine direction and blessing are devoutly asked for the Evangelical Alliance, in connection with every movement that has for its end the promotion

of the well-being of men, and the glory of God, yet the General Assembly does not deem it expedient or important that it make any appointment of delegates or representatives to attend the meeting of the Alliance to be held in New York, in October next.

The connection of members of the church with the new order of "The Patrons of Husbandry" was disapproved of, on the principle that the United Presbyterian Church discountenances all secret societies.

IV. REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The fiftieth meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was held in Pittsburg, Pa., commencing May 31st. It was attended by twenty-five delegates. The Rev. S. Young was chosen moderator. The discussion and adoption of a report "On the Signs of the Times" form a regular feature of the sessions of this body. The report adopted at the present meeting noticed the following points: 1. An awakening of the public conscience on impurity and divorce, and more faithful teachings from the pulpit on these subjects; 2. The wide-spread prevalence of disregard of the civil laws bearing on moral conduct; 3. A greater degree of harmony and coöperation attained among the various schools opposed to Christianity; 4. The growth of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and its movements to increase its power and influence; 5. Certain teachings in the Presbyterian Church, which were held to be contrary to the teachings of Scripture; 6. The gradual removal of obstacles which impede the progress of God's truth; 7. Progress was recognized in the effort to secure a formal recognition of God in the national Constitution; 8. The increasing approach to unity among the various branches of the Church.

The Board of Domestic Missions had during the year received \$1,387.83, and had expended \$1,187.87. The Board of Foreign Missions had received, including the balance from the previous year, \$1,526.05, and had expended \$94.50. The Board were instructed to inquire whether "a feasible plan of coöperation with any of the departments of the Reformed Presbyterian Church can be devised," with the understanding that if such coöperation cannot be secured, the synod will establish an independent station in Southern India or elsewhere. The endowment fund of the theological seminary was reported to have reached \$30,538.75. It had increased during the year \$2,032. The expenses connected with the management of the fund were \$1,829.55. The trustees were contemplating the purchase of a building in Philadelphia for the use of the institution.

V. CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at Huntsville, Ala., May 15th. The Rev. J. W. Poindexter, of Kentucky, was chosen moderator. The proposition of the Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., for a confederation of churches, was favorably considered, and referred to a special committee to

report upon it at the next meeting of the General Assembly.

The fact that the General Assembly of the United States of America (Northern) had appointed a committee on the subject of union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was reported. Thereupon, although this General Assembly had not contemplated treating with the other Presbyterian churches in reference to union, yet, as the suggestion that a correspondence be begun on that subject had been made by its own corresponding delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, the committee was appointed. Decided action was taken for the promotion of temperance in the Church. Resolutions were passed declaring it the sense of the General Assembly "that it is a sin to make, buy, sell, or give, or in any way use as a beverage intoxicating drinks of any description;" urging church sessions to deal with members who should violate the principles above expressed, in such manner as would "free the church from the guilt and scandal of such unchristian conduct;" advising ministers and members of the Church to encourage temperance organizations; approving recent temperance legislation; and counseling the people to help by all prudent means in the enforcement of temperance laws where they exist. The Board of Missions had succeeded in securing the coöperation of the presbyteries in the conduct of a uniform system of operations. Interest in the subject was increasing. An opening to the foreign field had been found in Japan, where the Rev. Mr. Gordon, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was already laboring as a missionary. The board were instructed to send two ministers to Japan as early as practicable; they, in connection with Mr. Gordon, will form a presbytery. The committee of publication recommended the consolidation of the different papers of the denomination; the publication of works in the German language, and the establishment of a depository at St. Louis. The several educational institutions of the Church were represented as being in a condition of continued prosperity. The statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church are very defective. Out of 103 presbyteries only 29 have sent up reports. The roll of ministers in these presbyteries includes one hundred and seventeen names of ministers, and three hundred of probationers for the ministry, of whom one hundred are studying. Three hundred thousand dollars were raised for endowment funds, and \$25,000 for the sustentation fund during the year ending in May, 1878.

VI. CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This Church was formed in 1861 by the union of the Canada branches of the Free and the United Presbyterian Churches of Scotland. The General Assembly was organized in 1870, with four district synods and one presbytery. The following is a summary, by synods, of the statistics of the Presbyterian Church for 1878:

SYNODS.	Ministers.	Number of Stations supplied.	Communicants.
Montreal.....	71	180	10,078
Toronto.....	77	180	11,214
Hamilton.....	88	166	16,680
London.....	76	143	12,067
Manitoba.....	6	14	973
Settled charges, not reported, 14.....	.....	.....	1,400
Total, 19 presbyteries....	315	683	51,612

The increase of communicants over the number reported for the previous year was 1,840. The number of Sunday-school teachers is 4,112; of persons in Sunday-schools and Bible-classes, 40,864. The contributors for the year ending March 31, 1873, were as follows: For congregational purposes, \$463,390.33; for the college fund, \$15,951.66; for the home mission fund, \$18,777.87; for the foreign mission fund, \$8,216.36; for the widows' and orphans' and aged ministers' fund, \$3,662.84; for the Assembly fund, \$2,412.55; for the French Evangelization, \$5,454.51; for the Kankakee mission, \$2,640.61; Sunday-school contributions for missions, \$3,973.38; benevolent objects not otherwise specified, \$26,340.66; total contributions for congregational purposes, schemes of the church and benevolent objects, \$550,901.72.

The General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church met in Toronto, June 8d. The Rev. William Reid was elected moderator. The Committee on Foreign Missions reported that their receipts had been, including the balance from the previous year, \$12,425.07. They still had a balance on hand, after deducting their expenditures, of \$5,120.50. The committee had closed its accounts with the mission to British Columbia, after having spent \$25,000 on it in twelve years. The mission had been transferred to the Board of Home Missions. The Saskatchewan mission had returned in August, 1872, thirty-two communicants, of whom six were whites, and twenty-seven were Indians and half-breeds. Six of the Indians were converts from heathenism. There were in the school fifty-four pupils, all but one of whom were Indians and half-breeds. A favorable report was made concerning the work which had been accomplished in the island of Formosa. The Committee on Home Missions reported that their total receipts had been \$21,242.90, and their expenditures, \$18,693.42. Increased contributions had been made by all the presbyteries in Ontario and Quebec. One hundred and twenty-three mission stations were reported, and fifty-three congregations had received help from the supplemental fund. The union committees of the different Presbyterian churches in Canada and the Eastern Provinces had held two conferences with reference to union into one church; one at Montreal in December, 1872, and the second at St. Johns, N. B., April, 1873. Their deliberations had ended in agreement upon a basis of union.

This basis was submitted to the General Assembly, and was adopted by a large majority. It consists of four articles, and is as follows:

1. That the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, being the Word of God, are the only infallible rule of faith and manners.

2. That the Westminster Confession of Faith shall form the subordinate standard of this Church; that the larger and shorter catechisms shall be adopted by the Church, and appointed to be used for instruction of the people, it being distinctly understood that nothing contained in the aforesaid confession or catechism regarding the power and duty of the civil magistrate, shall be held to sanction any principles or views inconsistent with full liberty of conscience in matters of religion.

3. That the government and worship of this Church shall be in accordance with the recognized principles and practice of Presbyterian Churches, as laid down generally in the "form of Presbyterian Church government," and in "the Directory for the Public Worship of God."

4. That this Church, while cherishing Christian affection toward the whole Church of God, and desiring to hold fraternal intercourse with it in its several branches, as opportunity offers, shall at the same time regard itself as being in such ecclesiastical relations to churches of the same doctrine, government and discipline with itself, as that ministers and probationers from those churches shall be received into this Church, subject to such regulations as shall from time to time be adopted.

The adjustment of the interests and forms on minor points of the two churches uniting was provided for in nine supplementary articles.

It was agreed that the name of the United Church should be "the Presbyterian Church of British North America." The four articles of the basis of union and the explanatory articles were then sent down to the "presbyteries, kirks, sessions, and congregations," for ratification by them. The Committee on Sunday-schools reported the number of schools to be 520; of scholars, 34,172, or 2,590 more than were reported the previous year. The missionary contributions of the Sunday-schools were \$3,924.18, or \$446.74 more than for the previous year. The amount of their contributions for all purposes was \$18,762. The receipts for the widows' and orphans' fund were \$17,061.41. Twenty-three widows or families were receiving annuities.

VII. SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The statistics of this synod, as presented at its meeting in June, showed the number of congregations to be 183, of which 23 were vacant; the number of communicants, 11,987. The increase in the number of communicants from the previous year was 529. Returns were not received from forty-eight congregations. The synod met at Montreal, June 8d. The Rev. James Patterson was elected moderator. The minutes of the joint meetings of the committees on union held at Montreal in December, 1872, and at St. John, N. B., in April, 1873, were submitted. The basis of union and supplementary articles, as agreed upon by the committees (see Canada Presbyterian Church), were approved, and sent down

to the inferior judicatories and congregations for ratification. A favorable report was presented of the juvenile mission and Sunday-school enterprise. It was sustaining the mission in India, the only foreign mission in connection with the Church. In the Manitoba mission, forty-nine congregations had contributed to the support of the work among them.

Synod of the Lower Provinces.—The two synods of the Lower Provinces of British North America met in June. The basis of union as adopted by the joint committees of the four churches in their meetings at Montreal and St. John, and approved by the General Assembly and the Synod of the churches in Canada, was also approved by both these bodies.

VIII. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Reports of the voluntary contributions in the Church of Scotland for all objects during the year ending in May, 1873, were published from 1,012 parishes. The total amount raised was £255,850 10s. 6d. Nearly three hundred churches, many of them wealthy ones, had failed to report. Of this sum, £41,561 were raised by church-door collections, £35,225 by seat-rents, £16,671 were given for parish and social missions; £10,540 for week-day and Sunday-schools; £31,851 for church extension, and kindred objects; £40,342 for the six missionary and educational schemes; £3,275 for other objects recommended by the General Assembly; the collections in Sunday-schools for missionary purposes amounted to £1,027; the gifts for the endowment of chapels were £15,715; local subscriptions, £22,710; contributions to the associations for augmenting small livings, £6,900; to the associations for female education in India and for the education of female Jews, £2,293; to other Christian and charitable objects, £27,224. The total income of the foreign mission fund was £36,477, of which £18,485 were received from home sources, and £3,081 were received by the Ladies' Society for Female Education; the remainder consisted of contributions from abroad. Thirty-seven thousand pounds had been subscribed toward the fund of £50,000 started several years before to provide homes for missionaries, and many grants had been made for this object. The sum of £3,117 had been received for the Indian mission scheme. The income of the home mission funds was £9,509. Seventy-seven mission stations were supplied, at which there was an average attendance of 9,500 persons. Fifteen thousand pounds had been raised during the year for the fund of £100 for the endowment of 100 more parishes, and fifteen parishes had been endowed. The General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, May 22d. Her majesty was represented by the Earl of Airlie. The Rev. Dr. Gillan was elected moderator. The Earl of Airlie presented the customary gift of £2,000 from the Queen for the spread of religion and education in the Highlands and islands of Scotland. The

Queen had also subscribed to the fund for the endowment of one hundred additional parishes. Deputies from Canada and the Eastern Provinces of North America spoke of the progress of the negotiations for the union of the Presbyterian Churches of the Provinces. The revenue of the colonial committee had risen to £5,214, while their expenses were only £2,954. A committee was appointed to address the Presbyterians of America in reference to their coöperating with this Church and the Free Church in the mission work in Rome. By the latest reports, the number of Sunday-schools connected with this Church was 1,810; number of teachers, 15,584; number of scholars, 173,281. These returns show a decrease of 435 schools, 90 teachers, and 2,200 scholars.

IX. FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, May 22d. The Rev. Dr. Duff was elected moderator. Since the previous meeting of the General Assembly a very strong opposition to the scheme for union with the United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian Churches had been provoked in the Highlands through the agency of the opponents of union in the General Assembly, the chief of whom was the Rev. Dr. Begg. It had become evident that an attempt to push the scheme of union in the face of this opposition, would almost certainly lead to a disruption of the Church. The supporters of the union movement had therefore decided to suspend their efforts to promote that measure, and devote their energies to carrying the scheme for the "mutual eligibility" of the ministers of the three negotiating Churches to each other's pulpits. As applied to the Free Church, this scheme provided that ministers of the United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian Churches may be inducted into pulpits of the Free Church on signing its formulas. The question of approval of the scheme had been submitted to the presbyteries by the previous General Assembly. The report of the votes showed that it had been approved by fifty-six presbyteries, and disapproved by fifteen presbyteries, while five presbyteries had made no response. The General Assembly was thus empowered to pass the scheme into a law. Such a step was, however, bitterly opposed by the party who had contended against the union movement. They had obtained 123,000 signatures to a petition against the measure, and threatened to secede if it were pressed. The scheme was formally submitted to the Assembly on the 28th of May. An excited debate took place upon it. Its friends finally consented to a modification in its terms, so that a minister called from one of the other bodies by a congregation of the Free Church should be required, before accepting the call, to declare his willingness to subscribe to the formulas which are subscribed by all Free Church ministers at the time of their ordination. This concession having been made, the

party opposed to the union gave their consent to have the measure adopted without a vote, provided they were allowed to enter their dissents upon the record. The resolution, as adopted, besides the provisions in relation to the signature of the Free Church formulas by ministers called from the other Churches, contains a reservation that "the Free Church still adheres to the great fundamental principles regarding the headship of Christ over the Church, and his headship over nations and rulers officially and collectively, as well as individually." To guard against any possibility of irregularity in the proceedings on this subject, the Assembly ordered the resolution to be sent down to the presbyteries for approval, after which it should become a standing act. The only point of difference between the formula of the Free Church and that of the United Presbyterian Church concerns the relation of civil magistrates to religion. The formula of the Free Church recognizes the obligation of the state to further the interests of the Lord Jesus Christ, while that of the Free Church holds that the state should have nothing to do with the Church of Christ in the way of giving it state money or state support, and that the present connections of Church and state should be severed. The subject of disestablishment came directly before the Assembly, when a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Scottish State Church is indefensible on Scriptural grounds; that it is the duty of the Free Church to assume an attitude of watchfulness in respect to the ritualism and rationalism recognized in the Church of England; that the maintenance of the established Churches in the actual circumstances of the country tends necessarily to embody the principle of concurrent endorsement of truth and error; but that, while it concerns the highest interest of religion and of the country that this state of things should come to an end, the main duty of the Free Church lies in the line of so using its influence that the public mind may be prepared for dealing with the question wisely and scripturally when it comes to be finally decided.

In connection with the home mission work of the Church, the Assembly recommended to the members that they support the new scheme for raising £20,000 in Glasgow, and £10,000 in Edinburgh, and other parts of the country, for the mining population. The increase of the home-mission fund for the year had been £12,995. The income of the fund for the conversion of the Jews was £5,471. A fund of \$5,500 had been accumulated for the building of mission premises at Constantinople. One thousand pounds were still wanted for this purpose. It was reported that the Church had raised, during the year ending in March, the total sum of £452,789 7s. 4d., made up as follows: for the sustentation fund, £186,864, 3s. 8d.; for the local building fund, £73,250, 19s. 8d.; for the congregational fund,

£147,715, 6s. 1d.; for missions and education, £77,850; miscellaneous contributions, £18,108, 18s. 3d. There are reported as connected with the Free Church of Scotland 2,614 Sunday-schools, with 18,815 teachers, 151,848 scholars, showing a decrease of 76 schools, 210 teachers, and 5,699 scholars.

X. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The number of congregations on the roll of the synod of this Church at the end of 1872 was 611; number of communicants, 182,810, showing an increase of 1,884 during the year. The proportion of this increase was nineteen times greater in England than in Scotland. The total of contributions and income from all sources was £380,988, or £5,777 more than had ever before been collected in one year. Of this sum, £69,897 were contributed for missionary and benevolent purposes at home and abroad. The total contributions during the year for ministerial stipends were £129,780, 18s. 8d., an average of £212, 6s. 6d. for each minister. The foreign mission-fields of this Church are in Jamaica, Trinidad, Old Calabar, Kaffraria, India, China, and Spain. There were connected with them at the time of making the last report, in May, 1873, forty-three ordained European and fifteen ordained native missionaries, eight European medical missionaries, two native licentiates, eleven European male and female teachers (and two about to depart), and 220 native assistants and teachers. The number of principal stations was 64; of out-stations, 148; of communicants, 6,680; of candidates, 1,024; of week-day schools, 157; of pupils in the same, 9,188. The Mission Board had during the year sent £2,853 to Continental Europe for the help of the evangelical churches and societies there. The sum of £10,700 had been contributed for starting a mission in Japan. The synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland met in Edinburgh, May 12th. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown, of Glasgow, was chosen moderator. A petition in favor of the resolution offered in Parliament by Mr. Small for the disestablishment of the state Churches of England and Scotland was, in accordance with a resolution unanimously passed by the synod, signed by the moderator in its name, and by 440 members of the synod. A "general and provisional" approval was given by the vote of a large majority of the synod to the scheme for a union between the English Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterians in England. A committee was also appointed to consider on what principle a union could be effected between the United Presbyterians in Ireland, the Irish General Assembly, and the Eastern Reformed Presbyterian Synod. Arrangements were made to convert the synod into a General Assembly. The Sunday-school reports of this Church show the number of teachers to be 10,870; of scholars, 106,500.

The *United Presbyterian Synod of England* met on the 18th of October. A large majority

of the sessions and presbyteries, both in England and Scotland, had replied favorably to the overture which had been sent down to them respecting union with the English Presbyterian Church. The synod determined that the negotiations for union should be pursued on the plan of the Union Committee, with such additional federalities between the churches in England and Scotland as might be required to remove objections, and make the union more complete; that the committee should be re-appointed, and that the opinions of congregations should be ascertained in the following February and March.

XI. REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The General Synod of this Church met at Edinburgh in May. It approved of what its committee had done in the matter of union with the United Presbyterian and Free Churches, but deprecated the "mutual eligibility" scheme, if it is to be regarded as a settlement of the whole question, although it would accept it as a step toward incorporation. It expressed the conviction that union ought to be sought, and appointed a committee to promote that object.

XII. IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church met at Belfast in June. A proposition to enact a special law prohibiting the use of instrumental music in church services led to an excited debate. The question was disposed of by the adoption of resolutions to the effect that the Assembly would refrain from pressing any law on the subject, and that the members should give up the agitation of the question, and address themselves with increased diligence to the improvement of the psalmody of the Church. The home income of the mission fund of this Church for the year was £6,371 2s 6d. In addition to this amount, £1,040 1s had been received in India from government grants, school fees, and subscriptions. The mission is in India, and had connected with it, according to the last report, 5 stations, 4 branch stations, 7 ordained European missionaries, 51 European and native assistants, 2 high-schools, with 319 pupils, and 16 vernacular schools, with 880 pupils. The number of communicants was 138.

XIII. VICTORIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The General Assembly of the Victoria Presbyterian Church (in Australia) met in December, 1872. A scheme of sustentation, adopted by the previous General Assembly and approved by the congregations, had just been put in operation. Its object was to raise the minimum stipend of ministers to £800. The statistical reports showed the number of settled ministers to be 114; unsettled ministers, 12; members and adherents 45,000; children in the Sunday-schools, 21,058; contributions of the congregations, £67,958; total income of the Church from all sources, £72,000. A joint scheme had been agreed upon with the clergy and members of the Church of England for

supplying the ordinances of religion to the thinly-peopled districts of the colony. The General Assembly approved of this scheme.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The statistics of this Church were, according to the *Church Almanac* for 1874, as follows:

DIOCESES AND MISSIONS.	Clergy.	Parishes.	Communicants.	Contributions for Missionary and Church purposes.
Alabama.....	33	42	.....	.....
Albany.....	111	100	9,120	\$268,604 49
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	55	41	2,889	49,318 43
Central New York..	87	105	9,800	233,302 95
Central Pennsylvania.....	77	84	5,696	182,197 83
Connecticut.....	177	144	17,055	439,783 56
Delaware.....	22	31	1,684	36,689 82
Easton.....	27	33	2,004	42,967 38
Florida.....	11	18	806	8,823 14
Georgia.....	37	33	3,522	86,761 86
Illinois.....	94	117	6,082	95,598 62
Indiana.....	37	42	3,093	77,503 29
Iowa.....	45	57	2,496	59,503 27
Kansas.....	23	28	1,065	18,554 55
Kentucky.....	47	89	3,572	135,135 83
Long Island.....	94	85	11,098	493,602 31
Louisiana.....	35	49	4,342	119,582 40
Maine.....	23	21	1,334	44,888 70
Maryland.....	140	131	15,313	338,896 96
Massachusetts.....	129	93	11,351	576,202 94
Michigan.....	78	90	8,431	199,730 17
Minnesota.....	45	61	8,593	100,235 17
Mississippi.....	27	50	1,970	36,819 04
Missouri.....	42	45	4,050	186,071 66
Nebraska.....	25	28	1,098	20,628 67
New Hampshire.....	23	23	1,454	21,350 04
New Jersey.....	149	124	11,310	497,149 12
New York.....	307	188	26,282	949,061 75
North Carolina.....	51	63	3,742	55,341 58
Ohio.....	111	118	10,345	215,547 85
Pennsylvania.....	181	114	19,109	744,217 90
Pittsburg.....	58	54	8,778	151,155 08
Rhode Island.....	40	40	5,233	174,688 74
South Carolina.....	52	62	3,751	82,316 65
Tennessee.....	36	33	2,831	53,049 96
Texas.....	31	36	2,300	50,324 28
Vermont.....	30	37	2,486	35,615 74
Virginia.....	134	148	12,000	242,455 37
Western New York.....	97	99	10,207	.....
Wisconsin.....	84	80	5,160	97,242 32
Oregon and Washington.....	17	16	610	35,875 00
Dakota.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico.....	18	16	605	13,139 16
Montana, Idaho, and Utah.....	8	8	321	22,906 37
Nobara.....	9	.....	360	.....
Nevada and Arizona.....	8	.....	235	18,805 43
Western Africa.....	9	.....	219	557 12
China and Japan.....	18	.....	138	3,456 46
Europe.....	6	6	.....	.....
Hayti.....	12	.....	123	376 04
Total.....	3,095	2,732	254,857	\$7,316,149

The following is a general statistical summary of the Church:

Dioceses.....	41
Missionary jurisdictions.....	9
Bishops.....	52
Priests and deacons.....	3,043
Whole number of clergy.....	3,095
Parishes, about.....	2,700
Ordinations—deacons (in 29 dioceses and 3 mission jurisdictions).....	147
Priests (in 23 dioceses and 3 mission jurisdictions).....	113
Total (in 34 dioceses and 3 mission jurisdictions).....	260
Candidates for deacons' order (in 31 dioceses and 2 mission jurisdictions).....	340
Churches consecrated (in 23 dioceses and 2 mission jurisdictions).....	66

Baptism—Infants (in 34 dioceses and 6 mission jurisdictions).....	27,535
Adults (in 34 dioceses and 6 mission jurisdictions).....	6,345
Not specified (in 4 dioceses and 3 mission jurisdictions).....	5,924
Total (in 38 dioceses and 8 mission jurisdictions).....	39,804
Confirmations (in 40 dioceses and 7 mission jurisdictions).....	23,515
Communicants—Number reported in 39 dioceses and 8 mission jurisdictions.....	354,857
Number in the whole Church, about.....	260,000
Marriages (in 37 dioceses and 8 mission jurisdictions).....	10,800
Burials (in 37 dioceses and 8 mission jurisdictions).....	20,850
Sunday-school teachers (in 34 dioceses and 3 mission jurisdictions).....	23,790
Scholars (in 37 dioceses and 4 mission jurisdictions).....	233,113
Contributions (in 38 dioceses and 7 mission jurisdictions).....	\$7,316,149 44

A comparison of the general statistical summary for 1873 with that of 1872 shows an increase as follows: Bishops, 1; clergy, 106; ordinations, 47; candidates, 29; churches consecrated, 14; baptisms, 8,535; confirmations, 1,888; communicants, 30,272; Sunday-school teachers, 385; Sunday-school scholars, 8,461; contributions, \$1,128,898.55. The average ratio of increase in the number of communicants in the forty-one dioceses was 3.94 per cent.; in the nine missionary jurisdictions, 25.57 per cent. The average amount of contributions for each communicant in the dioceses was \$29.43 in 1873, against \$26.22 in 1872; in the missionary jurisdictions, \$42.37 in 1873, against \$32.99 in 1872.

The *Board of Missions* of the Protestant Episcopal Church met in the city of New York on the 27th of October. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presided. The Domestic Committee reported their total receipts for the year to have been \$173,254.69, and their disbursements \$166,917.01. The sum of \$29,000 was held in invested funds. There had been received from legacies \$33,796.23, and through the mite-chests, \$18,962.19. Two hundred and thirty-one missionaries had been employed in thirty-six States and Territories. A resolution was passed requesting the House of Bishops to take into consideration the expediency of erecting each separate organized territory into a missionary jurisdiction, at the next general convention, and of electing seven new missionary bishops for the charge respectively of the territories. The board, in the same resolution, pledged itself heartily to support such action, if the bishops should determine so to change the missionary jurisdiction. The receipts of contributions for the Indian work had been \$67,777.79. A statement was made, in the report of the commission on this subject, of the work that had been done by the new Bishop of Niobrara. A building was nearly completed for the education of Indian boys as teachers and missionaries within the Indian Territory. The Indians of Washington Territory had made application for a teacher of the Episcopal Church. The first annual

report of the Woman's Auxiliary was made to the board. Nearly \$20,000 had been raised for the several departments of the board through its means. The contributions for the year to the work of home missions to colored people amounted to \$15,650.47, and \$14,903.51 had been spent upon the same work. The report of the commission contained some expressions respecting the apathy of the clergy and congregations regarding this course. The appointment of a missionary bishop for the colored people was mentioned as a subject for consideration, but not for immediate action. The receipts of the foreign committee for the year amounted to \$114,110, or \$3,400 more than the receipts for 1872. Fifteen new missionaries had been appointed in Africa, likewise Japan and Hayti, besides two native Chinese missionaries. The foreign work, under the care of this committee, was distributed as follows: *Greece*—One mission-school at Athens, with a female principal, twelve assistant (Greek) teachers, and 450 pupils. *West Africa* (Liberia)—Four districts, twenty stations, one bishop (white), seven presbyters and deacons, two artisans, twenty-three teachers and catechists. The gospel was preached in many native villages outside of the mission-stations. Bishop Auer was consecrated as missionary bishop for this diocese at Washington, D. C., April 17, 1873. *China*—One bishop, seven missionaries, seven woman missionaries, six native ministers and catechists; five stations, twenty-two schools, and 490 scholars. A translation of the entire Old Testament into the Mandarin dialect had been completed by Dr. Schereschewski, at Peking. The mission has a hospital at Shanghai. *Japan*—Six ordained missionaries, one missionary physician, two woman missionaries; two stations, one school, with 48 scholars. A hospital and dispensary were to be opened at Osaki as soon as a suitable building could be secured. *Hayti*—Three foreign and nine native missionaries, seven stations. *The Syppa School* (Syria), under the care of Miss Mary B. Baldwin and three assistants, had 100 scholars. **SUMMARY:** Bishops, 2; other clergy, 37; male assistants, 20; female assistants, 34; total, 93. Schools, 50; scholars, 1,648.

The total receipts of the *Evangelical Knowledge Society* for the year ending October 1, 1873, were \$27,018.48; the expenditures were \$24,180.55. The society had \$26,000 of invested funds, and \$40,513 worth of stock, books, and publications. An arrangement had been made with Mr. Thomas Whittaker, of New York, for carrying on its business.

The total receipts of the *Evangelical Educational Society* for the year ending October 1, 1873, were \$31,111.52; expenditures, \$26,102.58. The receipts were considerably less than those of the previous year, but the society had not yet suffered any embarrassment on this account. The endowment fund of the society had reached \$18,000. Ninety-seven

students had been helped during the year, and the society entered the new year with sixty-five students, and many applications on file.

The receipts of the *American Church Missionary Society* for the year ending October 1, 1873, were \$65,508.11, an increase of \$11,569.46 over the receipts of the previous year. The balance in the Treasury on October 1, 1873, was \$1,452.43. The society held \$42,000 of permanent and trust funds; sixty missionaries had been commissioned during the year for work in the domestic field, of whom forty-two were laboring at the close of the year. The foreign missions were in Costa Rica and in Mexico. Of the former mission, the work was spoken of as "small, and chiefly prospective." In Mexico, a great interest prevailed in the movement of the reformation. Two missions were carried on in the city of Mexico, and fifty mission-stations had been established in other places.

The *Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society* had distributed during the year ending October 1, 1873, 33,000 volumes. The field of distribution was spoken of in the report as extending "throughout the length and breadth of the land." New opportunities were opening constantly.

The receipts of the *General Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Church-Book Society* for the year ending in June, 1873, were \$3,858.38, and the expenditures, \$3,744.75. Thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-five literary books, and 167,549 instructive books had been sold during the same time; 2,434 of both kinds had been given away, and 5,510 had been disposed of by order of the Society for promoting Religion and Learning, and to pastors and others having privileges.

The *Convention of the Diocese of New York* met on the 25th of September. Bishop Potter in his address spoke of the contemplated construction of a cathedral. He had appointed a committee to make the primary movement in this object, through whose agency a charter had been obtained, giving them power to buy a site and build the cathedral. The trustees had resolved, however, not to attempt the erection of such a building without sufficient pecuniary means at the outset.

A report was made at the meeting of the Board of Missions of a project for building a cathedral at Omaha, Nebraska. Three thousand dollars had been subscribed for this purpose; but as \$80,000 were needed, nothing had been done, or would be, until the enterprise could be undertaken without danger of embarrassment.

The *Year-Book of Trinity Parish, New York*, for 1874, contains statements designed to correct what is styled an exaggerated idea of the wealth of the corporation, which has prevailed for many years. It is claimed in this statement that "in estimating the value of the property the calculation ought to be limited to what yields an income." A very large part

of the Trinity estate—including the churchyards of Trinity and St. Paul's, the burial-ground on Hudson Street, and Trinity Cemetery at Carmansville—is not only unproductive, but is, much of it, an actual source of expense. Leaving out of account these unproductive lots, and estimating only what yields an income, the entire estate is represented as being worth only \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000; it returned an income during 1873, of only about \$500,000. "Of this income," the *Year-Book* states, "a large part is consumed by the expenses of the estate. About one-tenth is given away to poor churches outside of the parish. Not one dollar is hoarded; the entire income is spent for the purposes of the sacred trust; and it frequently happens, and was almost invariably the case until within a few years, that the annual expenditures exceeded the income."

The *Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament* is an organization of members of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the main objects of which look to the advancement of ritualistic doctrines and practices. The American branch of the confraternity was organized several years ago, but did not attract attention—in fact, its existence was not generally known—until an account of the conference and anniversary of the associates which took place at St. Ignatius Church in the city of New York, on the festival of *Corpus Christi* of 1873, was published in an English paper. A greater degree of importance was attached to the proceedings than would otherwise have been by the fact that Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, was said to have been present at the celebration. The church was furnished for the occasion in accordance with the requirements of the "advanced ritual," with candles, eucharistic lights, crosses, mural pictures, and other ornaments. An address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Superior-General of the American branch. He stated that while the society in 1869 numbered only 21 priests associate and 89 lay associates, it had now 377 associates, of whom 69 were priests. Daily celebrations had been instituted in Boston and Philadelphia. Celebrations still continued in New York and Baltimore, and at a point in the far West. The eucharistic vestments were worn in churches in at least ten of the forty-one dioceses, viz.: in those of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Albany, Western New York, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Maryland, Florida, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Eucharistic lights, Dr. Ewer represented, had recently been placed upon the altar of Trinity Church, New York.

The secretary was directed at this meeting "to forward semi-annually to all priests associate a printed list of all priests associate, which list is to be considered confidential." A resolution was also passed expressing the grateful appreciation of the society "of the

part taken by the Rev. J. J. E. Bennett, of Frome Selwood, England, in the recent vindication of the doctrine of the Anglican Church touching the most Holy Blood of Christ. The Committee on Vestments reported that the Confraternity had supplied vestments and altar-linen to several churches, and that there was a slow but steady advance in the use of such articles.

After the publication of the report of the conference and celebration in the American papers copying the English report, the proceedings and objects of the Confraternity were severely criticised in communications in the Church papers. At length, in order to correct alleged misrepresentations, and to set forth what were regarded as the true objects of the order, the following circular was published by the authority of the Superior-General of the American branch of the Confraternity:

Whereas, Continued attacks, arising from grave misapprehension, have recently been made upon the American Branch of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament; and—

Whereas, The language of those Associates of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, whose communications have been published, has, on highly-important points, been perverted, and held up as expressing what was neither expressed nor to be implied, and as indicating designs and action on the part of the American Branch of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament which are not true; and—

Whereas, It is due to our Right Reverend Fathers the bishops, and to our brethren the clergy and laity, whose minds may have been influenced by the above-named attacks, that they should be officially certified of the incorrectness of the charges made: therefore—

Resolved, That we place on record the following statement, namely:

I. That it is justice to the American Branch of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament that a distinction be made between the personal acts, words, or designs of any individuals who may be Associates of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament and the acts, words, or designs of the Confraternity as an organization. And that any unauthorized acts, words, or designs of the former, if any there have been or are yet to be, should not be charged to the latter.

II. That the American Branch of the C. B. S. is not, and never has been, a secret society.

III. That the American Branch of the C. B. S. did not interfere in any manner whatever with the late Episcopal election in Massachusetts; that it was not organized for the purpose of mingling at all in Church politics; that it has not so mingled at any time; and that as a Confraternity it is wholly averse to ecclesiastical or any other intrigue.

IV. That the members of the American Branch of the C. B. S. are not associated for any other purpose than solely and strictly to promote the "Objects," and conform to the "Rules" set down in the Manual of the Confraternity, which are as follows, viz.:

OBJECTS.

1. The honor due to the Person of our Lord Jesus Christ in the Blessed Sacrament of his Body and Blood.

2. Mutual and Special Intercession at the time of and in union with the Eucharistic Sacrifice.

3. To promote the observance of the Catholic and primitive practice of receiving the Holy Communion fasting.

And that the sole rules that bind the Associates, are as follows, viz.:

RULES.

1. To communicate or at least to be present on Sundays and the greater festivals and other holy days, when the Holy Eucharist is celebrated, unless prevented by sickness or other urgent cause.

2. To promote, by all legitimate means, frequent and reverent celebrations of the Holy Eucharist, as the chief act of divine service.

3. To make such special intercessions as shall be from time to time directed.

5. That this council recognizes the truth of the words of the Superior-General in his Annual Address, namely, "Whatever means we may lawfully use as separate individuals, to promote the catholic truth as set forth by our Church, we should bear in mind that as a Confraternity, our great means to that end is combined prayer." And, as all wrangling in connection with its solemn objects is distasteful to the Confraternity, the Council therefore places this statement on record in no spirit of discussion, but solely for the information of our brethren. By order of the Council:

F. C. EWER, Superior-General Am. Br. C. B. S.

T. McKee Brown, Secretary.

The first step in organizing *Protestant Episcopal Churches in Europe* was taken by the Rev. William O. Lamson, in Paris, in 1858. With the consent of some individual bishops in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but without official support or sanction, he commenced services for the benefit of the American Episcopalians who might be sojourning in that city. The General Convention of 1859 enacted a canon making lawful the opening and organization of Episcopal Churches on the Continent of Europe. In the fall of the same year, Mr. Lamson organized a church in Rome, and the next year one in Florence. The services in Rome were, however, interrupted, in consequence of the breaking out of our civil war for a year, and those in Florence till 1867, when they were resumed. A fourth Episcopal church was organized in Dresden in 1868. The General Convention of 1871 took these churches under its care, and deputed the bishop of Pennsylvania to visit them as the representative of the presiding bishop. In 1873, churches were established in Geneva and Nice, making six churches in all. A handsome church-edifice has been built at Paris, and one is under course of construction at Rome.

The Dean of Canterbury, of the Church of England, was a delegate to the World's Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, which met in New York in October, 1873, and bore to the body a letter of sympathy from the Archbishop of Canterbury. On one of the Sundays which occurred during the meeting of the Conference, he participated in the celebration of a communion service in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York, Rev. William Adams, D. D., pastor, in conjunction with ministers of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and other non-Episcopal churches. Bishop Doxer, late missionary bishop to Zanzibar, who was in New York at the time, took notice of this act, and addressed a letter to Bishop Potter, of the Diocese of New York, in which he expressed his concern that the dean had so far forgotten what was due to the bishop of

the diocese, "and to himself as a dignitary of the English Church, as to officiate with ministers of various denominations in a communion service which differed materially from that of the English and American Prayer Books." He also addressed similar notes to the Dean and to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Assistant-Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, replied to the letter of Bishop Tozer, by avowing that he also had participated in a communion service with non-Episcopal ministers, on the Sunday following the communion in which the Dean of Canterbury had participated, at the Presbyterian church on Fifth avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. John Hall was pastor. Bishop Cummins justified both his own act and the dean's, with the assertions that there was no law of the Church prohibiting such communion services, and that the authorities of the Church of England had repeatedly recognized Presbyterian orders as valid, and had admitted Presbyterian ministers to Episcopal pulpits without reordination. He cited instances from the history of the Church in illustration of his points. The positions assumed by Bishop Cummins were controverted by several Episcopal ministers in letters published in the newspapers. A voluminous correspondence took place, in which the points at issue were discussed in their various bearings. On the 3d of November, Bishop Potter published a letter in which he commended and sustained Bishop Tozer for the course he had taken in censuring the Dean of Canterbury, and explained the objections to such mixed communions as those in which the dean and Bishop Cummins had participated. On the 10th of November Bishop Cummins addressed Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, a letter resigning the office of Assistant-Bishop of Kentucky and declaring his intention to transfer his work and office to another sphere of labor. [This letter will be found in full in the article REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.] In accordance with the rules of the Church, Bishop Cummins was held for trial. Charges were formally presented against him for abandoning the Church, and a Board of Inquiry was appointed to investigate them. The board is required to meet in Kentucky, at a time and place to be designated by the presiding bishop. Bishop Cummins is entitled to six months' notice of the charges preferred against him. At the end of this period he may be deposed. He may, however, retract his abandonment of the Church, in which case further proceedings may be suspended.

PRUSSIA, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the German Empire. King, William I., German Emperor and King of Prussia (*see* GERMANY). The table on the following page exhibits the area of the provinces and districts into which the kingdom is divided, according to the latest official accounts, as well as their population and their religious statistics:

Among the Christian sects, there were

1,565 Greek Catholics, 20,011 dissenters, 14,052 Mennonites, 9,375 Baptists, 2,531 Free Religionists, 1,870 German Catholics, 884 Christian Catholics, 874 Anglicans, 1,357 Apostolic Catholics, 987 Free Congregationalists, 600 Methodists, 68 Presbyterians, 254 Irvingites, and 592 others. Besides these, there were also 17 Mohammedans, 18 Gypsies, 32 Buddhists, 1 Fire-worshipper, 1 Chinese, 14 pagans, 6 Mormons, 1 Rationalist, and of 4,410 inhabitants the religion was unknown.

The non-German population of Prussia comprises:

NATIONALITIES.	In the Provinces of	Number.	Percentage
Lithuanians	Prussia.....	146,800	0.6
Poles.....	Silesia, Posen, Prussia, and Pomerania.	2,423,000	10.1
Czechs.....	Silesia.....	50,000	0.2
Wends.....	Brandenburg and Silesia.	53,000	0.4
Walloons.....	Rhine Provinces.....	10,400	...
Danes.....	Schleswick-Holstein...	145,000	0.6
Others.....		30,000	0.1

Of these, only the Poles and the Danes constitute a compact majority in some of the electoral districts, and are represented in the Diet by deputies who desire an ultimate separation of their nationalities from Prussia and from Germany. The Poles constitute, in the district of Oppeln, 60.1 per cent. of the population; in Posen, 59.3; in Bromberg, 46.9; in Marienwerder, 37.8; in Dantzic, 27.8; in Gumbinnen, 21.9; in Königsberg, 17.1; in Breslau, 4.8; and in Köslin, 0.7.

According to the budget for the year 1878, the revenue and expenditures were as follows:

REVENUE.		Thalers.
Ministry of Finances.....		117,007,651
Ministry of Commerce.....		76,835,628
Ministry of State.....		41,750
Ministry of Justice.....		14,005,000
Ministry of the Interior.....		931,679
Ministry of Agriculture.....		1,055,490
Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.....		166,284
Total		210,043,467
EXPENDITURE.		Thalers.
Costs of administration.....		72,951,463
Charges on consolidated fund.....		35,506,150
Administrative expenditures:		
1. Ministry of State.....		597,211
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....		125,600
3. Ministry of Finances.....		33,273,443
4. Ministry of Commerce.....		20,594,488
5. Ministry of Justice.....		20,156,430
6. Ministry of the Interior.....		10,390,546
7. Ministry of Agriculture.....		8,656,490
8. Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.....		12,841,646
Total.....		210,043,467

The public debt, according to the budget of 1878, was as follows:

a. INTEREST-BEARING DEBT:	Thalers.
1. Of the old provinces.....	341,271,861
2. Of the new provinces.....	59,623,914
3. Floating debt.....	10,000,000
b. RENTER.....	7,470,000
c. DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.....	20,930,403
Total.....	429,396,178

DISTRICTS AND PROVINCES.	Square Miles.	Population in 1871.	Evangelical.	Catholic.	Christian Sects.	Jews.
I. PRUSSIA.						
1. Gumbinnen.....	6,127	742,724	725,620	10,940	2,376	3,837
2. Königsberg.....	8,149	1,084,210	843,745	222,667	3,799	10,588
3. Danzig.....	3,072	525,012	258,372	250,414	9,628	6,753
4. Marienwerder.....	6,768	789,599	375,176	391,153	3,369	19,850
Total	24,116	3,137,545	2,302,918	874,579	18,953	41,037
II. BRANDENBURG.						
1. Berlin.....	23	826,341	732,351	51,517	2,570	36,015
2. Potsdam.....	7,971	1,002,968	981,376	14,903	1,532	4,548
3. Frankfort.....	7,409	1,034,520	1,006,515	19,627	1,439	6,921
Total	15,403	2,863,829	2,720,242	86,047	5,541	47,484
III. POMERANIA.						
1. Stettin.....	4,652	671,029	656,378	5,744	2,406	6,501
2. Köslin.....	5,421	552,203	535,048	9,388	1,633	6,188
3. Stralsund.....	1,557	238,341	206,041	1,726	227	347
Total	11,630	1,461,633	1,397,467	16,858	4,266	13,036
IV. POSEN.						
1. Posen.....	6,758	1,017,194	280,619	695,793	545	40,224
2. Bromberg.....	4,421	566,694	230,673	313,698	520	21,763
Total	11,179	1,583,843	511,292	4,009,491	1,065	61,982
V. SILESIA.						
1. Breslau.....	5,203	1,414,584	820,208	573,157	2,025	19,189
2. Liegnitz.....	5,251	983,020	819,065	157,365	1,835	4,664
3. Oppeln.....	5,102	1,309,593	121,098	1,165,914	100	22,776
Total	15,556	3,707,197	1,760,341	1,896,136	3,960	46,629
VI. SAXONY.						
1. Magdeburg.....	4,440	854,591	819,954	22,621	2,634	3,373
2. Merseburg.....	3,942	679,220	670,111	7,641	469	1,008
3. Erfurt.....	1,364	360,353	276,631	90,473	710	1,337
Total	9,746	2,103,174	1,966,696	120,735	3,813	5,917
VII. SCHLESWICK-HOLSTEIN.						
	6,766	993,873	984,972	6,144	1,015	2,729
VIII. HANOVER.						
1. Hanover.....	2,242	404,968	386,105	14,262	373	4,321
2. Hildesheim.....	1,920	407,585	342,740	61,783	287	2,765
3. Lüneburg.....	4,481	884,205	379,021	3,533	624	1,076
4. Stade.....	2,500	302,801	299,208	2,211	216	1,165
5. Osnabrück.....	2,418	268,065	120,670	146,783	153	1,060
6. Aurich.....	1,160	195,394	185,967	5,237	1,667	2,523
Total	14,867	1,968,618	1,713,711	233,809	3,264	12,799
IX. WESTPHALIA.						
1. Münster.....	2,799	428,805	40,475	891,867	54	2,408
2. Minden.....	2,028	473,555	284,245	189,696	268	5,949
3. Arnsberg.....	2,072	865,815	481,744	374,155	2,023	7,893
Total	7,799	1,775,175	806,464	949,118	2,834	17,245
X. HESSE-NASSAU.						
1. Cassel.....	4,031	767,369	620,588	127,156	1,576	18,080
2. Wiesbaden.....	2,107	623,008	367,453	244,578	2,316	15,390
Total	6,138	1,400,870	988,041	371,736	3,892	33,500
XI. RHINE PROVINCE.						
1. Coblenz.....	2,393	555,194	185,811	359,745	924	8,718
2. Düsseldorf.....	2,111	1,328,324	525,161	787,666	4,068	11,418
3. Cologne.....	1,535	613,457	86,965	517,569	443	8,688
4. Treves.....	2,773	591,592	91,744	493,237	293	5,985
5. Aix-la-Chapelle.....	1,604	490,810	17,786	469,722	107	3,769
Total	10,416	3,579,347	906,867	2,628,173	5,834	38,423
XII. HOHENZOLLERN.						
	441	65,558	1,766	63,051	30	711
Soldiers not in the country.....		25,355	59,086	6,163	7	147
Marines and sailors.....		2,054	1,914	137	1	2
Kingdom of Prussia.....	134,047	24,648,941	15,991,734	8,268,177	53,994	325,551
Duchy of Lauenburg.....	454	49,546	49,391	133	9	14
Grand total	134,501	24,698,487	16,041,115	8,268,309	54,003	325,565

The Prussian Diet, which had been opened on October 22, 1872, reassembled after a brief adjournment on January 7th. By far the most important subject which came before it was the draft of four new laws regulating the relation of the state government to the state churches, and in particular to the Roman Catholic Church. They were presented by the Minister of Public Worship, Dr. Falk, on January 9th, and the discussion on them began on January 15th. They provide that all clergymen of the state churches shall have passed through a regular course of instruction at the German gymnasia and universities and abolish the so-called *seminaria puerorum*, in which boys from an early age are receiving a kind of monastic education for the priesthood. They aim at protecting the lower clergy from arbitrary measures on the part of the higher, and define the function of the new "Royal Court for Ecclesiastical Affairs," which is in future to act as a court of appeal from the decision of ecclesiastical superiors. They also abolish the legal provisions which heretofore rendered the secession from one of the state churches most difficult. The Catholic bishops of Prussia and the members of the Catholic party in the Diet declared that an attempt to enforce these laws would bring on a contest between church and state. The Evangelical Oberkirchenrath (Supreme Ecclesiastical Council) also declared its dissatisfaction with the laws, which it believed would injure the Evangelical Church no less than the Catholic. In the Herrenhaus, a number of the most prominent conservative Protestant statesmen, as the former Oberpräsident Kleist-Ketzow, and the former prime-minister, Manteuffel, violently opposed the Government; but Bismarck and the ministry remained unmoved. As some of the provisions of the new laws were at variance with the Prussian Constitution, two articles of the latter (article 15 and article 18) had first to be changed. The Chamber of Deputies adopted the change of these articles as proposed by the Government, by a vote of 245 against 110, and on March 17th, by a similar majority the draft of the four laws. The bulk of the minority consisted of the members of the Catholic party who were joined in their opposition by a few ultra-conservative Protestants, the Poles, and the socialists. The Herrenhaus, whose stubborn opposition has been broken since the Government clearly indicated in 1872 that it would not be hindered in its reformatory policy by a factious opposition of the aristocracy, and that it would know how to overcome it by constitutional means, adopted on March 18th, the proposed change of the Constitution by a vote of 93 against 68, and subsequently the entire law.

The most important events in this session of the Diet, next to the discussion and the vote on the Church law, were the explanations given by Bismarck on the ministerial crisis, and the great speech of Deputy Lasker on the

corruption in the administration of railroads. Bismarck declared that the chief reason for his resignation as prime-minister was the fact that he was overburdened with work; he admitted, however, that the opposition of some of his colleagues to his policy had likewise had an influence upon him, and he freely explained his views of the position of a prime-minister in his relations to the remainder of the ministry and the majority of the Diet. The speech of Deputy Lasker, which was made on February 7th, accused several high officers of the state, especially Counselor Wagner, for many years one of the leaders of the ultra-Conservative party, of being guilty of corrupt practices in obtaining the charters of new railroads. Prior to the speech of Lasker a letter from the President of the Ministry to the President of the Chamber of Deputies had attempted a defense of Wagner against the charges brought against him; but the facts adduced by Lasker were so overwhelming that the Government deemed it best to take the initiative in the matter, and to appoint a committee of investigation, two of the members of which were elected by the Chamber.

The exhibit of the Prussian finances, which was laid before Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance on February 20th, was received by the entire Chamber with great satisfaction. The year 1872 shows a surplus of 20,000,000 thalers, 14,000,000 of which would be used for reducing the public debt.

During the discussion of the budget of the Ministry of Public Worship, several deputies of the Liberal party opposed the appropriation of any money for the support of the Supreme Ecclesiastical Council, which they denounce as a hierarchical institution, the abolition of which they demanded; the majority of the Chamber, however, supported the Government. An appropriation of \$25,000 for carrying through the synodal constitution of the Evangelical State Church was readily granted by the Liberals, who have long demanded the introduction of self-government for the Evangelical Church; only the Radical party, which fears an entire separation between church and state, voted against it.

The Catholic bishops of Prussia held a general meeting at Fulda, in order to define in a joint pastoral letter their position with regard to the new Church laws. The laws were represented by them as being at variance, in essential points, with the directly-ordained Constitution and the freedom of the Church, and, as threatening the Church with a greater danger than any to which it had been exposed since the days of Constantine.

The investigations which had taken place in consequence of the speech and motion of Dr. Lasker caused the resignation of the Minister of Commerce, Count Itzenplitz, as they left no doubt as to his incompetency for the position. His place in the ministry was filled by the appointment of Dr. Achenbach, a

prominent member of the free Conservative party, who soon gained the entire confidence of the Chamber.

In October a new general election of the members of the Prussian Diet took place. The Old Conservative party, being deprived of the support of the Government, was almost annihilated, electing no more than 20 of its candidates. The "New Conservative" party which supports the policy of the Government so far as the consolidation of the German Empire is concerned, numbered 12 members; and the "Free Conservatives" who generally support the ministry, and in many points agree with the National Liberals, 39 members. The most numerous among all the parties of the Chamber is the National Liberal, which had 128 members, while 48 were classified as "Liberals," and 57 as members of the more radical "Party of Progress." The Catholic party, or as it is called from the seats which it occupies in the Diet and in the German Reichstag, the "Centre," had largely gained in the Catholic districts, the overwhelming majority of which thus showed their entire agreement with the views of the bishops on the conflict between church and state; they numbered in the new Diet 85 members, and were, moreover, supported by 17 Polish deputies; 9 Danes were sent by Northern Schleswick, and 3 "Particularists" or adherents of the dethroned family of Hanover, which, however, by the election of 82 National Liberals, showed that the immense majority of the population was entirely satisfied with the annexation of the country to Prussia. The Minister of Public Worship, Dr. Falk, had been elected by six different constituencies. Shortly before the meeting of the Diet, Count Roon, the President of the Ministry and Minister of War, had resigned his position, and while as Minister of War he was succeeded by General von Kameke, the presidency of the ministry was again assumed by Bismarck, an indication that the aged King would not shrink from the desperate conflict between the state and the Catholic Church, and was determined to carry out the programme laid down by Bismarck, which had the support of the entire National Liberal and Free Conservative parties, and the large majority of the Party of Progress, while the Centre, the Poles, and the Old Conservatives were united in opposing it. The Diet was opened on November 12th by the Vice-President of the Ministry, Camphausen. The Emperor was prevented by indisposition from opening the Diet in person. With regard to the great question of the day, the Church conflict, the speech from the throne expressed the regret of the King that the new laws which were to regulate the relations of the state Government to the state churches had encountered the unjustified opposition of the Roman Catholic bishops. It also announced that the Government, unmindful of this resistance, would fully carry through those laws,

and would promptly take all the other necessary steps in order to prevent the interests confided to its care from suffering any injury. The Herrenhaus, at its first meeting, elected Count Otto Holberg president, and Von Bernuth and Hasselbach vice-presidents. In the House of Deputies, Herr von Bennigsen, one of the leaders of the National Liberal party, was elected president; Dr. Löwe, of the Party of Progress, and Dr. Friedenthal, of the Free Conservative party, vice-presidents. This combination showed that there was a perfect understanding between these three parties on the Church question.

Even before the Government had brought in the most important bill of the session, which provided for the introduction of civil marriage, the leader of the Catholic Centre, Windthorst, moved to change the electoral law of Prussia, which divides the votes according to the amount of taxes they pay into three classes, and gives to the wealthy and educated classes a considerable advantage over those less wealthy and intelligent, and to introduce in its place universal and equal suffrage. The surprise at this skillful move of the Centre among the Liberals was as great as the movement itself was inconvenient. Windthorst pointed to the fact, that the Liberals at all times had loudly clamored for the introduction of a universal and equal suffrage, and that Bismarck in his speech of March 28, 1867, had called the present electoral law "an absurd, miserable law, than which no worse could be found." Anxious as the Liberals were to secure the introduction of universal and equal suffrage, they were at the present time unwilling to wrest the boon from the hands of the Catholics. Only one portion of the Party of Progress, under the leadership of Prof. Virchow, of the University of Berlin, was willing; to refer the motion of Windthorst to a special committee of 14, which was at the same time to draft the required new electoral law; the majority of the House adopted a motion of Deputy Yung, to adjourn the discussion for six months.

With another liberal motion, the Catholic party was more successful. The stamp-tax, which thus far has been levied from almanacs, newspapers, and periodicals, was so unpopular among all political parties, that when Deputy Bernard, of the Catholic Centre, got the start of the other parties in the introduction of a bill, providing for the abolition of the hated tax, his motion was, notwithstanding the reluctance to support any measure proposed by the Catholic party, adopted on December 10th, by an almost unanimous vote.

On the same day, another leader of the Catholic party, Peter Reichensperger, a member of the Supreme Court of Berlin, moved that the House of Deputies declare that the ecclesiastical peace which had been destroyed since 1871 could not be attained by the passage of measures like the recent Church laws, but

only by a return to the principles which had long been practically tested. The mover pointed to the unflinching resistance which the Archbishop of Posen, Ledochowski, and the Bishop of Breslau, Dr. Forster, had made to the Government, ignoring altogether the heavy and repeated fines which had been imposed upon them, and that it had been found necessary to summon Ledochowski before the Royal Court for Church Affairs. The motion of Reichensperger was rejected by a vote of 288 against 95.

PRUSSIA, ELIZABETH, Queen-Dowager of, widow of the late King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., born at Munich, November 18, 1801; died in Berlin, December 15, 1873. She was a younger daughter of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, and was married to Friedrich Wilhelm, then heir-apparent to the Prussian throne, November 29, 1823. She ascended the throne with her husband in 1840 as queen-consort, but, unlike her elder sister in Austria, did not attempt to rule, or to interfere in political matters. After the death of Friedrich Wilhelm IV., in 1861, she led a very retired life, not mingling in the affairs of the court. Her brother-in-law, the present Emperor of Germany, esteemed her very highly.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. *Message of President GRANT at the commencement of the first session of the Forty-third Congress, December 2, 1873.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The year that has passed since the submission of my last message to Congress has—especially during the latter part of it—been an eventful one to the country. In the midst of great national prosperity a financial crisis has occurred that has brought low fortunes of gigantic proportions; political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions; and, finally, the capture upon the high-seas of a vessel bearing our flag has for a time threatened the most serious consequences, and has agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other. But this, happily, now is in the course of satisfactory adjustment, honorable to both nations concerned.

The relations of the United States, however, with most of the other powers continue to be friendly and cordial. With France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and the minor European powers; with Brazil and most of the South American republics, and with Japan, nothing has occurred during the year to demand special notice. The correspondence between the Department of State and various diplomatic representatives in or from those countries is transmitted herewith.

In executing the will of Congress, as expressed in its joint resolution of the 14th of February last, and in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, a number of "practical artisans," of "scientific men," and of "honorary commissioners," were authorized to attend the exposition at Vienna as commissioners on the part of the United States. It is believed that we have obtained the object which Congress had in view when it passed the joint resolution, "in order to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, to be held at Vienna. I take pleasure in adding that the American exhibitors have received a gratifying number of diplomas and of medals.

During the exposition a conference was held at Vienna for the purpose of consultation on the systems prevailing in different countries for the protection of inventions. I authorized a representative from the Patent-Office to be present at Vienna at the time when this conference was to take place, in order to aid, as far as he might, in securing any possible additional protection to American inventors in Europe. The report of this agent will be laid before Congress.

It is my pleasant duty to announce to Congress that the Emperor of China, on attaining his majority, received the diplomatic representatives of the Western powers in person. An account of these ceremonies, and of the interesting discussions which preceded them, will be found in the documents transmitted herewith. The accompanying papers show that some advance, although slight, has been made during the past year toward the suppression of the infamous Chinese cooly-trade. I recommend Congress to inquire whether additional legislation be not needed on this subject.

The money awarded to the United States by the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva was paid by her Majesty's Government a few days in advance of the time when it would have become payable according to the terms of the treaty. In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, it was at once paid into the Treasury, and used to redeem, so far as it might, the public debt of the United States; and the amount so redeemed was invested in a five per cent. registered bond of the United States for \$15,500,000, which is now held by the Secretary of State, subject to the future disposition of Congress.

I renew my recommendation, made at the opening of the last session of Congress, that a commission be created for the purpose of auditing and determining the amounts of the several "direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes" by the Alabama, the Florida, or the Shenandoah, after leaving Melbourne, for which the sufferers have received no equivalent or compensation, and of ascertaining the names of the persons entitled to receive compensation for the same, making the computations upon the basis indicated by the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva; and that payment of such losses be authorized to an extent not to exceed the awards of the tribunal at Geneva.

By an act approved on the 14th day of February last, Congress made provision for completing, jointly with an officer or commissioner to be named by her Britannic Majesty, the determination of so much of the boundary-line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain as was left uncompleted by the commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of August 11, 1856. Under the provisions of this act the north-west water-boundary of the United States has been determined and marked in accordance with the award of the Emperor of Germany. A protocol and a copy of the map upon which the line was thus marked are contained in the papers submitted herewith.

I also transmit a copy of the report of the commissioner for marking the northern boundary between the United States and the British possessions west of the Lake of the Woods, of the operations of the commission during the past season. Surveys have been made to a point 497 miles west of the Lake of the Woods, leaving about 350 miles to be surveyed, the field-work of which can be completed during the next season.

The mixed commission organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington for settling and determining the claims of citizens of either power against the other arising out of the acts committed against their persons or property during the period between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, made its final award on the 25th day of September last. It was awarded that the Government of the United States should pay to the Government of her Britannic Ma-

justice, within twelve months from the date of the award, the sum of \$1,929,819 in gold. The commission disallowed or dismissed all other claims of British subjects against the United States. The amount of the claims presented by the British Government, but disallowed or dismissed, is understood to be about \$93,000,000. It also disallowed all claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain which were referred to it.

I recommend the early passage of an act appropriating the amount necessary to pay this award against the United States.

I have caused to be communicated to the Government of the King of Italy the thanks of this Government for the eminent services rendered by Count Corti as the third commissioner on this commission. With dignity, learning, and impartiality, he discharged duties requiring great labor and constant patience, to the satisfaction, I believe, of both governments. I recommend legislation to create a special court, to consist of three judges, who shall be empowered to hear and determine all claims of aliens upon the United States arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the insurrection. The recent reference under the Treaty of Washington was confined to claims of British subjects arising during the period named in the Treaty; but it is understood that there are other British claims of a similar nature, arising after the 9th of April, 1865, and it is known that other claims of a like nature are advanced by citizens, or subjects, of other powers. It is desirable to have these claims also examined and disposed of.

Official information being received from the Dutch Government of a state of war between the King of the Netherlands and the Sultan of Aceh, the officers of the United States who were near the seat of the war were instructed to observe an impartial neutrality. It is believed that they have done so.

The joint commission under the convention with Mexico of 1868 having again been legally prolonged, has resumed its business, which, it is hoped, may be brought to an early conclusion. The distinguished representative of her Britannic Majesty at Washington has kindly consented, with the approval of his Government, to assume the arduous and responsible duties of umpire in this commission, and to lend the weight of his character and name to such decisions as may not receive the acquiescence of both the arbitrators appointed by the respective governments.

The commissioners appointed pursuant to the authority of Congress to examine into the nature and extent of the forays by trespassers from that country upon the herds of Texas, have made a report, which will be submitted for your consideration.

The Venezuelan Government has been apprised of the sense of Congress in regard to the awards of the joint commission under the convention of the 25th of April, 1866, as expressed in the act of the 25th of February last.

It is apprehended that that Government does not realize the character of its obligations under that convention. As there is reason to believe, however, that its hesitancy in recognizing them springs in part at least from real difficulty in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other governments, the expediency of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your consideration.

The Ottoman Government and that of Egypt have lately shown a disposition to relieve foreign consuls of the judicial powers which heretofore they have exercised in the Turkish dominions, by organizing other tribunals. As Congress, however, has by law provided for the discharge of judicial functions by consuls of the United States in that quarter under the treaty of 1830, I have not felt at liberty formally to accept the proposed change without the assent of Congress, whose decision upon the subject, at an early a period as may be convenient, is earnestly requested.

I transmit herewith for the consideration and determination of Congress an application of the republic of Santo Domingo to this Government to exercise a protectorate over that republic.

Since the adjournment of Congress the following treaties with foreign powers have been proclaimed: A naturalization convention with Denmark; a convention with Mexico for renewing the claim commission; a convention of friendship, commerce, and extradition, with the Orange Free State; and a naturalization convention with Ecuador.

I renew the recommendation made in my message of December, 1870, that Congress authorize the Postmaster-General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through his department.

I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the existing laws of the United States respecting expatriation and the election of nationality by individuals. Many citizens of the United States reside permanently abroad with their families. Under the provisions of the act approved February 10, 1855, the children of such persons are to be deemed and taken to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship are not to descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States.

It thus happens that persons who have never resided within the United States have been enabled to put forward a pretension to the protection of the United States against the claim to military service of the government under whose protection they were born and have been reared. In some cases even naturalized citizens of the United States have returned to the land of their birth, with intent to remain there, and their children, the issue of a marriage contracted there after their return, and who have never been in the United States, have laid claim to our protection, when the lapse of many years had been imposed upon them the duty of military service to the only government which had ever known them personally.

Until the year 1868 it was left embarrassed by conflicting opinions of courts and of jurists to determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, derived from our former colonial relations with Great Britain, was applicable to American citizens. Congress then wisely swept these doubts away by enacting that "any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of this Government which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this Government." But Congress did not indicate in that statute, nor has it since done so, what acts are deemed to work expatriation. For my own guidance in determining such questions, I required (under the provisions of the Constitution) the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments upon certain questions relating to this subject. The result satisfies me that further legislation has become necessary. I therefore commend the subject to the careful consideration of Congress, and I transmit herewith copies of the several opinions of the principal officers of the Executive Department, together with other correspondence and pertinent information on the same subject.

The United States, who led the way in the overthrow of the feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance, are among the last to indicate how their own citizens may elect another nationality. The papers submitted herewith indicate what is necessary to place us on a par with other leading nations in liberality of legislation on this international question. We have already in our treaties assented to the principles which would need to be embodied in laws intended to accomplish such results. We have agreed that citizens of the United States may cease to be citizens, and may voluntarily render allegiance to other powers. We have agreed that residence in a foreign land, without intent to return, shall of itself work expatriation. We have agreed, in some instances, upon the length of time necessary for such contin-

ned residence to work a presumption of such intent. I invite Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished; to regulate by law the condition of American women marrying foreigners; to fix the status of children born in a foreign country of American parents residing more or less permanently abroad; and to make rules for determining such other kindred points as may seem best to Congress.

In compliance with the request of Congress, I transmitted to the American minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish Government, the joint resolution, approved on the 3d of March last, tendering to the people of Spain, in the name and on the behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress upon the efforts to consolidate in Spain the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government.

The existence of this new republic was inaugurated by striking the fetters from the slaves in Porto Rico. This beneficent measure was followed by the release of several thousand persons illegally held as slaves in Cuba. Next, the captain-general of that colony was deprived of the power to set aside the orders of his superiors at Madrid, which had pertained to the office since 1825. The sequestered estates of American citizens, which had been the cause of long and fruitless correspondence, were ordered to be restored to their owners. All these liberal steps were taken in the face of a violent opposition directed by the reactionary slaveholders of Havana, who are vainly striving to stay the march of ideas which has terminated slavery in Christendom, Cuba only excepted. Unhappily, however, this baneful influence has thus far succeeded in defeating the efforts of all liberal-minded men in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, and in preventing the promised reform in that island. The struggle for political supremacy continues there.

The pro-slavery and aristocratic party in Cuba is gradually arraiging itself in more and more open hostility and defiance of the home government, while it still maintains a political connection with the republic in the peninsula; and although usurping and defying the authority of the home government, whenever such usurpation or defiance tends in the direction of oppression or of the maintenance of abuses, it is still a power in Madrid, and is recognized by the government. Thus an element more dangerous to continued colonial relations between Cuba and Spain than that which inspired the insurrection at Yara—an element opposed to granting any relief from misrule and abuse, with no aspirations after freedom, commanding no sympathies in generous breasts, aiming to rivet still stronger the shackles of slavery and oppression—has seized many of the emblems of power in Cuba, and, under professions of loyalty to the mother-country, is exhausting the resources of the island, and is doing acts which are at variance with those principles of justice, of liberality, and of right, which give nobility of character to a republic. In the interests of humanity, of civilization, and of progress, it is to be hoped that this evil influence may be soon averted.

The steamer *Virginius* was on the 26th day of September, 1870, duly registered at the port of New York as a part of the commercial marine of the United States. On the 4th of October, 1870, having received the certificate of her register in the usual legal form, she sailed from the port of New York, and has not since been within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. On the 31st day of October last, while sailing under the flag of the United States, on the high-seas, she was forcibly seized by the Spanish gunboat *Tornado*, and was carried into the port of Santiago de Cuba, where fifty-three of her passengers and crew were inhumanly, and, so far at least as relates to those who were citizens of the United States, without due process of law, put to death.

It is a well-established principle, asserted by the United States from the beginning of their national

independence, recognized by Great Britain and other maritime powers, and stated by the Senate in a resolution passed unanimously on the 16th of June, 1858, that "American vessels on the high-seas in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong; and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessel by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States."

In accordance with this principle the restoration of the *Virginius*, and the surrender of the survivors of her passengers and crew, and a due reparation to the flag, and the punishment of the authorities who had been guilty of the illegal acts of violence, were demanded. The Spanish Government has recognized the justice of the demand, and has arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel, and for the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew, and for a salute to the flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those who may be proved to have been guilty of illegal acts of violence toward citizens of the United States, and also toward indemnifying those who may be shown to be entitled to indemnity. A copy of a protocol of a conference between the Secretary of State and the Spanish minister, in which the terms of this arrangement were agreed to, is transmitted herewith.

The correspondence on this subject with the legation of the United States in Madrid was conducted in cipher and by cable, and needs the verification of the actual text of the correspondence. It has seemed to me to be due to the importance of the case not to submit this correspondence until the accurate text can be received by mail. It is expected shortly, and will be submitted when received.

In taking leave of this subject for the present, I wish to renew the expression of my conviction, that the existence of African slavery in Cuba is a principal cause of the lamentable condition of the island. I do not doubt that Congress shares with me the hope that it will soon be made to disappear, and that peace and prosperity will follow its abolition.

The embargoing of American estates in Cuba; cruelty to American citizens detected in no act of hostility to the Spanish Government; the murdering of prisoners taken with arms in their hands; and, finally, the capture upon the high-seas of a vessel sailing under the United States flag and bearing a United States registry, have culminated in an outburst of indignation that has seemed for a time to threaten war. Pending negotiations between the United States and the Government of Spain on the subject of this capture, I have authorized the Secretary of the Navy to put our navy on a war footing, to the extent, at least, of the entire annual appropriation for that branch of the service; trusting to Congress and the public opinion of the American people to justify my action.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Assuming from the action of the last Congress, in appointing a "Committee on Privileges and Elections," to prepare and report to this Congress a constitutional amendment to provide a better method of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, and also from the necessity of such an amendment, that there will be submitted to the State Legislatures, for ratification, such an improvement in our Constitution, I suggest two others for your consideration:

First. To authorize the Executive to approve of so much of any measure passing the two Houses of Congress, as his judgment may dictate, without approving the whole, the disapproved portion or portions, to be subjected to the same rules as now, to wit, to be referred back to the house in which the measure or measures, originated, and if passed by a two-thirds vote of the two Houses, then to become a law without the approval of the President. I would add to this a provision that there should be no legis-

lation by Congress during the last twenty-four hours of its sitting, except upon vetoes, in order to give the Executive an opportunity to examine and approve or disapprove bills understandingly.

Second. To provide, by amendment, that when an extra session of Congress is convened by Executive proclamation, legislation during the continuance of such extra session shall be confined to such subjects as the Executive may bring before it, from time to time, in writing.

The advantages to be gained by these two amendments are too obvious for me to comment upon them. One session in each year is provided for by the Constitution, in which there are no restrictions as to the subjects of legislation by Congress. If more are required, it is always in the power of Congress, during their term of office, to provide for sessions at any time. The first of these amendments would protect the public against the many abuses, and waste of public moneys, which creep into appropriation bills, and other important measures passing during the expiring hours of Congress, to which, otherwise, due consideration cannot be given.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The receipts of the Government from all sources, for the last fiscal year, were \$333,738,304, and expenditures on all accounts \$290,345,245, thus showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$43,392,959. But it is not probable that this favorable exhibit will be shown for the present fiscal year. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether, except with great economy on the part of Congress in making appropriations, and the same economy in administering the various departments of Government, the revenues will not fall short of meeting actual expenses, including interest on the public debt.

I commend to Congress such economy, and point out two sources where, it seems to me, it might commence, to wit, in the appropriations for public buildings in the many cities, where work has not yet been commenced; in the appropriations for river and harbor improvement in those localities where the improvements are of but little benefit to general commerce, and for fortifications.

There is a still more fruitful source of expenditure, which I will point out later in this message. I refer to the easy method of manufacturing claims for losses incurred by suppressing the late rebellion.

I would not be understood here as opposing the erection of good, substantial, and even ornamental buildings, by the Government whenever such buildings are needed. In fact, I approve of the Government owning its own buildings, in all sections of the country, and hope the day is not far distant when it will not only possess them, but will erect in the capital suitable residences for all persons who now receive commutation for quarters or rent at Government expense, and for the cabinet, thus setting an example to the States which may induce them to erect buildings for their Senators. But I would have this work conducted at a time when the revenues of the country would abundantly justify it.

The revenues have materially fallen off for the first five months of the present fiscal year from what they were expected to produce, owing to the general panic now prevailing, which commenced about the middle of September last. The full effect of this disaster, if it should not prove a "blessing in disguise," is yet to be demonstrated. In either event it is your duty to heed the lesson, and to provide by wise and well-considered legislation, as far as lies in your power, against its recurrence, and to take advantage of all benefits that may have accrued.

My own judgment is that, however much individuals may have suffered, one long step has been taken toward specie payments; that we can never have permanent prosperity until a specie basis is reached; and that a specie basis cannot be reached and maintained until our exports, exclusive of gold, pay for our imports, interest due abroad, and other

specie obligations, or so nearly so as to leave an appreciable accumulation of the precious metals in the country from the products of our mines.

The development of the mines of precious metals during the past year and the prospective development of them for years to come, are gratifying in their results. Could but one-half of the gold extracted from the mines be retained at home, our advance toward specie payments would be rapid.

To increase our exports, sufficient currency is required to keep all the industries of the country employed. Without this, national as well individual bankruptcy must ensue. Undue inflation, on the other hand, while it might give temporary relief, would only lead to inflation of prices, the impossibility of competing in our own markets for the products of home skill and labor, and repeated renewals of present experiences. Elasticity to our circulating medium, therefore, and just enough of it to transact the legitimate business of the country, and to keep all industries employed, is what is most to be desired. The exact medium is specie, the recognized medium of exchange the world over. That obtained, we shall have a currency of an exact degree of elasticity. If there be too much of it for the legitimate purposes of trade and commerce, it will flow out of the country. If too little, the reverse will result. To hold what we have and to appreciate our currency to that standard, is the problem deserving of the most serious consideration of Congress.

The experience of the present panic has proved that the currency of the country, based as it is upon the credit of the country, is the best that has ever been devised. Usually in times of such trials, currency has become worthless, or so much depreciated in value as to inflate the values of all the necessities of life as compared with the currency. Every one holding it has been anxious to dispose of it on any terms. Now we witness the reverse. Holders of currency hoard it as they did gold in former experiences of a like nature.

It is patent to the most casual observer that much more currency, or money, is required to transact the legitimate trade of the country during the fall and winter months, when the vast crops are being removed, than during the balance of the year. With our present system the amount in the country remains the same throughout the entire year, resulting in an accumulation of all the surplus capital of the country in a few centres when not employed in the moving of crops, tempted there by the offer of interest on call loans. Interest being paid, this surplus capital must earn this interest paid with a profit. Being subject to "call," it cannot be loaned, only in part at best, to the merchant or manufacturer for a fixed term. Hence, no matter how much currency there might be in the country, it would be absorbed, prices keeping pace with the volume, and panics, stringency, and disasters, would ever be recurring with the autumn. Elasticity in our monetary system, therefore, is the object to be attained first, and next to that, as far as possible, a prevention of the use of other people's money in stock and other species of speculation. To prevent the latter it seems to me that one great step would be taken by prohibiting the national banks from paying interest on deposits, by requiring them to hold their reserves in their own vaults, and by forcing them into resumption, though it would only be in legal-tender notes. For this purpose I would suggest the establishment of clearing-houses for your consideration.

To secure the former many plans have been suggested, most, if not all, of which look to me more like inflation on the one hand, or compelling the Government, on the other, to pay interest, without corresponding benefits, upon the surplus funds of the country during the seasons when otherwise unemployed.

I submit for your consideration whether this difficulty might not be overcome by authorizing the

Secretary of the Treasury to issue, at any time, to national banks of issue, any amount of their own notes below a fixed percentage of their issue, say forty per cent., upon the banks depositing with the Treasurer of the United States an amount of Government bonds equal to the amount of notes demanded, the banks to forfeit to the Government, say four per cent. of the interest accruing on the bonds so pledged during the time they remain with the Treasurer, as security for the increased circulation, the bonds so pledged to be redeemable by the banks at their pleasure, either in whole or in part, by returning their own bills for cancellation to an amount equal to the face of the bonds withdrawn. I would further suggest for your consideration the propriety of authorizing national banks to diminish their standing issue at pleasure by returning for cancellation their own bills and withdrawing so many United States bonds as are pledged for the bills returned.

In view of the great actual contraction that has taken place in the currency, and the comparative contraction continuously going on, due to the increase of population, increase of manufactures, and all the industries, I do not believe there is too much of it now for the duldest period of the year. Indeed, if clearing-houses should be established, thus forcing redemption, it is a question for your consideration whether banking should not be made free, retaining all the safeguards now required to secure bill-holders. In any modification of the present laws regulating national banks, as a further step toward preparing for resumption of specie payments I invite your attention to a consideration of the propriety of exacting from them the retention, as a part of their reserve, either the whole or a part of the gold interest accruing upon the bonds pledged as security for their issue. I have not reflected enough on the bearing this might have in producing a scarcity of coin with which to pay duties on imports to give it my positive recommendation. But your attention is invited to the subject.

During the last four years the currency has been contracted, directly, by the withdrawal of three per cent. certificates, compound-interest notes, and "seven-thirty" bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal tenders in the bank reserves to the extent of \$63,000,000.

During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency. The population of the country has largely increased. More than twenty-five thousand miles of railroad have been built, requiring the active use of capital to operate them. Millions of acres of land have been opened to cultivation, requiring capital to move the products. Manufactories have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time, requiring capital weekly for the payment of wages and for the purchase of material; and probably the largest of all comparative contraction arises from the organizing of free labor in the South. Now every laborer there receives his wages, and for want of savings-banks, the greater part of such wages is carried in the pocket or hoarded until required for use.

These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration, without any recommendation that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country, and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, an object so devoutly to be wished for by all, and by none more earnestly than the class of people most directly interested—those who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." The decisions of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the Executive.

In previous messages I have called attention to the decline in American ship-building, and recommended such legislation as would secure to us our proportion of the carrying-trade. Stimulated by high rates and abundance of freight, the progress for the last

year in ship-building has been very satisfactory. There has been an increase of about three per cent. in the amount transported in American vessels over the amount of last year. With the reduced cost of material which has taken place, it may reasonably be hoped that this progress will be maintained, and even increased. However, as we pay about \$80,000,000 per annum to foreign vessels for the transportation to a market of our surplus products, thus increasing the balance of trade against us to this amount, the subject is one worthy of your serious consideration.

"Cheap transportation" is a subject that has attracted the attention of both producers and consumers for the past few years, and has contributed to, if it has not been the direct cause of, the recent panic and stringency.

As Congress, at its last session, appointed a special committee to investigate this whole subject during the vacation, and report at this session, I have nothing to recommend until their report is read.

There is one work, however, of a national character, in which the greater portion of the East and the West, the North and the South, are equally interested, to which I will invite your attention.

The State of New York has a canal connecting Lake Erie with tide-water on the Hudson River. The State of Illinois has a similar work connecting Lake Michigan with navigable water on the Illinois River, thus making water-communication inland, between the East and the West and South. These great artificial water-courses are the property of the States through which they pass, and pay toll to those States. Would it not be wise statesmanship to pledge these States that if they will open these canals for the passage of large vessels, the General Government will look after and keep in navigable condition the great public highways with which they connect, to wit, the over-land on the Hudson, the Saint Clair Flats, and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers? This would be a national work; one of great value to the producers of the West and South, in giving them cheap transportation for their produce to the seaboard and a market; and to consumers in the East in giving them cheaper food, particularly of those articles of food which do not find a foreign market, and the prices of which, therefore, are not regulated by foreign demands. The advantages of such a work are too obvious for argument. I submit the subject to you, therefore, without further comment.

In attempting to regain our lost commerce and carrying-trade, I have heretofore called attention to the states south of us offering a field where much might be accomplished. To further this object I suggest that a small appropriation be made, accompanied with authority for the Secretary of the Navy to fit out a naval vessel to ascend the Amazon River to the mouth of the Madeira; thence to explore that river and its tributaries into Bolivia, and to report to Congress at its next session, or as soon as practicable, the accessibility of the country by water, its resources, and the population so reached. Such an exploration would cost but little; it can do no harm, and may result in establishing a trade of value to both nations.

In further connection with the Treasury Department I would recommend a revision and codification of the tariff laws, and the opening of more mints for coining money, with authority to coin for such nations as may apply.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The attention of Congress is invited to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War herewith accompanying.

The apparent great cost of supporting the Army is fully explained by this report, and I hope will receive your attention.

While inviting your general attention to all the recommendations made by the Secretary of War,

there are two which I would especially invite you to consider: First, the importance for preparing for war in time of peace by providing proper armament for our sea-coast defenses. Proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed; the former cannot. The second is the necessity of reopening promotion in the staff corps of the Army. Particularly is this necessity felt in the medical, pay, and Ordnance Departments.

At this time it is necessary to employ "contract surgeons" to supply the necessary medical attendance required by the army.

With the present force of the Pay Department it is now difficult to make the payments to troops provided for by law. Long delays in payments are productive of desertions and other demoralization, and the law prohibits the payment of troops by other than regular Army pay-masters.

There are now sixteen vacancies in the Ordnance Department, thus leaving that branch of the service without sufficient officers to conduct the business of the different arsenals on a large scale if ever required.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

During the past year our Navy has been depleted by the sale of some vessels no longer fit for naval service, and by the condemnation of others not yet disposed of. This, however, has been more than compensated for by the repair of six of the old wooden ships, and by the building of eight new sloops-of-war, authorized by the last Congress. The building of these latter has occurred at a doubly fortunate time. They are about being completed at a time when they may possibly be much needed, and the work upon them has not only given direct employment to thousands of men, but has no doubt been the means of keeping open establishments for other work at a time of great financial distress.

Since the commencement of the last month, however, the distressing occurrences which have taken place in the waters of the Caribbean Sea, almost on our very seaboard, while they illustrate most forcibly the necessity always existing that a nation situated like ours should maintain in a state of possible efficiency a navy adequate to its responsibilities, has at the same time demanded that all the effective force we really have shall be put in immediate readiness for warlike service. This has been and is being done promptly and effectively, and I am assured that all the available ships and every authorized man of the American Navy will be ready for whatever action is required for the safety of our citizens or the maintenance of our honor. This, of course, will require the expenditure in a short time of some of the appropriations which were calculated to extend through the fiscal year, but Congress will, I doubt not, understand and appreciate the emergency, and will provide adequately, not only for the present preparation, but for the future maintenance of our naval force. The Secretary of the Navy has, during the past year, been quietly putting some of our most effective monitors in condition for service, and thus the exigency finds us in a much better condition for work than we could possibly have been without his action.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A complete exhibit is presented, in the accompanying report of the Postmaster-General, of the operations of the Post-Office Department during the year. The ordinary postal revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, amounted to \$22,996,741.57, and the expenditures of all kinds to \$29,084,945.67. The increase of revenues over 1872 was \$1,081,815.20, and the increase of expenditures \$2,426,753.86.

Independent of the payments made from special appropriations for mail-steamship lines, the amount drawn from the general Treasury to meet deficiencies was \$5,265,475. The constant and rapid extension

of our postal service, particularly upon railways, and the improved facilities for the collection, transmission, distribution, and delivery of the mails, which are constantly being provided, account for the increased expenditures of this popular branch of the public service.

The total number of post-offices in operation, on June 30, 1873, was 33,244, a net increase of 1,301 over the number reported the preceding year. The number of presidential offices was 1,363, an increase of 163 during the year. The total length of railroad mail-routes at the close of the year was 63,467 miles, an increase of 5,546 miles over the year 1872. Fifty-nine railway post-office lines were in operation June 30, 1873, extending over 14,866 miles of railroad-routes, and performing an aggregate service of 84,925 miles daily.

The number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 27,459,185, an increase of 3,096,085 over the previous year, and the postage thereon amounted to \$2,021,310.85. The total weight of correspondence exchanged in the mails with European countries exceeded 912 tons, an increase of 92 tons over the previous year. The total cost of the United States ocean-steamship service, including \$725,000 paid from special appropriations to subsidized lines of mail-steamers, was \$1,047,271.85.

New or additional postal conventions have been concluded with Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Germany, Canada, Newfoundland, and Japan, reducing postage rates on correspondence exchanged with those countries; and further efforts have been made to conclude a satisfactory postal convention with France, but without success.

I invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the suggestions and recommendations of the Postmaster-General for an extension of the free-delivery system in all cities having a population of not less than ten thousand; for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other printed matter of the second class; for a uniform postage and limit of weight on miscellaneous matter; for adjusting the compensation of all postmasters not appointed by the President, by the old method of commissions on the actual receipts of the office, instead of the present mode of fixing the salary in advance upon special returns; and especially do I urge favorable action by Congress on the important recommendations of the Postmaster-General for the establishment of United States postal savings depositories.

Your attention is also again called to a consideration of the question of postal telegraphs, and the arguments adduced in support thereof, in the hope that you may take such action in connection therewith as in your judgment will most contribute to the best interests of the country.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Affairs in Utah require your early and special attention. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Clinton vs. Englebrecht*, decided that the United States Marshal of that Territory could not lawfully summon jurors for the district courts; and those courts hold that the territorial marshal cannot lawfully perform that duty, because he is elected by the legislative Assembly and not appointed as provided for in the act organizing the Territory. All proceedings at law are practically abolished by these decisions, and there have been but few or no jury trials in the district courts of that Territory since the last session of Congress. Property is left without protection by the courts, and crimes go unpunished. To prevent anarchy there, it is absolutely necessary that Congress provide the courts with some mode of obtaining jurors, and I recommend legislation to that end; and also that the probate courts of the Territory, now assuming to issue writs of injunction and *habeas corpus*, and to try criminal cases and questions as to land-titles, be denied all jurisdiction not possessed ordinarily by courts of that description.

I have become impressed with the belief that the act approved March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," is productive of more evil than good at this time. Many considerations might be urged for its total repeal, but, if this is not considered advisable, I think it will not be seriously questioned that those portions of said act providing for what is called involuntary bankruptcy operate to increase the financial embarrassments of the country. Careful and prudent men very often become involved in debt in the transaction of their business, and though they may possess ample property, if it could be made available for that purpose, to meet all their liabilities, yet, on account of the extraordinary scarcity of money, they may be unable to meet all their pecuniary obligations as they become due, in consequence of which they are liable to be prostrated in their business by proceedings in bankruptcy at the instance of unrelenting creditors. People are now so easily alarmed as to monetary matters that the mere filing of a petition in bankruptcy by an unfriendly creditor will necessarily embarrass, and oftentimes accomplish the financial ruin of a responsible business man. Those who otherwise might make lawful and just arrangements to relieve themselves from difficulties produced by the present stringency in money, are prevented by their constant exposure to attack and disappointment by proceedings against them in bankruptcy; and, besides, the law is made use of in many cases by obdurate creditors to frighten or force debtors into a compliance with their wishes and to acts of injustice to other creditors and to themselves. I recommend that so much of said act as provides for involuntary bankruptcy on account of the suspension of payment be repealed.

Your careful attention is invited to the subject of claims against the Government, and to the facilities afforded by existing laws for their prosecution. Each of the Departments of State, Treasury, and War, have demands for many millions of dollars upon their files, and they are rapidly accumulating. To these may be added those now pending before Congress, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission, making in the aggregate an immense sum. Most of these grow out of the rebellion, and are intended to indemnify persons on both sides for their losses during the war; and not a few of them are fabricated and supported by false testimony. Projects are on foot, it is believed, to induce Congress to provide for new classes of claims, and to revive old ones through the repeal or modification of the statute of limitations, by which they are now barred. I presume these schemes, if proposed, will be received with little favor by Congress, and I recommend that persons having claims against the United States cognizable by any tribunal or department thereof, be required to present them at an early day, and that legislation be directed as far as practicable to the defeat of unfounded and unjust demands upon the Government; and I would suggest, as a means of preventing fraud, that witnesses be called upon to appear in person to testify before those tribunals having said claims before them for adjudication. Probably the largest saving to the national Treasury can be secured by timely legislation on these subjects, of any of the economic measures that will be proposed.

You will be advised of the operations of the Department of Justice by the report of the Attorney-General, and I invite your attention to the amendments of existing laws suggested by him, with the view of reducing the expenses of that Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The policy inaugurated toward the Indians at the beginning of the last Administration has been steadily pursued, and, I believe, with beneficial results. It will be continued with only such modifications as time and experience may demonstrate as necessary.

With the encroachment of civilization upon the Indian reservations and hunting-grounds, distur-

ances have taken place between the Indians and whites during the past year, and probably will continue to do so until each race appreciates that the other has rights which must be respected.

The policy has been to collect the Indians, as rapidly as possible, on reservations—and as far as practicable within what is known as the Indian Territory—and to teach them the arts of civilization and self-support. Where found off their reservations, and endangering the peace and safety of the whites, they have been punished, and will continue to be for like offenses.

The Indian Territory south of Kansas and west of Arkansas is sufficient in area and agricultural resources to support all the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains. In time, no doubt, all of them, except a few who may select to make their homes among white people, will be collected there. As a preparatory step for this consummation, I am now satisfied that a territorial form of government should be given them, which will secure the treaty rights of the original settlers, and protect their homesteads from alienation for a period of twenty years.

The operations of the Patent-Office are growing to such a magnitude, and the accumulation of material is becoming so great, that the necessity for more room is becoming more obvious day by day. I respectfully invite your attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Patents on this subject.

The business of the General Land-Office exhibits a material increase in all its branches during the last fiscal year. During that time there were disposed of, out of the public lands, 18,080,606 acres, being an amount greater by 1,165,631 acres than was disposed of during the preceding year. Of the amount disposed of, 1,626,266 acres were sold for cash; 214,940 acres were located with military land-warrants; 8,798,612 acres were taken for homesteads; 653,446 acres were located with agricultural college-scrip; 6,083,536 acres were certified by railroads; 76,576 acres were granted to wagon-roads; 288,548 acres were approved to States as swamp-lands; 138,681 acres were certified for agricultural colleges, common schools, universities, and seminaries; 190,775 acres were approved to States for internal improvements; and 14,222 acres were located with Indian scrip. The cash receipts during the same time were \$3,408,515.50, being \$190,415.50 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. During the year 30,488,132 acres of public land were surveyed, an increase over the amount surveyed the previous year of 1,037,193 acres, and added to the area previously surveyed, aggregates 616,554,895 acres which have been surveyed, leaving 1,218,443,505 acres of the public land still unsurveyed.

The increased and steadily increasing facilities for reaching our unoccupied public domain, and for the transportation of surplus products, enlarges the available field for desirable homestead locations, thus stimulating settlement, and extending, year by year, in a gradually increasing ratio, the area of occupation and cultivation.

The expressed desire of the representatives of a large colony of citizens of Russia to emigrate to this country, as is understood, with the consent of their Government, if certain concessions can be made to enable them to settle in a compact colony, is of great interest, as going to show the light in which our institutions are regarded by an industrious, intelligent, and wealthy people, desirous of enjoying civil and religious liberty; and the acquisition of so large an immigration of citizens of a superior class would, without doubt, be of substantial benefit to the country. I invite attention to the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior in this behalf.

There was paid during the last fiscal year for pensions, including the expense of disbursement \$29,185,289.62, being an amount less by \$984,050.93 than was expended for the same purpose the preceding year. Although this statement of expenditures

would indicate a material reduction in amount compared with the preceding year, it is believed that the changes in the pension laws at the last session of Congress will absorb that amount the current year. At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the pension-rolls 99,804 invalid military pensioners, and 112,088 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers, making a total of that class of 211,892; 18,266 survivors of the War of 1812, and 5,058 widows of soldiers of that war pensioned under the act of Congress of February 14, 1871, making a total of that class of 23,319; 1,480 invalid Navy pensioners, and 1,770 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of deceased officers, sailors, and marines of the Navy, making a total of Navy pensioners of 3,250, and a grand total of pensioners of all classes of 238,411, showing a net increase during the last fiscal year of 6,182. During the last year the names of 16,405 pensioners were added to the rolls, and 10,223 names were dropped therefrom from various causes.

The system adopted for the detection of frauds against the Government in the matter of pensions, has been productive of satisfactory results, but legislation is needed to provide, if possible, against the perpetration of such frauds in future.

The evidently increasing interest in the cause of education is a most encouraging feature in the general progress and prosperity of the country, and the Bureau of Education is earnest in its efforts to give proper direction to the new appliances and increased facilities which are being offered to aid the educators of the country in their great work.

The ninth census has been completed, the report thereof published and distributed, and the working force of the bureau disbanded. The Secretary of the Interior renews his recommendation for a census to be taken in 1875, to which subject the attention of Congress is invited. The original suggestion in that behalf has met with the general approval of the country, and even if it be not deemed advisable at present to provide for a regular quinquennial census, a census taken in 1875, the report of which could be completed and published before the one hundredth anniversary of our national independence, would be especially interesting and valuable, as showing the progress of the country during the first century of our national existence. It is believed, however, that a regular census every five years would be of substantial benefit to the country, inasmuch as our growth hitherto has been so rapid that the results of the decennial census are necessarily unreliable as a basis of estimates for the latter years of a decennial period.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the very efficient management of the Governor and the Board of Public Works of this District, the city of Washington is rapidly assuming the appearance of a capital of which the nation may well be proud. From being a most unsightly place three years ago, disagreeable to pass through in summer in consequence of the dust arising from unpaved streets, and almost impassable in winter from the mud, it is now one of the most sightly cities in the country, and can boast of being the best paved.

The work has been done systematically, the plans, grades, location of sewers, water and gas mains being determined upon before the work was commenced, thus securing permanency when completed. I question whether so much has ever been accomplished before in any American city for the same expenditures. The Government having large reservations in the city, and the nation at large having an interest in their capital, I recommend a liberal policy toward the District of Columbia, and that the Government should bear its just share of the expense of these improvements. Every citizen visiting the capital feels a pride in its growing beauty, and that he too is part owner of the investments made here.

I would suggest to Congress the propriety of promoting the establishment in this District of an institution of learning, or university of the highest class,

by the donation of lands. There is no place better suited for such an institution than the national capital. There is no other place in which every citizen is so directly interested.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

In three successive messages to Congress I have called attention to the subject of "civil-service reform."

Action has been taken so far as to authorize the appointment of a board to devise rules, governing methods of making appointments and promotions, but there never has been any action making these rules, or any rules, binding, or even entitled to observance where persons desire the appointment of a friend, or the removal of an official who may be disagreeable to them.

To have any rules effective they must have the acquiescence of Congress as well as of the Executive. I commend, therefore, the subject to your attention, and suggest that a special committee of Congress might confer with the civil-service board during the present session, for the purpose of devising such rules as can be maintained, and which will secure the services of honest and capable officials, and which will also protect them in a degree of independence while in office.

Proper rules will protect Congress, as well as the Executive, from much needless persecution, and will prove of great value to the public at large.

I would recommend for your favorable consideration the passage of an enabling act for the admittance of Colorado as a State in the Union. It possesses all the elements of a prosperous State, agricultural and mineral, and, I believe, has a population now to justify such admission. In connection with this I would also recommend the encouragement of a canal for purposes of irrigation, from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River. As a rule, I am opposed to further donations of public lands for internal improvements, owned and controlled by private corporations, but in this instance I would make an exception. Between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains there is an arid belt of public land, from three to five hundred miles in width, perfectly valueless for the occupation of man, for the want of sufficient rain to secure the growth of any product. An irrigating canal would make productive a belt, as wide as the supply of water could be made to spread over, across this entire country, and would secure a cordon of settlements, connecting the present population of the mountain and mining regions with that of the older States. All the land reclaimed would be clear gain. If alternate sections are retained by the Government, I would suggest that the retained sections be thrown open to entry under the homestead laws, or sold to actual settlers for a very low price.

I renew my previous recommendation to Congress for general amnesty. The number engaged in the late rebellion yet laboring under disabilities is very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation. No possible danger can accrue to the Government by restoring them to eligibility to hold office.

I suggest for your consideration the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured, to the enfranchised slave.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 1, 1873.

Protocol of the Conference held at the Department of State, at Washington, on the 29th of November, 1873, between HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, and Rear-Admiral DON JOSE POLO DE BERNABE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain.

The undersigned having met for the purpose of entering into a definite agreement respecting the

case of the steamer *Virginius*, which, while under the flag of the United States, was, on the 31st day of October last, captured on the high-seas by the Spanish man-of-war *Tornado*, have reached the following conclusions:

Spain, on her part, stipulates to restore forthwith the vessel referred to, and the survivors of her passengers and crew, and on the 25th day of December next to salute the flag of the United States. If, however, before that date, Spain should prove to the satisfaction of the Government of the United States, that the *Virginius* was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States, and was carrying it, at the time of her capture, without right, and improperly, the salute will be spontaneously dispensed with, as in such case not being necessarily requirable; but the United States will expect, in such case, a disclaimer of the intent of indignity to its flag in the act which was committed.

Furthermore, if on or before the 25th of December, 1878, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the United States that the *Virginius* did not rightfully carry the American flag, and was not entitled to American papers, the United States will institute inquiry, and adopt legal proceedings against the vessel, if it be found that she has violated any law of the United States, and against any of the persons who may appear to have been guilty of illegal acts in connection therewith; it being understood that Spain will proceed, according to the second proposition made to General Sickles, and communicated in his telegram, read to Admiral Polo on the 27th instant, to investigate the conduct of those of her authorities who have infringed Spanish laws or treaty obligations, and will arraign them before competent courts, and inflict punishment on those who may have offended.

Other reciprocal reclamations to be the subject of consideration and arrangement between the two governments; and, in case of no agreement, to be the subject of arbitration, if the constitutional assent of the Senate of the United States be given thereto.

It is further stipulated that the time, manner, and place, for the surrender of the *Virginius*, and the survivors of those who were on board of her at the time of her capture, and also the time, manner, and place, for the salute to the flag of the United States, if there should be occasion for such salute, shall be subject to arrangement between the undersigned, within the next two days.

HAMILTON FISH,
JOSE POLO DE BERNABE.

Credit Mobilier.—Report of the Committee.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution of the House passed February 20, 1878 in the words following:

Resolved, That the testimony taken by the committee of this House, of which Mr. Poland, of Vermont, is chairman, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire whether any thing in such testimony warrants articles of impeachment of any officer of the United States not a member of this House, or makes it proper that further investigation should be ordered in his case," having fully considered the matter, pray leave to submit the following report:

It is apparent that this resolution brings before the House subjects of the gravest moment, involving most important considerations of fact and law thereto applicable. There can be no more delicate and sometimes painful duty devolved upon the House of Representatives, and no higher prerogative is given to it by the Constitution, than its power to be exercised as the grand inquest of all the nation by presenting articles of impeachment against civil officers of the Government. The very fact that one is accused who has so far possessed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, or the Executive, as to have had the

interest of the Government confided to his charge as a civil officer of the United States, brings always before the House derelictions of duty which, if found, involves consequences to the individual as well as to the country of the most serious character. Wherefore your committee have entered upon this subject with the intent to give it the fullest deliberation possible to us in the waning hours of the session, and for that purpose they have deliberated upon it in special sessions.

The resolution, it will be observed, refers to your committee "the testimony taken by the committee of this House, of which Mr. Poland is chairman, with instructions to inquire whether any thing in such testimony warrants articles of impeachment of any officer of the United States not a member of this House, or makes it proper that further investigation should be ordered in his case."

The question first presented is the conduct of what civil officers of the United States is brought into question by this testimony?

Your committee take leave to observe that a member of the House of Representatives is not an officer of the United States to whom the constitutional remedy of impeachment applies. This was long ago decided in Blount's case by the Senate of the United States, where an attempt was made to impeach him because of an alleged offense. Your committee find but two civil officers of the class liable to impeachment whose acts are called in question by the testimony submitted to us; one the Vice-President of the United States, the other Mr. Brooks, late Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, who was an officer provided for by law, and appointed by the President. The first is still in office, the second has long since ceased to be such officer.

The case of Mr. Brooks, by the terms of the resolution, does not seem to be before us, as he is now a member of the House. If there were any doubt upon that subject, your committee would resolve it by asking instruction of the House upon that point, but the fact that the conduct of Mr. Brooks in this regard was, at the time of the passage of the resolution and now is, before the House upon a report of another committee recommending his expulsion from the House because of the transactions set forth in the evidence referred to us, would seem to furnish a conclusive reason for the exception made in his case, and determine all doubts upon the matter. Wherefore your committee have given no further consideration to the evidence in that behalf.

For the purpose of applying the precedents and principles of law which regulate the presentation and trials of impeachment, your committee have found it convenient in the case of the Vice-President to assume, without expressing any opinion upon the facts to be found therein, that the evidence proves all that can be possibly claimed to be inferred from it, because of his being a holder, directly or indirectly, and receiving the profits thereof of the stock of a corporation known as the Credit Mobilier of America while a member of Congress.

Giving, therefore, as in case of a demurrer to evidence, every possible intendment against Mr. Colfax, it would seem that it might be claimed from the evidence that in the winter of 1867-'68, he became the owner by purchase at par, and interest on that value, of certain stock in the Credit Mobilier Company from Oakes Ames, when that stock was known to both to be worth very much more than par, and that he received the profits or dividends, while Ames held the stock, and still holds the same in trust for him, although the beneficial interest in the stock, if not the legal title, remains in Mr. Colfax down to today. That during the sessions of Congress of 1867-'68 and 1868-'69, while holding such interest in the stock, Mr. Colfax, as a member of the House of Representatives, and its Speaker, presided over its deliberations. During which sessions certain matters of legislation in which his personal interests as such stockholder were involved, was attempted to be ad-

vantageously or injuriously affected by legislative action.

The Credit Mobilier of America and its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, and the conjoint interest of the stockholders of both, have become so far matters of public notoriety that your committee do not deem it necessary to go into any recital of its history in order to an understanding of their report. It may, however, be convenient to have on record, if this report should ever be drawn into precedent, that the Credit Mobilier was a State corporation, organized by the principal stockholders of the Union Pacific road to receive from themselves the contract of building that road, which had obtained by legislative grant large endowments of lands and bonds of the United States to be held in trust only for the construction and equipment of the road, large amounts of which, to a considerable number of millions of dollars, the stockholders of the Pacific road, through the intervention of the Credit Mobilier and other devices had divided, among themselves and confederates, as pretended profits of building the road, while, in fact, they took to their own individual profit and use these very large sums belonging to the Government of the United States, and intrusted to them for a specific use only, in violation of that trust.

Drawing such inference as a jury might from the evidence if unexplained, it may be claimed that the stock was sold to Mr. Colfax to influence him as a member and Speaker of the House, and that it did so influence his action in favor of the Union Pacific road, and incidentally in his own favor as a stock and bondholder in both companies.

Your committee lay aside for the purposes of this report any thing which might be presented by the accused by way of mitigation of the facts, or which might extenuate in any degree the supposed guilt of the transaction, because we have desired, in examining the question submitted to us, to assume the facts as clearly and broadly against the accused as any inference from the evidence could possibly justify.

Assuming, then, for this purpose, the facts above stated to be proved, several questions of law meet your committee upon the threshold of the inquiry with which they are charged, "whether any thing in such testimony warrants articles of impeachment against" Mr. Colfax as a civil officer.

It is not in dispute that Mr. Colfax became interested in the Credit Mobilier stock before he was elected Vice-President, and whatever were the motives that impelled the transaction they were expected to operate upon him only as a member of the House.

Upon this question whether a bribe given a civil officer to influence his conduct as such officer is an impeachable offense your committee can have no doubt, as it is made such by the express words of the Constitution. But we are to consider, taking the harshest construction of the evidence, whether the receipt of a bribe by a person who afterward becomes a civil officer of the United States, even while holding another official position, is an act upon which an impeachment can be grounded to subject him to removal from an office which he afterward holds.

To elucidate this we first turn to the precedents.

Your committee find that in all the cases of impeachment, or attempted impeachment, under our Constitution, there is no instance where the accusation was not in regard to an act done or omitted to be done while the officer was in office. In every case it has been heretofore considered material that the articles of impeachment should allege in substance that, being such officer, and while in the exercise of the duties of his office, the accused committed the acts of alleged inculpation.

In the earliest case of impeachment by the House, that of Judge Pickering, of New Hampshire, the accusation was not even for official acts or misconduct, but he was held impeachable by both House and

Senate because of his habits of intoxication while in office. But the gravamen of complaint in that case was that those habits, and their effect, went with him, and affected him in the performance of his official duties.

The case of Judge Chase, which brought out in the prosecution and defense all the legal learning and ability of the most brilliant bar of our country, was founded wholly upon alleged acts of malfeasance and misfeasance while actually sitting as a judge.

The case of Judge Peck was for an alleged improper order upon the bench to imprison Mr. Lawless for contempt of court.

In the more recent case of the judge of the Eastern District of Tennessee, the accusation was that he abandoned his duties and took part in the rebellion while he was judge, and that official act alone was imputed to him as the offense.

In the still more recent case of a late President of the United States, the acts were all imputed to him as such officer of the United States, and the committee who prepared the articles of impeachment were careful to allege each act charged upon him as being done in the exercise of his office.

Your committee have looked with some care to the precedents of impeachment under State constitutions, which are generally framed upon the model of the Constitution of the United States in this regard, and they are not aware of any case wherein an act has been held to be impeachable, or impeachment even attempted because of it, unless that act so alleged to have been done was in the course of official duty in the office held by the accused, to remove him from which the constitutional remedy was proposed to be applied.

The very recent cases of Judges Barnard and McCunn, of New York, may be claimed to be an exception to this statement in some of the specifications under the articles presented; and if so, they are the only cases of even limited exception thereto, and of the legal value of that action, taken under the state of high political excitement in which those cases were conducted, as precedents, the House will judge. To your committee they would seem to serve as warnings, not as guides.

Going back to the Parliament of England, from whose system of parliamentary and common law we have drawn all the principles which have heretofore governed the House and Senate in matters of impeachment, we find no case, since the rights of the subject and principles of law and justice have been established, wherein a like rule is not followed.

Your committee are not unmindful that, under the claim of omnipotent power by the Parliament of England to make laws without any substantial negative on the part of the executive, in times of high party feeling, the power of impeachment residing in the Commons has been used as a punitive power as well as a remedial one, and, in some instances, has been extended to offenses alleged to have been committed while the officer was holding another office. But your committee would also call attention to the fact that in some cases impeachment was used as a method of punishing a subject who held no office at all.

In short, when the Commons of England held the power as against the executive, they punished the king's favorites by impeachment. While the Stuarts held the power as against the Commons, they punished the favorites of the people by the Star Chamber. Our Constitution, in the judgment of the committee, has furnished a safeguard against both of these sources of oppression. Both were well known and considered by our fathers in framing the Constitution. Turning to the debates, meagre as they are, it will appear that apprehension was felt that impeachment might be used against the citizen as a punitive power, and therefore words strictly guarding the extent to which the judgment might operate find place in that charter, enacting that the punishment of crime should be left to the ordinary tribunals of justice.

Finding so nearly an invariable current of precedent and authority, your committee next turned to see in how far the rule drawn from precedent accords with the plain and immutable principles of law and justice, and also in how far this rule seems to be necessary to shield the officer from what might happen again, as it has happened before, parliamentary oppression under the pressure of high party and other excitement, as well as to protect the rights of the constituency as to an elective office from being deprived of the services of their officer by his removal by impeachment, because of alleged crimes or misdemeanors committed by such officer before the people had chosen him to serve them, and which the electors well might have held not to have been a disqualification of the officer, if such charges had been made against him before the election.

Your committee, therefore, are led to inquire what is the nature, and what the objects, of impeachment under the Constitution?

Are they punitive or remedial? Or, in other words, is impeachment a constitutional remedy for removing obnoxious persons from office, and preventing their again filling office, or a power given for punishing an officer while he is an officer for some crime alleged to have been committed by him before he was such officer? Your committee are very strongly inclined to the opinion that impeachment was intended by the framers of the Constitution to be wholly remedial, and not punitive except as an incident to the judgment, because we find that the Constitution limits the judgment in impeachment by strongly restrictive words:

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to remove from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

If such judgment is a punishment for an alleged high crime and misdemeanor, then why does the same article provide for the punishment of the accused a second time for the same offense? Because the words we have quoted are followed by the provision—

But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

This, therefore, would leave the party who had been removed from office and disqualified from holding office by the judgment of impeachment, if that is a punishment for his crime, to be the second time punished for the same offense, which is contrary to natural justice against *Magna Charta*, and is most positively forbidden by the fifth article of amendment to the Constitution.

This article also throws some further light on this subject, because in its nervous language it enacts that—

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless upon presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Nor does it appear that this view is affected by the exception in section two, article three, of the Constitution, that the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury; this exception being necessary only to make the instrument consistent in all its parts with itself, as it had already provided that the impeached could be tried by jury for his crime.

Again, we find impeachment to be remedial in this, that it only provides as a further consequence disqualification for office, by which the evil is cured that thereafter the Government may not have an officer who has so far forgotten his obligations to his official oath and to his duty as a citizen as to have been removed from office for high crimes and misdemeanors again by vote of the electors or appointment of the Executive put in place of honor or trust.

We are also inclined to believe that proceedings of

impeachment were intended to be remedial and not punitive, because we have already seen that if punitive at all an entirely inadequate punishment has been provided by the judgment; because the very highest offenses are triable by impeachment, such as treason and bribery, and the sentence may be only removal of an officer whose term extends for a few days only, as in the case under consideration.

Again, we are brought to the conclusion that proceedings of impeachment are remedial and not punitive, because in the case of Judge Pickens, before referred to, impeached for habitual intoxication, the officer was condemned because he became incapacitated for the performance of the duties of his office, and we find that impeachment is the only means known to our Constitution by which a civil officer of the United States elected by the people or a judge appointed by the Executive may be removed from office. And certainly habitual intoxication, while it may not be a crime at common law or by statute in a private person, may readily enough seem to be a very high crime and misdemeanor in a high civil officer, wholly incapacitating him from performing all his duties, so much so as to be made by the articles of war a ground for removing an officer from the military service.

Again, your committee are inclined to believe that impeachment is not punitive, because, although an officer may have been tried and convicted of a high crime, yet he may be impeached for that very crime as a remedy for public mischief, and thus, in the converse of the proposition above stated, be twice punished for the same offense.

If the conclusions to which your committee have arrived in this regard are correct, it will readily be seen that the remedial proceeding of impeachment should only be implied to high crimes and misdemeanors committed while in office, and which alone affect the officer in discharge of his duties as such, whatever may have been their effect upon him as a man, for impeachment touches the office only, and qualifications for the office, and not the man himself.

It will be seen from a few illustrations that it hardly could have been the intent of the Constitution that an officer could be impeached for a crime committed by him before his entry into the office from which he is to be removed, because, if this were so, there is no constitutional, and thus far no legal limitation as to the time during which he may be held so amenable to such impeachment.

One may have committed a high misdemeanor in his early youth, repented it, outlived it, or may have been pardoned, and, in the language of the law, "made as white as snow," and yet, without limitation, years afterward may be impeached for that crime and deprived of an office by him afterward held which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of all good men. Indeed, impeachment may in this way be used as a means of removing from the possibility of election a popular candidate whom the people desire to elect to the highest office within their gift if an opposed House of Representatives chose to impeach for a high misdemeanor of many years, standing and present that to the Senate, who, upon finding the fact, are bound to give judgment, or if not bound, might be willing to give judgment of disqualification from office forever, from the effect of which judgment no power under the Constitution could relieve, for cases of impeachment are expressly excepted, and no law could avail, nor even the unanimous election of the whole people could give absolution.

Your committee are not unmindful that the report of the learned committee of the House, made upon the testimony which has been referred to our consideration have, in the course of its reasonings, likened the cause for which a member may be expelled to the cause for which an impeachment would lie, and argue that "the close analogy between this power and the power of impeachment is deserving of consideration upon the question whether the

House may expel a member for acts done by him before his election." If this analogy is as perfect as that committee evidently supposed it to be, from the stress of argument which they impose upon it, then it becomes our duty carefully to examine the precedents in case of expulsion to ascertain the nature of that constitutional power vested in both Houses of Congress and the class of offenses upon which it may operate, and what, if any, distinction there may be between the consequences following a judgment in impeachment and a vote of expulsion.

That committee thereupon assert: "It has never been contended that the power to impeach for any cause enumerated," i. e., treason, bribery, or other high crimes, "was intended to be restricted to those which might occur after appointment to civil office."

Your committee have been unable from their investigation to find warrant for this assertion. We have already shown that all the precedents under the Constitution show impeachment to have been for acts done in the very office from which the accused was sought to be removed. We are unaware that there is any case to the contrary in the later decisions in England, or in any States of the Union, and we grieve that the committee for whom we have so high a respect have not seen fit to give authority to the House for this so grave and important a proposition of constitutional law.

Knowing the accurate learning and exhaustive research of that committee, and the long time which they have had this matter under consideration, the Committee of the Judiciary feel quite sure that if any such case in precedent could have been found it would have been stated in support of a proposition of such moment. In the more limited knowledge of your committee and in the little time we have been able to give to this investigation, we have been unable to find any authority or precedents for so broad an assertion of unquestioned power. And your committee take leave to suppose that the immense labors of the Committee on Credit Mobilier, in their investigation alone, must have permitted them to the enunciation of a proposition for which it would seem to be difficult to find either precedents or authority.

And we are emboldened in our opinion upon this point because we do not fail to observe that the learned committee in the analogy which they draw between impeachment and expulsion have not adverted to but have overlooked in their exposition of the subject, the very wide distinction of the effect of proceedings by impeachment and the effect of expulsion of a member for whatever cause.

That constitutional distinction is this: that impeachment may disqualify the impeached from ever after holding office, while expulsion never has been held, except under a statute of England long since fallen into disuse, by which alone the case of Wilkes was for a time attempted to be justified in a limited degree to have such effect. The expelled member may be and has been, frequently, reelected after expulsion. The impeached officer never can be elected or appointed to office after impeachment and a full judgment upon the finding of fact.

Considering, therefore, that the committee have overlooked so important a difference, we are permitted to believe that they may not have carefully observed other differences between expulsion and impeachment which will show the analogy which they have drawn in their argument may aid our own conclusions. Your committee feel that this analogy, whatever it may be, strengthens our argument that an officer may not be impeached for an act done before his election to office, because, before we heard the report of the learned Committee on Credit Mobilier, we had not been led to doubt that no man could or ought to be expelled for any act done by him before his election as a member of Congress.

Our first reason for not doubting on this point which we desire to recall to the House and the country is the plain words of the Constitution,

which seem to us clearly to indicate that the power of expulsion is a protective, not a punitive provision of the Constitution. It is found in section five of the first article:

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Expel for what? For disorderly behavior, i. e., for that behavior which renders him unfit to do his duties as a member of the House, or that present condition of mind or body which makes it unsafe or improper for the House to have him in it. We submit with some confidence that the House might expel an insane man, because it might not be safe or convenient for the House to have him within the legislative hall. They can also clearly expel a man for disorderly proceedings in the body or for such acts outside of the body as to render it at the time manifestly improper for him to be in the House. But your committee are constrained to believe that the power of expelling a member for some alleged crime, committed, it may be, years before his election, is not within the constitutional prerogative of the House.

We do not overlook the argument presented by the learned committee upon whose report we are observing by the phrase:

Every consideration of justice and sound policy would seem to require that the public interests be secured, and those chosen to be their guardians be free from pollution of high crimes, no matter at what time that pollution had attached.

But the answer seems to us an obvious one that the Constitution has given to the House of Representatives no constitutional power over such considerations of "justice and sound policy" as a qualification in representation. On the contrary, the Constitution has given this power to another and higher tribunal, to wit, the constituency of the member. Every intendment of our form of government would seem to point to that. This is a Government of the people which assumes that they are the best judges of the social, intellectual, and moral qualifications of their Representatives whom they are to choose, not anybody else to choose for them, and we therefore find in the people's Constitution and frame of government they have in the very first article and section determined that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the States," not by representatives chosen for them at the will and caprice of members of Congress from other States according to the notions of "the necessities of self-preservation and self-purification" which might suggest themselves to the reason or caprice of the members from other States in any process of "purgation or purification" which two-thirds of the members of either House may "deem necessary" to prevent bringing "the body into contempt and disgrace."

Your committee are further emboldened to take this view of this very important constitutional question because they find that in the same section it is provided what shall be the qualifications of a Representative of the people so chosen by the people themselves. On this it is solemnly enacted, unchanged during the life of the nation, that—

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Your committee believe that there is no man or body of men who can add to or take away "one jot or tittle" of these qualifications. The enumeration of such specified qualifications necessarily excludes every other. It is respectfully submitted that it is nowhere provided that the House of Representatives shall consist of such members as are left after the process of "purgation and purification" shall have

been exercised for the public safety, such as may be "deemed necessary" by any majority of the House. The power itself seems to us too dangerous, the claim of power too exaggerated, to be confided in any body of men, and therefore most wisely retained in the people themselves by the express words of the Constitution.

One need not have a lively imagination to divine how that power of "purgation and purification" can be used as a two-thirds majority shall "deem the public safety requires," so as to absorb all other powers or branches of the Government, and it may be the rights and powers of the people themselves. For example, the election of President of the United States in certain contingencies, which have more than once arisen in our history, is to be exercised by the House of Representatives voting by States, and in one of those very instances—in the case of the contest between Jefferson and Burr—a single Representative in a single State determined that contest. How easy to change that vote, and the election of the President of the whole people, by the use of this process of "purgation and purification" under the plea of the "public safety," which has been the foundation of the throne of every tyrant, and the justification of every usurper and dictator!

We can foresee also this possible, nay, probable danger, from the "purgation" by a majority of the House of the Representatives from Nebraska, Nevada, Kansas, Oregon, Florida, and Delaware, on the ground that has been sometimes stated here by Representatives from the larger States, that they are "rotten boroughs," too small to be made States, and thus the vote of six States out of the thirty-seven would be thrown out in a presidential election by States; and this claim that those States are too small to be States would furnish a ready excuse, when such an excuse is desired to accomplish a political end, to say nothing of the use of this power, to expel a single member from one or more of the balanced States where one majority in the delegation would turn the election of President and Vice-President under the claim of "purgation and purification" for public safety.

And the learned committee seem to us to have been equally unfortunate in finding precedents for this claim of power of expulsion of a member for acts done before his election and as a member of the House.

The committee have cited but two precedents in that behalf, one the case of John Smith, a member of the Senate from the State of Ohio, from which case they quote only the somewhat rhetorical report of Mr. Adams, in part in these words:

The power of expelling a member for misconduct results, on the principles of common-sense, from the interests of the nation, that the high trust of legislation shall be invested in pure hands.

The case of Smith, however, was an allegation that while a Senator, during the very term at which he was held to answer, he had been complicated in the alleged treason of Aaron Burr. It is difficult to see how that can be cited as authority as to a crime committed before the accused was a member. That case was not before the Senate. It is observable that the learned committee forget to cite the resolution of expulsion which concludes Mr. Adams's report, and shows the fact in the following words:

That John Smith, a Senator from the State of Ohio, by participation in the conspiracy of Aaron Burr against the peace, union, and liberties of the people of the United States, has been guilty of conduct incompatible with his duty and station as a Senator of the United States, and that he be, and therefore is, expelled from the Senate of the United States.

And further, during the discussion no Senator claimed that Mr. Smith could have been expelled for any act done by him before his election. But, on the contrary, Mr. Hillhouse, the able Senator from Connecticut, characterizes the report of Mr. Adams as

"one containing principles which I can never sanction by my vote;" "principles which would plant a dagger in the bosom of civil liberty."

We also take leave to suggest that the learned committee might have given in their report a little more prominence to the case of Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, which they only casually mention, wherein the same Senate refused to take cognizance of the charge of perjury as a ground of expulsion because the imputed offense had been committed before the election of the Senator.

In their only other citation your committee are happy to find that they draw their inspiration from the same source with the learned Committee on Credit Mobilier, which cites the case of John Wilkes as establishing the doctrine that the House of Commons of England, by the common *lex parliamentaria*, may expel a member for acts committed before he was a member of that House. Your committee had come to an entirely different conclusion upon this case. They had supposed if any thing was settled in the case of John Wilkes, it was that such act of expulsion was contrary to the "liberties of the Commons of England."

It certainly cannot be held an authority for the proposition that a member may be expelled for acts done before he was a member of the body, because the several acts of John Wilkes for which he was expelled were done after his election to that same session of Parliament to which he was elected and reelected. But *a fortiori*, because Wilkes was sustained by every lover of principles of freedom, and the acts of the House of Commons in his case have always been cited as an instance for the tyranny of parliamentary bodies.

Your committee had believed until they read this report that since the vote of the House of Commons under the lead of the Liberals of England, had blotted out the offensive record by ordering it to be expunged from the journal "as subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom:" of the proceedings of a body led by the same ministry who made war upon American rights and liberties, conducted the aggressions which produced the American Revolution, the conduct of such a ministry would never find a defender, much less in a committee of freemen to cite it as a precedent for the action of a constitutional representative body of a free people.

Your committee believed, and still do believe, and therefore aver, that the case of Wilkes was the cause of the limitations upon the qualifications of members put in our Constitution, and the guarded power of expulsion therein given to both Houses. The case of Wilkes was as familiar to our Revolutionary fathers when they framed our Government as is Credit Mobilier to us. They had seen and felt the effects of parliamentary oppression, and they guarded themselves sedulously from it in their Constitution of government.

Nor are your committee shaken in their opinion by the reasoning of that report that the difference of Wilkes's case to distinguish it from the case they had under advisement is, that Wilkes's was only a case of a political offense, to wit, libel, and therefore not *malum in se*; because we are brought to contemplate when that distinction is raised what might be the condition of some members of the present House of Representatives in the opinion of other members of this House, and probably some one of that learned committee itself.

It will be conceded that there is no higher crime than treason known to a government of laws. It has always been visited by the direct punishment, and in the country from which we received the body of our laws the traitor was not allowed to be buried. Dismembered and disemboweled he saw his entrails burned before his eyes while yet living, and his head was put upon a pike in its decay, grinning terror to like evil-doers, and his blood was held attainted to the latest generation, so that no pure drop

could descend to his posterity. Yet in the present House of Representatives there are men of whom some of the other members may be of opinion that they committed treason against our Government some ten or twelve years since, and might claim that one cause of the election of some of them was that their constituencies knew that they had committed such treason, sympathized with them in it, and chose them as their representatives because of that sympathy; and we of the House of Representatives would be on our part obliged to admit that in order that they might be our associates we removed constitutional disabilities to permit them to sit with us by virtue of that election. Therefore for this reason your committee might find itself compelled to dissent from this proposition stated in that report, that "it is hardly a case to be supposed that any constituency with a full knowledge of a man's guilt or moral turpitude will elect him." That depends upon the definition which the constituency gives to the act done as to its guilty quality.

We must remember that this power of expulsion has been frequently used for political purposes, and may be so again. Not many years ago the House of Representatives witnessed a motion for expulsion of the "old man eloquent," once a President of the United States, as "tainted with crime," because he presented a petition for the abolition of slavery. Nay, more, a movement for expulsion, changed to vote of censure, passed by 125 to 80, against Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, as a "tainted man," unfit for association with his fellow-members, because he presented a series of resolutions, declaring that some African negroes, who having endured the horrors of the middle passage in a slave-ship, had the natural and inherent right to rise upon their captors and oppressors at sea, and regain their liberty taken from them by fraud and force.

No life can be so blameless; no services so exalted; no action so just, as always to guard a man against the blasts of passion and prejudice which sometimes sweep over a deliberative assembly.

What then becomes of the doctrine put forward in that report, that the right to this process of "purgation and purification" must be maintained to prevent those tainted by crime from sitting with us? Or, as expressed in that report, "that it seems to us absurd to say an election has given a man political absolution for an offense which was unknown to his constituents." The offense of which we have spoken was known not only to the constituents but to the House, but an election has followed notwithstanding.

But the learned committee further declares as a reason why no fixed rule of law should be adopted by the House in cases of expulsion, as follows:

"That no rule, however narrow or limited, can prevent 'the exercise of this power of purgation and purification,' 'if two-thirds of the House shall see fit to expel a man because they do not like his religion, or political principles, or without any reason at all. They have no power, and there is no remedy, except by appeal to the people.'"

The minds of your committee very much reluctant such a doctrine. We deny the power, that is the legal power—while we admit the brute force—we deny the right, and there can be no legal power where there is no legal right.

It is for us now to make the precedent that shall restrain bad men in bad times from an exercise of an assumed wrongful power. The only safety either for the constituency or the Representative must be found in a steady line of precedents guiding the action of the House in the matter of expulsion founded on principles of justice and legal rights carefully restrained within the limits of constitutional law. Nay, who shall vote as a precedent for any exercise of this claimed power of "purgation and purification?" May not the next House of Representatives composed in two-thirds of its members of Republicans of the most pronounced type, under a precedent established by the report of the learned

committee, if sanctioned by the House, come back at the next session and undertake the work of "purgation and purification" from this House of men whom they believe committed treasonable acts ten years ago? And they will find no legal impediment; for pardon or removal of disabilities does not extend to cases of impeachment by express constitutional exception, and the learned committee insist that the causes justifying impeachment and expulsion are inseparable.

Who, then, will dare assert that for offenses committed ten years ago, yea, five years or one year before the election of a member, the House has power to expel at its caprice under a constitutional provision which declares "the House may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member?"

The case of Matteson, cited by the learned committee, it seems to your committee, is peculiarly unfortunate to sustain the postulate. But Matteson's case is in so many respects like that under consideration that it deserves more than the passing notice that the report gives it.

Matteson had been engaged in a case of bribery and had been reelected; the charge had been made during the reflection and had been denied and in the last days of the short session before he was to take his seat in the next House a resolution of expulsion was brought against him for the crime of being engaged in bribery while a member of, and for slandering the then present House. Before a vote was taken upon the resolution he sent in his resignation, so that the resolution of expulsion was laid upon the table, while the other two resolutions finding him guilty of the crime were passed.

At the session of the next Congress another resolution of expulsion was introduced for the same cause and in the same words, but was antagonized because the act was done while Matteson was a member of a former Congress, and after the fullest discussion was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 96 yeas to 69 nays in a House where there were such parliamentarians as Campbell, Covode, Winter Davis, Dawes, Farnsworth, Giddings, Grow, Harlan, Olin, Pike, Seward, John Sherman, Wade, Wallbridge, and Washburne, voting in the affirmative in a case where the guilty act was proved and admitted. So that we dissent from the conclusion of the learned committee, that the case of Matteson furnishes no precedent because, as "the whole subject was ended, being laid on the table," it is impossible to say what was decided by the House.

We find ourselves, therefore, from the entire lack of precedent and upon the reason of the case, compelled to differ in the fullest manner from the doctrine of that report, in regard to "purgation and purification;" and because, among other reasons, your committee cannot well see how the fact of the knowledge of the constituency that their representative has heretofore committed a crime, can prevent his presence "bringing odium and reproach upon the body of which he is a member," which would attach to it because of the same crimes, if his constituents did not know them at the time of his election. It seems to us the impure man would need "purgation and purification" in equal degree, irrespective of the knowledge of his constituents.

Our opinion upon the whole matter, therefore, is that the right of representation is the right of the constituency and not that of the Representative; and so long as he does nothing which is disorderly or renders him unfit to be in the House while a member thereof, that except for the safety of the House or the members thereof, or for its own protection, the House has no right or legal constitutional jurisdiction or power to expel. We see no constitutional warrant for his expulsion upon any other ground, and especially not upon the ground of purgation and purification, as set forth in the report of the learned committee, against which your committee must earnestly and respectfully protest.

Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to discuss in this connection the legal consequences following from the doctrine of continuation of the offense in a man once receiving a bribe, because, if it may be laid with a *continuando* at all, the offense must continue to affect him ever after, and, therefore, having once taken a bribe, he is always deemed to be under the effect of it, for the reason that we are inclined to believe that at some time the effect of the bribe might have spent its force, and it would hardly be a safe rule for legal action to undertake to determine whether that would not happen in five years and might happen in ten. Certainly such considerations would not apply to one who had given a bribe, because the virtue thereof all went out of him when he parted with his money, and there was nothing left continuing in him save the loss of it.

For the reasons so hastily stated, and many more which might be adduced, your committee conclude that both the impeaching power bestowed upon the two Houses by the Constitution and the power of expulsion are remedial only and not punitive so as to extend to all crimes at all times, and are not to be used in any constitutional sense or right for the purpose of punishing any man for a crime committed before he becomes a member of the House or in case of a civil officer as just cause of impeachment; but we agree to the analogy stated by the learned Committee on Credit Mobilier in its so far perfect. Both are alike remedial, neither punitive.

We have, therefore, come to the opinion that so far as receiving and holding an interest in the Credit Mobilier stock is concerned there is nothing in the testimony submitted to us which would warrant impeachment in the case of the Vice-President.

In view of all the circumstances, your committee do not deem that we are now required to make any further inquiry under the resolution referred to us, and therefore report back the same and ask to be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that the same do lie upon the table.

JNO. A. BINGHAM.
B. F. BUTLER.
CHAS. A. ELDREDGE.
J. W. PETERS.
L. D. SHOEMAKER.
D. W. VOORHEES.

I dissent from the report, but I concur in the recommendation to discharge the committee for want of time to make further investigation, and for the reason expressed in views submitted herewith.

CLARKSON N. POTTER.

February, 24, 1873.

I concur in the conclusions of the foregoing report so far as the same has reference to the question of impeachment. I do not feel called upon by the resolution submitted by the House to this committee to express any opinion in regard to the power of the House to expel for acts committed before election, and express no opinion in relation thereto.

J. M. WILSON.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, rose.

Mr. Potter: "I desire to submit a report from a minority of the committee."

The Speaker: "That is reserved. The report presenting the views of the minority will now be read."

The Clerk read as follows:

I dissent from much of the committee's report, although I am constrained to consent to the recommendation that at this stage of the session they be discharged from the subject, but that is for the following reasons:

The resolution of the House expressly excluded all members of the House from the action of the committee. In effect, therefore, it is a direction to the committee to inquire whether, upon the testi-

mony referred to them, the impeachment or further investigation concerning Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, is demanded of the House.

It would be manifestly unjust to impeach any man for false statements in giving the testimony thus referred to us without hearing him or further investigation. And at this stage of the session, with five other grave and pressing impeachment cases before the committee, such investigation is impossible.

So far, however, as the testimony referred to us charges Mr. Colfax with corruption, this is otherwise, that being the matter in issue in this investigation, and as to which Mr. Colfax both testified and adduced testimony and was heard.

But for the House of Representatives to impeach Mr. Colfax for that offense would be to impeach him without the possibility of trial. Within five days, during which the Senate will be necessarily engrossed by the most pressing legislation, Mr. Colfax's term of office will expire, and he will thereby cease to be liable to impeachment and to removal from office.

Nevertheless, while the impeachment would thus be necessarily futile, I might be disposed to insist upon it, but that, in recommending the House to impeach, the committee would necessarily assert the power of impeachment of a civil officer for crime committed before he entered upon his office.

That question is one of exceeding gravity, involving the most important considerations of the power of the Legislature and of the public good; and if now asserted, must be asserted without any precedent or settled authority—for there is absolutely no precedent upon the subject—and must be asserted on an occasion where no trial can result.

The difficulty of this question is not one of jurisdiction. The House has the jurisdiction in express terms. The Constitution declares the House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; and that removal from office shall follow impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. Just so either House may expel a member with a concurrence of two-thirds of the body. And these powers the House has jurisdiction to exercise absolutely and without qualification, no matter how remote the offense, or how repented of, or how condoned. But for the House to impeach a high officer because, years before he entered such office, he had been an inebriate; or to expel a member because he could not write, would be a wanton and wrongful exercise of power; would be an exercise of power within its jurisdiction but without right.

The question then recurs: Can the House by any rightful exercise of its power impeach a civil officer for a crime committed before his induction into the office he holds?

Upon this most grave question I repeat there is absolutely no precedent either for or against the action.

The case of Blount, impeached in 1798, and of Peck, Chase, Johnson, and the other cases of impeachment, were for offenses committed during the term of office then still existing.

So the cases of expulsion—a power which in this respect I concede to be analogous to that of impeachment—furnish us no precedent. For the cases of expulsions from the Senate, like those of Blount, and Smith, and Bright; and the various cases of expulsions from the House, were all cases of expulsion for offenses committed during the existing term of office of the person expelled.

Even the practices of Parliament furnish in this respect no precedent. Wilkes's offense was committed after his election; and had it been otherwise, the subsequent action of Parliament in declaring their course in his case to be subversive of the rights of electors would make that case an authority against rather than a precedent for the power. I am aware that Blackstone says that by custom of Parliament

if a person "be elected to serve in the Commons, yet may the Commons upon complaint of any crime in such person, and proof thereof, judge him disabled to sit as a member." But this sentence, even if it means previous crime, was not in the first edition, and was added on the occasion of Wilkes's expulsion; and its authority fall with the subsequent action of Parliament as to that case.

In 1812 Walsh was expelled for having stolen £22,000, which offense was committed before his election. But he was expelled upon a record of his conviction obtained during that same session of Parliament. And as such expulsion can be maintained on the ground that the being convicted of felony was such a breach of good conduct during the term of office as to justify expulsion, even that case furnishes no precedent for the power, if the usage of Parliament was to control. And that it is not to control was declared by the Supreme Court in *Anderson vs. Dunn*, where the court say "the American legislative bodies have never possessed the omnipotence of Parliament, which may have led occasionally to the exercise of caprice under the specious appearance of merited resentment."

On the other hand, any precedent against the power is equally wanting. Marshall's case, in which the Senate refused, even upon his consent, to try him for an offense committed before his election, I understand to have proceeded upon other grounds; and in *Matteson's* second case, although the resolution for impeachment was rejected, it is impossible to say whether the rejection was because the offense was committed in a previous Congress, or because the previous Congress had proceeded against him for the offense. So in the case of Porter, where the House decided to admit him by a vote of 126 to 4, the debate shows that the case turned on the impropriety of excluding a man because of his opinions, not upon whether they had been expressed previous to his term of office.

If, having then no precedent to guide us, we turn to authority and opinion, we shall find the question equally unsettled.

In the Convention which framed the Constitution the original resolution provided for "impeachment or removal for malpractice or neglect of duty." (4 Elliott, p. 149.) During the debate as to impeachment of the Executive, Mr. Randolph said: "Should no regular punishment be provided it will be irregularly inflicted by tumults and insurrection;" while Dr. Franklin insisted upon impeachment as a substitute for "assassination," which, he said, "had been the previous practice in cases where the chief magistrate rendered himself obnoxious." (5 Elliott, pp. 341-342.) Later the language was changed to impeachment for treason, bribery, and maladministration; finally to "treason, bribery, and other high crimes, and misdemeanors." Much was said as to the President's being bribed to make improper treaties, corrupt negotiations with foreigners, and the like, but I have found no reference in the debates to any intention to impeach for offenses before entering upon the office.

Contemporary writings afford no better light. Hamilton treats of the power and the tribunal in the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth numbers of the *Federalist*. Speaking of "the delicacy and magnitude of the trust," he says "that the jurisdiction extends to those offenses which proceed from the misconduct of public men, from the abuse or violation of some public trust. They are of a nature which may be denominated political, as they relate chiefly to injuries done immediately to the society itself."

In 1798 Jefferson wrote: "I see nothing in the mode of proceeding by impeachment, but the most formidable weapon for the purposes of dominant faction that ever was contrived. It would be the most effectual one of getting rid of any man whom they consider as dangerous to their views."

As the special committee say, none of the commentators limit the power to the time of the offense.

But on the other hand none assert it. They all, indeed, assert that the power is discretionary. But so far from asserting that it should be exercised for previous offenses, or from "accepting or seeming to rely upon Mr. Adams's exposition," Story expressly declares (section 805) the question to be unsettled and *sub judice*, and that he expresses no opinion thereon. Sargeant does not even refer to it in his statement of the Smith case. Rawle states the reverse (page 47), and I cannot find that Kent, or Duer, or Bayard, alludes to it.

Referring to the debates in Congress, we find that in Blount's case, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Harper maintained the power; Mr. Dallas and Mr. Ingersoll, denied it. In Smith's case, Mr. Adams and his committee maintained the power; Mr. Hillhouse denied it. In Matteson's case, Mr. Harris, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Curtis, maintained the power; Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Olin, Mr. Grow denied it. While lately the action of the Senate committee in the Caldwell case, in reporting that bribery vitiated the election of that Senator, instead of reporting a resolution expelling him for the bribery, would seem to indicate that they regarded the power at least as doubtful.

So that after ninety years this question is presented without precedent or settled authority, and that, too, under circumstances which, since the impeachment cannot possibly be followed by trial, our decision in favor of the power would be in effect the determination of an abstract question.

Considering, then, the question upon principle, it has been urged upon the one hand, with great force, in the language of Mr. Adams, as quoted by the special committee: "The power of expelling a member for misconduct results, on the principles of commonsense, from the interests of the nation that a high trust of legislation shall be invested in pure hands. When the trust is elective, it is not to be presumed that the constituent body will commit the deposit to the keeping of worthless characters. But when a man whom his fellow-citizens have honored with their confidence, on a pledge of a spotless reputation, has degraded himself by the commission of infamous crimes, which become suddenly and unexpectedly revealed to the world, defective indeed would be that institution which should be impotent to discard from its bosom the contagion of such a member."

On the other hand, it is to be remembered, the Constitution has defined the qualifications of the President, Senators, and Representatives, in respect of birth, age, citizenship, and residence. To these qualifications neither Congress nor any State has power to add other or further qualifications. It will be admitted that neither Congress nor any State, nor both together, can pass any valid law making freedom from crime, or good character, a qualification of or prerequisite to representation. Can either House, then, be at liberty by the exercise of its absolute power of discretion as to expulsion to create such an extra-constitutional qualification? If it be insisted that Representatives and Senators have a right, "in order to secure their own dignity and the just influence of the body," to expel from association with them a man guilty of infamous crimes before he came into office, no matter how exemplary his official behavior, may it not be answered that had the framers of the Constitution so intended they would have made good character and freedom from former crime a qualification to office. Where the former crime was known to the electors it is generally conceded, even by those who sustain the power, that it ought not to be ground for impeachment or expulsion; and the strongest case for the exercise of the power is, of course, the case put by Mr. Adams, where the former offense was not known, and where, therefore, the choice of the electors cannot be considered to be overthrown by the impeachment of the officer or the expulsion of the member. But even in the case of a former crime being unknown, the remedy of punishment by the ordinary tribunals, and the

disqualifications which would ensue from conviction, will remain. And remembering that no case for the exercise of the power claimed has, during the ninety years of this Government, ever before arisen, and that it now arises at a time when no conviction upon it is practicable, it is perhaps not too much to say that the danger to public liberty would be less in leaving a person in office whose conduct in such office is unexceptionable—but who was discovered to have been formerly guilty of a heinous crime—until he could be convicted by the ordinary tribunals of justice, or driven to resignation by the indignation of the people, than, by impeaching for him such offense, afford precedent and color to the majority to remove or expel for opinion's sake where necessary to secure complete control of the body, or to be rid of an obnoxious officer.

About this exercise of power men will be apt to decide according to their general views of the powers a Legislature should possess. According as they think with Mr. Adams, "that the institution would be defective which should be impotent to discard from its bosom the contagion of such a member until the sluggish steps of municipal justice could overtake his enormities," or remembering that too many cases have occurred in which, as Judge Story says, "whatever may have been the demerits of the accused, his final overthrow has been the result of political resentments and hatred far more than of any desire to promote public justice," may decide as they are disposed to think with Mr. Jefferson about the powers the Legislature should exercise.

For myself, I am generally disposed to support the narrowest views of the powers of the Legislature. The real source of legislative corruption grows out of the power of private and special legislation.

So long as the Legislature can create private corporations with extraordinary privileges, grant valuable franchises and monopolies, make great gifts of land, or bounty, or subsidy, just so long will Representatives be sent here, or be exposed to improper influence after they come here, to secure these favors. In some of the States private and special legislation has been forbidden by the fundamental law. I wish it were so forbidden in Congress, for then the inducement to corruption would be removed. "Where the carcass is, there will the vultures be also." And the dangers to the country in these regards will not, I fear, be prevented by the exercise of the power of impeachment for previous offenses.

Entertaining these views, I felt unwilling on the occasion of Whittemore's reelection to the Forty-first Congress to vote for his exclusion. And, in the case of Patrick Woods, I declared in the House that Congress possessed no such omnipotent power as Parliament; that its power to punish for a contempt was only the power necessary to preserve the body from indignity and interference; that the question in such cases was the right to and extent of the punishing power which the House may exercise on the principle of self-preservation.

That case was indeed not analogous to this, being the case of punishing for an assault on a member without the District; but it involved the same general considerations of the limits of the rightful exercise of the discretionary power given Congress. In that case the action of the House did not conform to my views, and subsequent reflection as well as certain authorities of which I have since learned have confirmed and strengthened them. One of these authorities arose from the action of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia.

That Legislature was created by charter from the Queen, as our Congress is created by charter from the people. The charter gave no special power to the Legislature in respect of expulsion or commitment, while the provision in our Constitution has been considered not to confer any distinct power, but to limit an incidental and inherent power to the concurrence of two-thirds. That Legislature having punished one Kielly, he sued the Speaker of the

House, who pleaded the order of the House, which was sustained by the local courts, from which Kielly appealed to the Privy Council of Great Britain. The case was heard by the council, and such precedents for the action of the Assembly, both in the action of Parliament, and other colonial assemblies, appeared that the council ordered the case to be reheard, and it was accordingly reargued in 1843 before Lords Lyndhurst, Cottonham, Brougham, and Campbell, each of whom had been or subsequently became Lord High-Chancellor of England, and before Vice-Chancellors Shadwell and Wigram, Chief-Justices Vaughn and Denman, Lord Abinger, then Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Erskine, and Dr. Lushington.

In view of the extraordinary standing and character of these justices, I make this extract from their unanimous opinion, as delivered by Chief Baron Parke:

The whole question, says the court, is then reduced to this, whether by law the power is incident to every local Legislature.

The statute law on this subject being silent, the common law is to govern it; and what is the common law depends upon principle and precedent.

Their lordships see no reason to think that in the principle of the common law any other powers are given them than such as are necessary to the existence of such a body and the proper exercise of the functions which it is intended to execute. These powers are granted by the very act of its establishment. This is the principle which governs all legal incidents.

In conformity to this principle we feel no doubt that such an assembly has the right of protecting itself from all impediments to the due course of its proceeding. To the full extent of every measure which it may be really necessary to adopt to secure the free exercise of their legislative functions they are justified in acting by the principle of the common law. But the power of punishing any one for past misconduct as a contempt of its authority, and adjudicating upon the fact of such contempt, and the measure of punishment as a judicial body, irresponsible to the party whatever the real facts may be, is of a very different character, and by no means essentially necessary for the exercise of its functions by a local Legislature, whether representative or not. All these functions may be well performed without this extraordinary power, and with the aid of the ordinary tribunals to investigate and punish contemptuous insults and interruptions.

These powers certainly do not exist in corporate or other bodies assembled with authority to make by-laws for the government of particular trades, or united numbers of individuals. The functions of a colonial Legislature are of a higher character, and it is engaged in more important objects; but still there is no reason why it should possess the power in question.

It is said, however, that this power belongs to the House of Commons in England; and this, it is contended, affords an authority for holding that it belongs as a legal incident, by the common law, to an assembly with analogous functions. But the reason why the House of Commons has this power is not because it is a representative body with legislative functions, but by virtue of ancient usage and prescription. In some, the very exercise of the power with the sanction of the tribunals, and the acquiescence of the public for a long period of time, may raise a presumption that the power has been duly communicated by law. But in this case we have the simple question to decide, without usage, acquiescence, or statute authority.

In conclusion, therefore, I do not feel so clearly justified in holding, either upon principle, precedent, or authority, that Congress has the power to impeach a civil officer such as the Vice-President for crime committed before induction into such office, as to make me willing to recommend an impeachment for such an offense at a time when the impeachment cannot possibly be tried.

That the purchase from a man deeply interested in preventing legislation, and the holding by an officer so largely controlling legislation as a Vice-President, of shares of a company like the Credit Mobilier, earning enormous profits by an imposition upon Congress, and continuing such profits only through the absence of wholesome legislation, such purchase having been made at a price far below the market

value of the shares, and far below the returns promised and received therefrom, may well be an offense justifying impeachment, I do not doubt.

Beyond that, since no action can be taken upon any impeachment, it would be improper to express any opinion as to the facts established by the testimony referred to the committee. Common justice to a man just passing out of the reach of possible trial or acquittal forbids my here expressing an opinion about his guilt when I decline, for want of time for further investigation, to impeach him for misstatement and decline to impeach for corruption, because his alleged offense was committed before his term of office began, and it is now too late to try him upon that impeachment.

As to any guilt he must remain, as he is now, liable to the ordinary tribunals of the country and the judgment of the people. Their conclusion will be founded upon their own views. Against their final judgment we shall be alike powerless to save or to condemn. But we can, by an impracticable impeachment, admitting of no possible trial, and which can therefore add nothing to public condemnation or official purity, assert a power and establish a precedent which may come in time to be destructive of the rights of members, and thus dangerous to the liberties of the people.

CLARKSON N. POTTER.

Mr. Goodrich: "As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, not concurring in the report, I desire that I may be permitted to submit a brief statement of the reasons for my dissent, such as I have had time to prepare. I had no opportunity to submit the remarks to the committee, for the reason that I had not time to prepare them before the committee adjourned."

To the Honorable House of Representatives:

The undersigned member of the Committee on the Judiciary that has had in charge the evidence taken by the so-called Poland committee in the Credit Mobilier investigation, with instructions to inquire whether any thing therein warrants articles of impeachment, or demands further investigation against or with reference to any officer of the United States not a member of this House, under the resolution of the House of the 20th instant, and the report of which thereon, by the majority of its members, has now been submitted, asks leave, in consideration of the importance of the subject involved, to express in this manner his dissent from the views which it advocates and adopts.

First, and more especially, he desires to dissent most emphatically from the principle it asserts that an officer of the United States or a member of this House is not liable either to impeachment or expulsion for any offense whatever, committed prior to the commencement of his term of office, during which the question of his impeachment or expulsion is

raised. Such a doctrine may be sufficiently protective to the officer, but is it so with reference to the more important interests of his constituency that may be involved? And, under this Government, it is to be borne in mind that offices are created, primarily, not for the benefit of the office-holders, but for the benefit of the constituency represented.

Suppose (what, in the future at least, may not be impossible to occur) a person should seek an election to this House or to the Senate of the United States, and should obtain it through the money and influence of some one or more of the wealthy corporations constantly asking for aid, by subsidies or otherwise, through legislation by Congress, upon the secret pledge of his vote and influence to promote the success of whatever measures such corporation or corporations might desire, can the right be denied of impeaching or expelling such person the moment he should take his seat under his purchased election, to carry out the corrupt bargain on his part to the detriment of the public interests, notwithstanding the bribery in the case actually took place before even his election to office? Or, in such case, suppose the secret pledge should be successfully concealed during the member's first term of office, and he should again be elected upon it, and should enter upon his second term, again to perform and carry out the corrupt agreement, and that then for the first time the fact of the bribery should come to light, can it be doubted that every consideration would demand his immediate impeachment or expulsion, the same as though the bribe had been received after, instead of before, his second term of office began?

Upon this illustration, and without undertaking to enter into a discussion of the question (as he has no opportunity to do), the undersigned is free to assert his full conviction that any and every offense may be made the ground either of impeachment or expulsion, even though committed before the officer's term of office began, provided the offense be one calculated to be continuing in its influence upon the member. The want of precedents for the exercise of such a power is urged by the majority of the committee in their report. I am by no means prepared to say there are none; on the contrary, one has lately occurred in my own State in the late impeachment of a judge of the Supreme Court in that State; and others, I feel quite confident, might be cited. But were precedents entirely wanting, under the broad provisions of the Constitution applicable to this case, I am, for one, prepared, in the interests of good government, to make one and plant it broadly in the history of the country for its purity and safety in the future.

I cannot concur in the report of the majority on other grounds, which it is needless here to set forth, as the ground already stated is so radically variant as to render my concurrence in it wholly impossible.

M. GOODRICH.

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RANDALL, Rt. Rev. GEORGE MAXWELL, D. D., Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Colorado, having jurisdiction also in Wyoming and New Mexico, born in Warren, R. I., in 1810; died in Denver, Col., September 28, 1878. He graduated from Brown University in 1835, and was for some years a Unitarian clergyman. Having connected himself with the Episcopal Church, he was called to the pastorate of the Church of the Ascension, in Fall River, and, subse-

quently removing to Boston, became the rector of the Church of the Messiah, where he remained for a period of twenty-one years, exerting a wide influence over the affairs of the Church in that State. He was for some time editor of the *Christian Witness*, and was several times chosen deputy to the General Convention. In the years 1862 and 1865 he was elected secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. Several of the productions of his pen have become extensively known. The

tract entitled "Why I am a Churchman" was widely circulated in the denomination. In 1865 Dr. Randall was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Colorado, etc., and his devotion to the extensive field appointed him was ardent and enthusiastic, enabling him to triumph over obstacles which to most men would have seemed insurmountable. In the organization of new churches at those points, where there was a rapid increase of population, he was usually in advance of all other denominations, and his zeal and energy in the establishment of schools and collegiate institutions was such as to command success. Jarvis Hall, at Denver, the first and so far the only collegiate institution in the Territory, which has received the grant of the university lands, was founded by him, and he was its chancellor till his death. He had also established a boys' school and a seminary for girls at other points in the Territory, and had done much for education in Wyoming and New Mexico. His death was undoubtedly hastened by his excessive labors.

RATTAZZI, URBANO, an Italian statesman, born at Alessandria, Italy, June 29, 1808; died in Frosinone, a small town in the old States of the Church, June 5, 1873. He belonged to a family already distinguished both as jurists and political leaders. He was educated at the College of Alessandria, and, having chosen the legal profession, was admitted to the bar at Turin, where he practised with great success until 1838, when he removed to Casale, where a new Court of Appeals had been established, in which he distinguished himself by his great legal attainments and his eloquence. He took no part in politics until 1848, when, after the revolution and the constitution granted by Charles Albert, he was sent by the College of Alessandria as their representative in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, where he took his place among the ultra-Liberals. After the battle of Custoza, Charles Albert hastily formed a ministry, of which Rattazzi was a member, but this ministry lasted only eight days. On its downfall he became an active member of the opposition, of which Gioberti was the chief, until the success of his party, on the 15th of December, 1848, resulted in his selection as a member of the new ministry. This position he occupied until after the end of the armistice between Piedmont and Austria. The disastrous engagement at Novara, in March, 1849, finished the national struggle that began the previous year; the treacherous French expedition against the Roman Republic, and the return of the Pope, in 1850, were the concluding acts of the great revolution.

With the abdication of Charles Albert, Signor Rattazzi took his place in the Chamber as a Democrat among the opposition. In the course of time he became more conservative, ranking among the intelligent chiefs of the Left Centre, who demanded new reforms with moderation. He became successively Vice-President and President of the Chamber, and

shortly afterward he was made Minister of Justice in the cabinet of which Cavour, his former adversary, was the president in 1854. The reaction throughout Italy had been complete except in Piedmont, where the King kept faith with his subjects, and observed the constitutional forms conceded in 1848. The political aim of Rattazzi was to save for Piedmont as much liberty as possible in the midst of the general ruin of liberal constitutions, and he enjoyed, in consequence, a rare distinction as a patriot at this time. He was the author of the laws which effected, in Piedmont, the separation of Church and state. In 1856 he proposed a law for the abolition of religious orders. He retired from the ministry in 1858, and was succeeded by Cavour. Already in 1856 Cavour, in the Congress of Paris, had exposed the unavoidable danger of a continuance of Austrian and Papal rule, and strongly urged the withdrawal of French and Austrian troops from Italian soil. In the beginning of 1859, Victor Emmanuel proclaimed to the Sardinian Parliament his intention of actively engaging in the deliverance of Italy from Austria. Sardinia and France jointly prepared for war, which actually began in April of the same year. The late Emperor of France had reason to rejoice in the successes of Magenta and Solferino. They added to the stability of his Government by giving his subjects confidence in a fictitious prowess which it was so much to his interest to maintain. But it was not essential to the strength of the imperial dynasty to confer the boon of complete unity on Italy. Louis Napoleon was responsible for the abrupt and inconclusive Peace of Villafranca in July, 1859, by which a confederation of Italian states was proposed, with the Papal protectorate. The whole of Italy energetically rejected the scheme, and a few days after the treaty was signed Cavour was obliged to resign. He was succeeded by Rattazzi. The latter, however, only remained in office about six months. Knowing that the annexation of the duchies, whose sovereigns were in flight from the Lombard campaign, could only be purchased with the loss of Savoy and Nice, he was unwilling to agree definitely to annexation. His authority was undermined by Cavour, and he fell. Cavour was recalled to the presidency of the cabinet. In March, 1860, Victor Emmanuel assumed the title of King of Italy; the next day the duchies were incorporated with Sardinia, and six days later Savoy and Nice were ceded to France.

Toward the end of 1861 Signor Rattazzi was sent on a mission to Paris. Having returned to Italy in March, 1862, he was made President of the Council of Ministers, succeeding Signor Ricasoli, whose fall was brought about by the party of action. His accession to the ministry was expressive of the aspirations of the Italians for the possession of Rome and the desire to satisfy the conditions in favor of the Pope imposed by the French alliance.

From that time the policy of Rattazzi was of a character which cost him much of his popularity. He opposed the expedition of Garibaldi toward Rome, which, in August, 1862, resulted in the disaster which overtook the volunteers at Aspromonte. This course of the Government, which obtained no concession from France, turned the current of public opinion against him. At about the same time, he added to the suspicions with which he was regarded by marrying the somewhat noted Princess Marie de Solms, daughter of the Princess Letitia Bonaparte, and granddaughter of Lucien Bonaparte. This led to the supposition that a very close understanding subsisted between Rattazzi and the Government at Paris, and rendered him more unpopular with the Italians. He retired from office with all the ministers. He again returned to the head of affairs in 1867; but his ministry was only of short duration. Garibaldi undertook another expedition to Rome, and was defeated at Mentona, Rattazzi pursuing the same course as in 1862. Rattazzi was again obliged to resign, and, although he did not withdraw from politics, he no longer exercised a controlling influence on the policy of the Government. Under the Menabrea ministry he became once more the leader of the opposition, and the most eloquent exponent of its opinions. He continued in the opposition until his death, but the premier of the Italian ministry, Signor Lanza, was at his bedside, an anxious and tender friend, during his last hours, and a month later himself resigned his office.

RAUMER, FRIEDRICH LUDWIG GEORG VON, J. U. D., an eminent German historian and professor in the University of Berlin, born at Wörlitz, near Dessau, May 14, 1781; died in Berlin, June 14, 1878. He was the eldest son of the distinguished agriculturist Georg Friedrich von Raumer. He received his early education in the Joachimsthal Gymnasium at Berlin, and afterward pursued his studies in the Universities of Halle and Göttingen. In 1801 he became a *Referendarius*, the lowest rank in the judicial career in Prussia; the following year he was promoted to the position of *Assessor*, and in 1809 he received the office of Counselor in the ministry of Hardenberg. He attained the height of his ambition in 1811, when he was made professor at Breslau. He had already published four volumes: "Six Dialogues on War and Commerce," 1806; "The System of Taxation in England," 1810; "The Orations of Æschines and Demosthenes on the Crown," 1811, and "201 Emendations to the Arabian and Turkish Genealogical Tables," 1811. The careful research and profound learning displayed in the last two works, won him a high reputation among scholars. Prof. von Raumer visited Venice in 1815; the two following years, with the support of the Government, he undertook a more extensive journey through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Meantime he published: "Manual of Remarkable Pas-

sages from the Latin Historians of the Middle Ages," 1818; and "Autumn Voyage to Venice," 1816. In 1819 he was called to the Berlin University as Professor of Political Economy and History. The publication of his more important works began in 1821 with his "Lessons from Ancient History," which appeared in two volumes. Two years afterward he began the publication in six volumes of "History of the Hohenstaufens and their Times." The profundity of his genius first appeared in the latter of these works. He therein displayed the mature views of a statesman, and the liberality of a thorough and independent spirit. There was a happy combination of the school and the world, and the results of his scientific investigation were clothed in concise language. In his long life he published many more volumes, among which need only be mentioned here: "Letters from Paris and France in 1830," 2 vols., 1831; "Letters from Paris for the Preservation of Commentaries on the History of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries," 1831, 2 vols.; "History of Europe from the End of the XVth Century," 10 vols., 1832-1858; "England in 1835-1841," 3 vols., 1836-1842; "Documents in the British Museum and the English Archives, throwing Light upon Modern History," 5 vols., 1836-'39; "Italy: Notices on the Knowledge of the Country," 2 vols., 1840; "The United States of North America," 2 vols., 1845; "Letters from Frankfort and Paris," 2 vols., 1849; "On the Historical Development of the Ideas of Law, State, and Politics," 1826; "On the Municipal Administration in Prussia," 1828; "Letters on Antiquities," "Miscellanies," 3 vols., 1852-'54; "Manual of Literary History," 4 vols., 1864-'66; etc., etc. In 1847 he delivered an address in honor of Friedrich II., but it was so badly received that he was obliged to resign his position as secretary and member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. This occurrence led to a demonstration of the people of Berlin, who elected him to the Municipal Council and the Parliament at Frankfort. His advanced age prevented him, since 1858, from any arduous labors.

REFORMED CHURCH. I. REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.—The General Synod of this Church met at New Brunswick, N. J., June 4th. The Rev. A. P. Van Gilsen, D. D., was chosen president. On the first day of the session the synod as a body participated formally in the exercises connected with the dedication of the James Snyder Hall of the theological seminary at New Brunswick, and with the unveiling of the statue of the late James Snyder, the founder of the hall. The corner-stone of the Gardner A. Sage Library was also laid in connection with this occasion. The library building is to be fire-proof, with a capacity for 100,000 volumes, and will be made the depository of the archives of the General Synod.

Mr. Nicholas W. Vedder, of Utica, N. Y., had offered to the General Synod the sum of \$100,000 as the foundation of a lectureship, to be

known as the "Vedder Lecture on Modern Infidelity." The design of the proposed form was defined to be to secure five lectures each year on "the Present Aspect of Modern Infidelity, its Cause and Cure." As conditions, the donor required that the lecturer be elected by ballot by the General Synod each year for the ensuing year; that he be a member of the Reformed Church; that he deliver five lectures each year on the specified subject before the students of the college and theological seminary at New Brunswick; that he furnish a copy of the lecture to the president of the synod for publication, and that they be published by the Board of Publication of the Church, or by some other form if the Board decline, and that a copy of the work be given each student. The synod accepted the gift with the conditions, after making such proviso as should protect it against being held responsible for such unforeseen failures in securing the delivery and publication of the lectures as it might be beyond its power to prevent. The Rev. J. S. Hartley, D. D., and Prof. Tayler Lewis, were elected as lecturers for the first two years, with the understanding that hereafter each synod should choose the lecturer for the year succeeding its ecclesiastical term.

A committee on liturgy had been appointed by the General Synod held two years before. They reported that they had found two leading sentiments in the Church: one demanding a fuller liturgy; the other asking that the forms already in use be shortened. Their opposite views could not be harmonized into one plan. The committee therefore proposed to inclose in brackets certain parts of the forms, to indicate those which might be used or omitted at the discretion of the reader. The most important changes which had been made in the service were in the forms for marriage and the form for burial. A new office had been added, for the admission of baptized children into the full communion of the Church; also, one for the laying the corner-stone of a church.

On the subject of the revised constitution, it was reported that twenty-two classes, or four more than were necessary to secure its adoption, had approved it. It was, nevertheless, not declared finally adopted, on account of a supposed irregularity in the manner of submitting it to the classes, but was resubmitted, with a single amendment. A committee was appointed to prepare a history of the several departments of Christian work in which the Reformed Church has been engaged, to be used in connection with the anticipated celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of American independence.

Corresponding delegates attended from the Northern and Southern General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, from the Independent (Presbyterian) Synod of Missouri, and from the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, and explained the action which the bodies they respectively

represented had taken in favor of instituting closer relations with the Reformed Church in America. The subject of the action which should be taken in response to the salutations of these bodies was referred to a special committee. They made a report reviewing the relation in which the Reformed Church stood toward each of the corresponding bodies, and concluded that the choice of action lay between two modes: either to appoint a separate committee for each Church, or one large committee, which could be subdivided, as might be required. Feeling the importance of obtaining a report which should embrace the whole field, rather than several partial reports, each embodying only a limited line of thought, they proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen, composed of ministers and elders, be appointed to take into consideration the whole subject of union, federal or organic, and confer with the committees appointed by the several Assemblies (North and South), and the Reformed (German) Church, and report at the next General Synod.

The committee was afterward increased to the number of twenty. The capital of the Widows' and Disabled Ministers' Fund was reported to be \$85,612. One thousand and ninety-six dollars had been added during the year. Two disabled ministers, one orphan, and seventeen widows, had been helped. Mr. James Snyder had bequeathed \$30,000 to this fund. The Board of Education was reported in debt to the amount of \$750. Two additional scholarships—the Mary Le Compte scholarship of \$3,000, and the James Peters scholarship of \$3,500—had been received. The receipts of the Board of Publication from churches and individuals were reported to have been \$10,853.32, and \$4,787.15 of this amount had been added to the Permanent Fund, making the working capital of that fund \$20,000. The receipts were \$853.32 more than those of the previous year. Fifty-six students were reported as under the care of the Board of Education. Six pupils had entered the ministry in 1872, and ten in 1873. The debt of the board was now \$6,000. The Committee on Domestic Missions reported that the board had been relieved of a debt of \$22,000, and had a balance in the treasury of \$728.44. Eighty-four ministers had ministered to as many churches. Six hundred and nine persons had made profession of faith in these churches. Four new churches had been organized, and eight churches, formerly helped by the board, had become self-sustaining. The Church Building Fund was represented as being in debt \$6,791.65.

The Committee on Foreign Missions reported that they had during the year paid off a debt of \$33,500. They estimated that \$59,000 would be required for the expenses of the ensuing year. The following table exhibits in detail the condition of the several missions under the care of this board:

MISSIONS.	China.	India.	Japan.	Total.
Stations.....	1	8	4	13
Out-stations.....	8	84	..	92
Missionaries.....	4	7	5	16
Assistant missionaries..	3	9	7	19
Native ministers.....	5	2	..	7
Associate and preachers	9	26	3	37
Assistant catechists.....	..	4	..	4
Bible-readers.....	..	25	..	25
School-masters.....	8	21	..	29
School-mistresses.....	..	12	..	12
Colporteurs.....	..	23	..	23
Academics.....	..	2	..	2
Scholars in the same.....	..	94	..	94
Day-schools.....	8	40	4	52
Scholars in the same.....	127	697	100	924
Medical students.....	7	..	..	7
Churches.....	7	17	1	25
Communicants.....	598	738	39	1,398
Added on confession in 1872.....	50	66	26	142
Numbers in congregations.....	2,000	3,945	100	5,945
Dispensaries with beds.....	1	2	..	3
Patients treated in 1873.....	5,000	12,000	..	17,000

The Church in Japan is not denominational, but is one in which all the evangelical missions in that country have a common interest. The board have under their care nearly ten thousand Indians, at the Gila River Reserve, the Colorado agency, the Camp Verde and White Mountain Reserves. They had not, at the time of making their report, been able to send them a teacher or missionary. They recommended that two missionaries should be sent, as soon as possible, to support whom would require an annual outlay of \$4,000.

The following are the statistics of the Reformed Church, as published in connection with the proceedings of the General Synod for 1873:

CLASSES.	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants.
Albany.....	17	13	2,876
Amherst.....	17	10	738
Bergen.....	14	16	1,447
Bergen, South.....	11	11	1,350
Canoga.....	12	11	1,333
Grand River.....	9	8	1,508
Geneva.....	19	14	1,993
Greene.....	10	11	1,329
Holland.....	16	13	1,756
Hudson.....	10	13	1,610
Illinois.....	19	20	1,793
Kingston.....	12	10	2,095
Long Island, North.....	18	23	2,810
Long Island, South.....	13	19	2,180
Michigan.....	9	7	561
Monmouth.....	8	8	1,104
Montgomery.....	20	16	1,825
Newark.....	11	14	1,835
New Brunswick.....	10	19	2,018
New York.....	16	31	4,566
New York, South.....	7	6	1,277
Orange.....	25	23	3,277
Paramus.....	19	31	2,424
Passaic.....	13	16	1,780
Philadelphia.....	13	15	2,801
Poughkeepsie.....	11	16	2,294
Raritan.....	16	18	2,840
Rensselaer.....	13	14	2,013
Saratoga.....	10	14	1,510
Schenectady.....	12	15	2,290
Schoharie.....	12	10	981
Ulster.....	13	19	3,311
Westchester.....	15	14	1,583
Wisconsin.....	19	17	1,960
Total.....	481	501	67,123

The number of candidates for the ministry was 11; number of families connected with the Church, 41,244; number of baptisms of adults, 745; of infants, 4,177; number of catechumens' classes and Sunday-schools, 542; number of scholars in the same, 66,508. The amount of contributions for religious and benevolent purposes was \$276,830.32; for congregational purposes, \$1,057,430.30.

II. REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a summary, by district synods, of the statistics of the Reformed Church in the United States, for 1873:

DISTRICT SYNODS.	Ministers.	Congregations.	Members.	Members unconfirmed.
Ohio Synod (9 classes).....	174	294	20,705	12,438
Northwestern Synod (7 classes).....	120	213	13,332	10,929
Synod in the United States (8 classes).....	190	444	61,798	29,133
Pittsburg Synod (6 classes).....	58	132	10,009	7,908
Potomac Synod (5 ".....)	95	246	26,351	15,665
Total: 5 synods; 85 classes.....	535	1,230	124,195	76,133

Number of baptisms, 12,465; of confirmations, 7,497; of communicants, 110,551; of Sunday-schools, 1,044; of Sunday-school scholars, 64,588; amount of benevolent contributions, \$91,427.19.

The Board of Missions which was appointed by the General Synod of 1872 met at Harrisburg, Pa., in April, 1873. After adopting a constitution, and making provision for obtaining an act of incorporation, it passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this board, Japan presents the most promising field for missionary effort on our part, and we, therefore, instruct the Executive Committee to obtain the information necessary to enable us to make an intelligent selection of a base of operations.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee take immediate steps to receive suitable persons to engage in the missionary work.

The Reformed Church in the United States has no missionaries in the foreign field under its immediate control. It has, however, been indirectly represented for a number of years by a foreign missionary in Syria. Formerly, the contributions of the Church for foreign missions were appropriated to his support. More recently, however, they have mainly applied to the German Evangelical Missionary Society of New York, which has two missionaries in India, both of whom are ministers in connection with the synod of the Reformed Church. These missionaries have been laboring in connection with the Chutteesgruh Mission, in India. Their last report states that fifty-six persons had been added to the Church by baptism. Their parochial school at the station contained twenty-eight pupils (nineteen boys and nine girls). They had besides a training-school with eleven young men, four village schools with about sixty-two pupils, and a sewing school. The corner-stone of a new

church, which was to cost 8,000 rupees, had been laid.

The Society for the Relief of Disabled Ministers and their Widows (connected with the Eastern Synod, or Synod of the United States) had, at the time of making its last report, an invested fund of \$11,870. Two disabled ministers and eight widows of deceased ministers were receiving a yearly appropriation of fifty dollars each.

The following are the literary and theological institutions of this Church: Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio; Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.; Mercersburg College, Mercersburg, Pa.; Catawba College, Newton, N. C.; Clarion Collegiate Institute, Reinnersburg, Pa.; Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa.; Arsinus College, Collegeville, Pa.; Juniata Collegiate Institute, Martinsburg, Pa.; Calvin Institute, Cleveland, Ohio. Blairstown Academy, Blairstown, Iowa; Eastern Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pa.; Western Theological Seminary, Tiffin, Ohio; Shelby College, Shelbyville, Ill.; Allentown Female College, Allentown, P.; Mission-House, Howard's Grove, Wis.; St. John's Select School, Petersburg, Md. The Orphan Home at Komeisdorf, Pa., has ninety-eight orphans under its care, and the one at Butler, Pa., has forty-five orphans. Eleven English and five German periodicals are published in the interests of the denomination.

III. REFORMED CHURCH OF FRANCE.—A meeting of the Synod of the Reformed Church of France, designated as the second session of the First Synod was held in the Church *du Saint-Esprit*, Paris, beginning November 20th. At the opening a letter was presented, signed by the rationalistic members, declining to take part in the proceedings unless the majority would declare that the Confession of Faith adopted at the previous session was obligatory only upon its authors and adherents, and that it could neither directly nor indirectly be forced upon any of the members, present or future, pastors or laymen of the Church. It was signed by Pastor Vignié, of Nîmes, president of the meeting of the "Liberal" members of the synod. A written reply was sent, to the effect that while always ready to adopt in the course of its proceedings such ameliorations as were proved to be necessary, the synod could not forsake the principles it had proclaimed, and which it regarded as of the essence of the faith of the Reformed Church; that it had taken, and was resolved to take, no decision contrary to the liberty of the churches, or the independence of any man's conscience; but that it maintained, according to its former votes, its declaration of faith. The number of rationalistic members who withdrew was forty-two. Sixty-two members were left to transact the business of the synod. Three propositions were discussed and adopted: 1. That permission should be asked, without delay, from the Government to publish the Declaration of

Faith of June 28, 1872; 2. That permission should be asked to promulgate the decision of July 6, 1872, according to which all candidates for the sacred ministry are required, before their ordination, to declare that they adhere to the faith of the Church, such as it is stated by the General Synod. 3. That all that refers to the periodicity and powers of the General Synod shall be submitted to the approval of the Government. It was decided that the General Synod should meet every year; that it should have power to settle all conflicts which may arise between the ecclesiastical bodies, and enact general rules relative to worship, discipline, doctrinal teaching, organization, and church administration. The members of the General Synod are to be appointed by the district synods. The question as to the religious qualifications that should be required of electors was discussed, and the decision of the previous meeting of the synod confirmed, except that the limit of age was changed from twenty-five years to thirty.

After the adjournment of the synod, a decree was issued by the French Government commanding the presidents of the consistories to order an election for members of the various church courts, to be held in April, 1874, so that time might be given to correct the voting lists, according to the rule prescribed by the synod. The French Government confirmed the synod's declaration of faith early in 1874.

A petition was presented to the synod from members of the Church at Bolbec, asking it to interfere in behalf of the establishment of religious liberty in the army. The special object sought was the relief of Protestant soldiers from the obligation to take part in Roman Catholic processions and bow to the Host. A resolution was adopted in response, expressing the sympathy of the synod with the petitioners, and charging the permanent commission "to take steps with the Government for obtaining religious liberty in the army."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The events which led to the withdrawal of Assistant-Bishop Cummins, of the Diocese of Kentucky, from the Protestant Episcopal Church, have been narrated in the article "PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH." The following is the full text of the letter in which he announced his resignation of the office of Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, and his withdrawal from the Church:

NEW YORK, November 10, 1878.

To the Right Reverend Benjamin Bowditch Smith, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Kentucky.

RT. REV. AND DEAR BISHOP: Under a solemn sense of duty, and in the fear of God, I have to tell you that I am about to retire from the work in which I have been engaged for the last seven years in the Diocese of Kentucky, and thus to sever the relations which have existed so happily and harmoniously between us during that time.

It is due to you, and to my many dear friends in

the Diocese of Kentucky and elsewhere, that I should state clearly the causes which have led me to this determination:

1. First, then, you well know how heavy has been the trial of having to exercise my office in certain churches in the Diocese of Kentucky where the services are conducted so as to symbolize and to teach the people doctrines subversive of the "truth as it is in Jesus," and as it was maintained and defended by the reformers of the sixteenth century.

On each occasion that I have been called upon to officiate in those churches I have been most painfully impressed by the conviction that I was sanctioning and indorsing by my presence and official acts the dangerous errors symbolized by the services customary in ritualistic churches.

I can no longer, by my participation in such services, be "a partaker of other men's sins," and must clear my own soul of all complicity in such errors.

2. I have lost all hope that this system of error now prevailing so extensively in the Church of England, and in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, can be or will be eradicated by any action of the authorities of the Church Legislature or Executive. The only true remedy, in my judgment, is the judicious yet thorough revision of the Prayer Book, eliminating from it all that gives countenance, directly or indirectly, to the whole system of sacerdotalism and ritualism: a revision after the model of that recommended by the commission appointed in England under royal authority in 1689, and whose work was indorsed by the great names of Burnet, Patrick, Tillotson, and Stillingfleet, and others of the Church of England—a blessed work, which failed, alas! to receive the approval of Convocation, but was taken up afterward by the fathers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and embodied in the Prayer Book of 1785, which they set forth and recommended for use in this country.

I propose to return to that Prayer Book, sanctioned by William White, and to tread in the steps of that saintly man, as he acted from 1785 to 1789.

3. One other reason for my present action remains to be given. On the last day of the late conference of Evangelical Alliance, I participated in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, by invitation, in the Rev. John Hall's church, in the city of New York, and united with Dr. Hall, Dr. Wm. Arnot, of Edinburgh, and Prof. Dörner, of Berlin, in that precious feast. It was a practical manifestation of the real unity of "the blessed company of all faithful people" whom God "hath knit together in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of his Son Jesus Christ."

The results of that participation have been such as to prove to my mind that such a step cannot be taken by one occupying the position I now hold without sadly disturbing the peace and harmony of "this Church," and without impairing my influence for good over a large portion of the same Church, very many of whom are within our own diocese.

As I cannot surrender the right and privilege thus to meet my fellow-Christians of other churches around the table of our dear Lord, I must take my place where I can do so without alienating those of my own household of faith.

I therefore leave the communion in which I have labored in the sacred ministry for over twenty-eight years, and transfer my work and office to another sphere of labor. I have an earnest hope and confidence that a basis for the union of all evangelical Christendom can be found in a communion which shall retain or restore a primitive episcopacy and a pure Scriptural liturgy, with a fidelity to the doctrine of justification by faith only. *Articulus stantis vel cadentis Ecclesie*, a position toward which the Old Catholics in Europe are rapidly tending, and which has already taken a definite form in the "Church of Jesus," in Mexico.

To this blessed work I devote the remaining years

of my life, content, if I can only see the dawn of that blessed day of the Lord.

I am, dear bishop,

Faithfully yours in Christ,

GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.

On the 15th of November Bishop Cummins circulated privately a call for a meeting to be held on the 2d of December, at Association Hall, in the city of New York, for the purpose of organizing an Episcopal Church on the basis of the Prayer Book of 1785, known as "Bishop White's Prayer Book." It was especially stated in the call that the meeting would be for the purpose of organizing, not of discussing the expediency of organizing. A considerable number of laymen and ministers, formerly connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, met at the appointed time and place. Among those who were especially named in the published reports as present, were the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago; the Rev. Mason Gallagher, of New Jersey; the Rev. Marshall B. Smith, of New Jersey; the Rev. Mr. Bourne, of New York; Messrs. John S. Dake, James L. Dawes, Frederick A. Pell, Audley Brown, Frederick Wright, Albert Crane, of Illinois; Colonel B. Ayer, of New Jersey. The meeting was opened by Bishop Cummins reading the circular letter in response to which it was held. This letter set forth the chief points which distinguish the Prayer Book of 1785 from the one in use in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the following words:

1. The word "priest" does not appear in the book, and there is no countenance whatever to the errors of sacerdotalism. 2. The baptismal offices, the confirmation office, the Catechism, and the order of the administration of the Lord's Supper, contain no sanction of the errors of Baptismal Regeneration, the Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ in the elements of the Communion, and of a sacrifice by a priest in that sacred feast.

The following resolution of organization and declaration of principles having been referred to a committee and reported back, were adopted:

Resolved, That we, whose names are appended to the call for this meeting as presented by the presiding bishop, do here and now, in humble reliance upon Almighty God, organize ourselves into a Church, to be known by the style and title of "The Reformed Episcopal Church," in conformity with the following Declaration of Principles, and with the Right Rev. George David Cummins, D. D., as our presiding bishop.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

I. The Reformed Episcopal Church, holding the faith once delivered to the saints, declares its belief in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the word of God, and the sole rule of faith and practice; in the creed commonly called the Apostles' Creed; in the divine institution of the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and in the doctrines of grace substantially as they are set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles of religion.

II. This Church recognizes and adheres to Episcopacy, not as of divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church polity.

III. This Church, retaining a Liturgy which will not be imperative or repressive of freedom in prayer,

accepts the Book of Common Prayer as it was revised, proposed, and recommended for use by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, A. D. 1785, reserving full liberty to alter, enlarge, abridge and amend the same as may seem most conducive to the edification of the people, provided that the substance of the faith be kept entire.

IV. This Church condemns and rejects the following erroneous and strange doctrines, as contrary to God's Word:

1. That the Church of Christ exists only in one order or form of ecclesiastical polity.

2. That Christian ministers are priests in another sense than that in which all believers are a "royal priesthood."

3. That the Lord's Table is an altar on which an oblation of the Body and Blood of Christ is offered anew to the Father.

4. That the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine.

5. That regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism.

The president then declared the Church formally organized, under the style and title of the "Reformed Episcopal Church." It was determined that the general meeting of the Church should be called the "General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church," and that it should be the representative of the entire Church, to be incorporated under that name, and under that name to hold and dispose of temporalities. The General Council is to be held on the second Wednesday of May of each year. A standing committee of five ministers and five laymen, and a committee of finance of three laymen were appointed, and a layman was appointed treasurer.

It was also resolved:

That the presiding bishop, with such other bishops as may be ordained or received prior to the first annual Council, together with the Standing Committee and Secretary, and the Committee on Finance, and Treasurer, shall form a temporary Executive Committee, with power to frame a constitution and a system of laws for the government of this Church, and to consider the proposed alterations in the Prayer Book of 1785, and make such other arrangements as to them may seem advisable, to be reported to the next General Council, to be by that council confirmed or altered, and that, in the mean time, the presiding bishop, with the written consent and advice of three-fourths of the Executive Committee, shall have power to act, and to authorize action under said constitution and laws, and alter Prayer-books and other arrangements, until the same shall be altered by a majority vote of both orders at a subsequent General Council; provided that such alteration shall have no retroactive effect.

The presiding bishops and the standing committee together were authorized to prepare forms for the ordination of ministers and any other officers required before the next General Council. The following provisional rules were adopted:

1. Ministers, in good standing in other churches, shall be received in this Church on letters of dismission, without reordination, they sustaining a satisfactory examination on such points as may hereafter be determined, and subscribing to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of this Church.

2. All ordinations of bishops and other ministers in this Church shall be performed by one or more bishops, with the laying on of hands of the presbytery.

3. Communicants in good standing in other evangelical Churches shall be received on presentation of a letter of dismissal or other satisfactory evidence.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago, was elected an additional bishop, to be styled "Missionary Bishop of the Northwest." During the meeting Bishop Cummins delivered an address relating the history of the Prayer Book of 1785, and setting forth with some particularity the points of difference between it and the Book of Common Prayer.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney having, after due consideration of the subject decided to accept the episcopal office, was ordained bishop at Christ Church, Chicago, December 14th, by Presiding Bishop Cummins, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Marshall B. Smith, Anson Gallagher, B. B. Leacock, W. V. Feltwell, and Charles H. Tucker.

The organization of congregations and churches in connection with the Reformed Episcopal Church was purposely delayed, in order to give time for the preparation and publication of an edition of the Prayer Book of 1785; consequently, the Church made but little visible growth during the few days of the year that remained after the organization was effected. Bishop Cummins, however, stated privately that he had letters from twenty-five or thirty clergymen in addition to those who were present at the meeting of organization, who desired to come into the communion of this Church so soon as congregations could be found for them. He also said that he had received letters from Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian clergymen, who desired to join the movement. Several Episcopal ministers withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal Church before the close of the year, to join the Reformed organization, and a church was formed in Peoria, Ill., during December.

The Executive Committee, appointed by the General Council of December 2d, subsequently adopted the following Constitution for the Reformed Episcopal Church, to be in force until the meeting of the General Council in May, 1874:

ARTICLE I. There shall be a General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, on the second Wednesday in May, in each year; and in such place as shall be determined by the council; and in case there should be an epidemic disease, or any other good cause to render it necessary to alter the place fixed on for any such meeting of the council, the bishop presiding shall have it in his power to appoint another convenient place (as near as may be to the place so fixed on) for the holding of such council; and special meetings may be called at other times in the manner hereafter to be provided for; and six ministers and six lay members shall be present before they shall proceed to business, except that three ministers and three lay members shall be sufficient to adjourn; and in all business of the council freedom of debate shall be allowed.

ART. II. The General Council shall consist of all the bishops and presbyters of the Church, with lay representatives who shall be communicants and members of the congregation they may represent. The lay representation shall consist of one deputy for each fifty communicants in each congregation now

in union with, or hereafter admitted to union with this Church: *Provided*, That each congregation shall be entitled to one deputy. The deputies shall be chosen by the respective congregations.

Provided, also, that all those persons who were present, and as signers of the original call, voted in the first General Council of this Church, shall be entitled to a seat and a vote in the General Council until otherwise ordered.

In all questions, when required by five members, the vote shall be by orders; and in such case the concurrence of both orders shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the Council.

ART. III. The bishops of this Church shall not sit as a separate House, nor exercise a veto-power, but shall be members *ex-officio* of the General Council, and, when a vote is taken by orders, they shall vote with the presbytery.

The President of the General Council shall be chosen by ballot from among the bishops, to serve for one year; and during his term of office he shall be the presiding bishop of this Church: *Provided*, That such annual election shall not preclude the election of the same bishop to that office.

ART. IV. The bishops of this Church shall be chosen or received agreeably to such rules as shall be fixed by the General Council; and their jurisdiction, powers, and duties, shall be such as the General Council may hereafter define; and any bishop of this Church may ordain, confirm, or perform any other act of the episcopal office, at the request of any bishop, or any Church destitute of a bishop.

ART. V. Any congregation not now represented, may at any time hereafter be admitted to union with this Church, and be entitled to representation, in accordance with Article II., on acceding to this Constitution and to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of this Church.

Six or more adjoining congregations in union with this Church, with six or more presbyteries of this Church, may associate themselves into a synod (taking its name from a town or city), under the jurisdiction of a bishop of this Church. Each synod shall be composed of all the ministers of this Church within its limits, and such number of lay deputies from each congregation as the synod may determine; and each synod shall have power to frame a constitution and canons for its own government, not conflicting with the constitution and canons of the General Council.

ART. VI. The mode of trying bishops and other ministers shall be provided by the General Council. The court for that purpose shall be composed of bishops and presbyteries; and the General Council shall be a court for final appeal. The sentence, in any case, shall be pronounced by a bishop of this Church.

ART. VII. No person shall be ordained to the Holy Ministry, or be received as an ordained minister from another Church, until he shall have been examined by a bishop and by two presbyters, and shall have exhibited such testimonials and other requisites as the canons of this Church may direct. Nor shall any person be so ordained, or received, until he shall have subscribed the following declaration:

I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation; and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Reformed Episcopal Church, so long as I shall continue a minister thereof.

The ecclesiastical parity of presbyters of this Church, whether episcopally or otherwise ordained, shall be maintained as a fundamental principle of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

ART. VIII. A Book of Common Prayer, Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of this Church, Articles of Religion, and Forms for Receiving, Ordaining, and Consecrating Bishops and other Ministers, when established by

this or a future General Council, shall be used in this Church, at such times, and with such liberty, as the canon on this subject shall provide; but no canon shall make its use imperative on all occasions, nor forbid the use of extempore or other prayer at suitable times. No alterations or additions shall be made in this Book of Common Prayer, or other Offices of this Church, or the Articles of Religion, unless the same shall be proposed in one General Council, and adopted at the subsequent General Council: *Provided*, That such alterations or additions may, by unanimous consent, be made by any General Council.

ART. IX. No church decorations, ornaments, vestments, or ceremonies, calculated to teach, either directly or symbolically, that the Christian ministry possesses a sacerdotal character, or that the Lord's Supper is a sacrifice, shall ever be allowed in the worship of this Church; nor shall any communion-table be constructed in the form of an altar.

ART. X. This Constitution shall be unalterable, unless the proposed alterations shall be first submitted to one General Council, and finally ratified or agreed to in the ensuing General Council: *Provided*, That such alterations may be made at any General Council by unanimous consent.

GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS, D. D., the founder and presiding bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was born in the State of Delaware, December 11, 1822. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and graduated from that institution in 1841. He entered upon the study of theology with Robert Emory, a Methodist minister, and spent two years as a preacher on trial in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He afterward joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was ordained a deacon in that Church by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, in October, 1845, and a priest by the same bishop, in July, 1847. He was successively appointed to the following parishes: Christ Church, Norfolk, Va., St. James's Church, Richmond, Va., Trinity Church, Washington, D. C., St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, Md., and Trinity Church, Chicago, Ill. While in charge of the last-named parish, he was elected Assistant-Bishop of Kentucky, and was consecrated to that office in Christ Church, Louisville, November, 1866. He officiated in the capacity of Assistant Bishop with satisfaction to the Church and acceptably to the people of the diocese, until the events occurred which led to his withdrawal from the Church. Bishop Cummins is particularly distinguished as a preacher of polished diction and persuasive power.

RHODE ISLAND. After a session of eleven weeks, the General Assembly, sitting in Providence, adjourned. The legislation of the session was of local importance, and more noticeable for the measures that were not passed. The question of selecting a site for the new State-House, which had occupied no little time of the session, was not decided. The proposition to take the West Burying-Ground, in Providence, as a suitable site, after having been passed unanimously in the Senate, failed in the House by one vote. The bill to make public libraries a part of the public-school system of the State, was defeated in the Senate; and the proposition to apply to railway uses the

\$100,000 forfeit of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad failed, because the House did not act upon the Senate's resolution. The State Board of Valuation was continued another year, to complete its work, and there was voted a State tax of twenty cents on the hundred dollars of ratable property, according to the valuation of 1872.

The General Assembly completed its May session at Newport, on the 30th of May, and adjourned to meet in Providence, on the third Tuesday of January, 1874.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Providence on the 18th of March, and nominated Charles R. Cutler, of Warren, for Governor; Samuel H. Wales, of Providence, for Lieutenant-Governor; William J. Miller, of Bristol, for Secretary of State; George N. Bliss, of East Providence, for Attorney-General; and William P. Congdon, of Newport, for General Treasurer. Benjamin G. Chace subsequently became the candidate for Governor, and Charles E. Gorham for Secretary of State. The following declaration of principles was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention condemns and denounces the action of the majority of the Senators and Representatives of the Forty-second Congress in passing the measure increasing the salaries of members of Congress and others as a national dishonor, and a disgraceful robbery of the public funds.

Resolved, That the recent developments in Congress, and the action of Congress thereon, in reference to the Credit Mobilier plot demonstrated to the people of this nation the real high sense of purity, morality, and integrity entertained by the representatives of the party in power at Washington, and calls for the hearty denunciation of all honest citizens.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the situation of the people of the State of Louisiana, and deplore the military rule and reign of terror inaugurated and sustained by the Federal "Ku-klux," and we hereby reaffirm the time-honored principle of the Democratic party, that a majority of the loyal people of each State have the authority to exercise the inalienable right guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the naturalized citizens of the United States ought to have the same civil and political rights as the native-born citizen; and that the constitution of the State of Rhode Island, requiring as it does the naturalized citizen to own real estate as a qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage, is an invidious distinction and entirely unjust, and should be so amended as to give equal rights to all.

The Republican Convention had assembled a few days previously and nominated the following ticket: for Governor, Henry Howard, of Coventry; for Lieutenant-Governor, Charles C. Van Zandt, of Newport; for Secretary of State, Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence; for Attorney-General, Willard Sayles, of Providence; for General Treasurer, Samuel Clark, of Lincoln.

The following resolutions were made part of the proceedings of the convention:

Resolved, That this convention commends the action of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State in opposing the measure to increase the salaries of members of Congress and others, and thereby denounces the passage of this bill by the

Forty-second Congress as a national dishonor and a disgraceful robbery of the public funds.

Resolved, That we appeal to the constituents of those members who assisted in the consummation of this great wrong to spare the country the mortification of seeing those individuals occupying seats in Congress after their present term of office expires.

On the 19th of March a Prohibitory State Convention was held in Providence, and was attended by 155 delegates, representing 24 towns. The convention nominated for Governor, Henry Howard; for Lieutenant-Governor, Latimer W. Ballou; for Secretary of State, Joshua M. Addeman; for Attorney-General, Willard Sayles; and for General Treasurer, Henry Goff. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the ballot-box being the means through which a citizen is permitted to effect the government under which he lives, he is bound to use it for an expression of his opinion on a political question, as the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating beverages.

Resolved, That the system of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is at war with the material prosperity of the State, and opposed to morals and religion; that it does not, in reality, check the indulgence in what it professes to keep in subjection, notwithstanding a large sum of money may be paid by each license; that it does discriminate in favor of the wealthy dealers in liquors, and tends to demoralize every citizen.

Resolved, That we hail with much satisfaction the introduction of the temperance question in the sphere of national legislation, and we call upon Senators and Representatives in Congress from Rhode Island to give their influence and votes in favor of prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, in the Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia; also, for a National Commission of Inquiry concerning the liquor-traffic, and the results of restrictive and prohibitory legislation for the suppression of intemperance.

The election, held on the 2d of April, resulted in the success of the Republican ticket. Henry Howard, who was the candidate of the Republican party and had also been indorsed by the Prohibitory Convention, received a majority of 5,870 in a total vote of 18,442; 8,786 votes were cast for Mr. Chace, the Democratic nominee. The political complexion of the State Legislature chosen is as follows:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	26	55	83
Democrats.....	8	17	25
Republican majority.....	20	38	58

The bonded debt of the State, April 30, 1873, was as follows:

Bonds of October 1, 1861, payable 1881.....	\$500 00
Bonds of Sept'r 1, 1862, payable 1882.....	1,019,000 00
Bonds of April 1, 1863, payable 1883.....	265,000 00
Bonds of July 1, 1868, payable 1893.....	668,000 00
Bonds of August 1, 1864, payable 1894.....	746,000 00
Total.....	\$2,688,500 00

The General Treasurer has purchased during the year State bonds to the amount of \$75,000, reducing the State debt to \$2,563,500.

The receipts from the usual sources of revenue from April 30, 1873, to November 30,

1873, were \$191,358, making with the balance of \$161,760 in the Treasury at the former date, a total of \$353,118. The disbursements during the same period were \$323,020, leaving a balance of \$30,097 in the Treasury November 30, 1873.

The total valuation of the several cities and towns, as reported by the State Board of Valuation, is \$328,580,559, including \$243,658,190 real and \$84,872,369 personal estate.

The amount appropriated by the towns in 1873 for school purposes, in addition to the amount expended for buildings, was \$304,685, which represents an increase during ten years of \$205,569, while there has been a slight decrease within that period of the average attendance of pupils. The increase in the length of the school year to thirty-six weeks, the increase in teachers' salaries, the improvements made in school-houses and furnishings, are among the reasons for this increase in school expenditures in ten years; while the existence of a large number of private and evening schools has done much to draw from the attendance upon the public day-schools.

A large portion of Governor Howard's message to the Legislature of 1874 is devoted to the subject of institutions for savings. The opinion seems to be general that the laws governing these institutions need immediate reforming. It has been suggested that a maximum rate of interest on deposits should be established by law; that receiving large amounts from corporations and others should be discouraged by limiting the amount which any bank may receive from one depositor; and that the practice, prevalent among some banks, of sending funds to remote States in order to obtain a high rate of interest, should be prohibited. It is the opinion of Governor Howard that "the provisions of the law in regard to State supervision are wholly inadequate. Inasmuch as the appointment of a special committee to examine the condition of a bank, of itself tends to discredit and injure such institution, it follows that examinations are not likely to take place until there has been some marked violation of law or glaring mismanagement. In practice, therefore, the law is remedial only, when it should be preventive as well. A commission of annual appointment, the duties of which should be to make occasional visits of inspection to all savings and State banks, would be much more likely to discover vicious and imprudent management."

There are now thirty-seven savings institutions in the State. Notwithstanding the financial troubles of the latter part of the year, the deposits in the savings-banks of the State increased during the year more than \$4,000,000, the aggregate at the end of the year being \$46,617,188. The undivided profits amount to \$1,780,430 more. The number of depositors reached 93,124, an increase during the year of 4,460; the average amount due each was \$500.59, an increase of \$20. It is claimed to

be the largest average shown by any of the States. The average rate of dividend has been $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Efforts have been made by the Commissioners of Fisheries to reestablish within the borders of the State this important source of wealth. Shad and salmon have been placed in the Blackstone, Pawtuxet, and Pawcatuck rivers, and the commissioners hope to make an arrangement with the proper authorities of Massachusetts, whereby Warren River can also be used for this purpose. Black bass have been placed in the ponds of nine towns, and the commissioners assert the fullest confidence in their ability to stock the waters of the State successfully with this valuable fish. The fish-way at Pawtuxet has been completed, and is likely to answer the purpose for which it is intended.

RIANZARES, FERNANDO MUÑOZ, Duque de, a Spanish soldier sprung from the lowest ranks, the favorite, the husband, and subsequently king-consort of Maria Christina, ex-Queen-Dowager of Spain, born at Tarrancon (Cuenca), in Spain, 1810; died near Havre, France, September 15, 1873. He was the son of a Madrid tobaccoist, a private in the King's guard, and his sister a laundry-maid in Madrid, when in 1830 he attracted the attention of Queen Christina. She had married the previous year, as his fourth wife, Ferdinand VII., he being forty-five and she but twenty-three. She was gay, unprincipled, and selfish. The young guardsman, Muñoz, as one of the escort party of the Queen from Buen Retiro to Madrid, had picked up her embroidered handkerchief and presented it to her with true Spanish grace. He was handsome and had a fine address, and considerable vivacity of manner, and these qualities attracted the Queen, who held a conversation of several hours with him that day, took him at once into her favor, lavished on him wealth and honors and a court position, and in 1833, three months after the death of Ferdinand VII., was privately married to him. This marriage caused great scandal. After a stormy regency of eight years, Queen Christina was in 1840 driven from Spain, but three years later she returned in triumph, and in October, 1844, was married in public to Muñoz, to whom she accorded the title of Duque de Rianzares. The Queen continued in power even after her daughter Isabella had attained her majority and ascended the throne, but was finally compelled to leave the country in 1854, and never afterward regained the ascendancy she had previously exercised. The duke took little part in politics, and was content with the honor of being the Queen's husband. It was proposed in 1846 to give him a Spanish-American kingdom, but he evinced little desire for the doubtful honor. He was created a grandee of Spain of the first class, and a Knight of the Golden Fleece. In 1847, at the time of the Spanish marriages, King Louis Philippe of France gave him the grand-cross of the Legion of Honor,

and the French title of Duc de Montmorat. He had resided several years in France, and his wife, the ex-Queen, survives him.

RIGDON, SIDNEY, one of the founders of Mormonism, born in St. Clair township, Alleghany County, Pa., February 19, 1793; died in Pittsburgh, Pa., January, 1873. As a boy Rigdon seems to have been shrewd, artful, and designing. He had obtained a fair English education, and had learned the printing business, and was working at his trade in an office in Pittsburgh, in 1812-'13, when a somewhat erratic genius, a preacher, by the name of Solomon Spaulding, brought to the office, a manuscript of what he termed an historical novel. He gave it the title of "The Manuscript Found; or, The Book of Mormon." The book was crude and worthless as a fiction, but it took the fancy of Rigdon, and he copied it. It was eventually returned to the author, who soon afterward died. After remaining three or four years longer in the printing-office, Rigdon withdrew, and commenced preaching, at first professing evangelical doctrines, but before long he gathered a congregation of his own, to whom he broached some of the crudities of this "Book of Mormon." In or about 1829 he became acquainted with Joseph Smith, Jr., the Mormon prophet, and formed an association with him, furnishing him with Spaulding's manuscript, portions of which Smith published, asserting that they were translated from some golden plates which he had found. Rigdon also transferred to him as many of his followers as he could. From that time Smith and Rigdon worked together, and were partners in all their enterprises, even to their practice of polygamy. When Smith removed to Kirtland, Ohio, Rigdon went with him, was his most efficient preacher, and cashier of the bank of which Smith was president. The Missouri enterprise, which came to such a tragic ending, was mainly conducted by Rigdon, who denounced the anti-Mormons with great severity and bitterness. When the Mormons established themselves at Nauvoo, Ill., Rigdon was one of the presidents of the Church. He had been twice tarred and feathered, and several times imprisoned, for his alleged conspiracies and misdemeanors. When Joseph and Hyrum Smith were shot at Carthage, June 27, 1844, Rigdon, who was then at liberty, aspired to the leadership of the sect, but the "twelve apostles" preferred Brigham Young, and chose him. Rigdon refused to submit to his authority, and for his contumacy was declared to be "cut off from the communion of the faithful and delivered to the devil to be buffeted in the flesh for a thousand years." Thus cast out, he sank into obscurity, and for the lifetime of a generation had gone out of the memories of men, till his singular history was recalled by his death.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The year 1873 witnessed increased complications in the relations of the Roman Catholic Church with

the governments in various countries, especially Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Mexico, and Brazil. Pope Pius IX. remained in the Vatican at Rome, supported by voluntary offerings of his adherents throughout the world, declining to accept the proffered stipend of the Italian Government. He was not molested in his appointments of archbishops and bishops to Italian sees, steps being taken to avoid any collision, but he could not prevent the seizure of many convents and religious houses at Rome, including even those of the generals of orders, having branches or missions in various Christian and pagan lands. In all cases the Italian Government seized not only the buildings under pretext of their being necessary for national use, but also took possession of the libraries and archives, thus in the case of the heads of orders effectually crippling the operations of those branches of the Church throughout the world.

Under instructions from the Cardinal-Vicar a protest was made by each community before yielding to force: "The undersigned, Superior of the Religious House *** having been summoned by the Junta liquidating ecclesiastical property at Rome to present in a special form, within a delay of three months, a tabular statement of the goods, credits, and debts, belonging to the said House, replies that he (or she) cannot spontaneously furnish it. But since in case of refusal, heavy penalties are threatened, he transmits, in order to avoid graver evils, the tabular statement required, and at the same time protests and declares that he takes no part in the act of spoliation, and yields only to violence."

Under the decree of January 16th, seventeen convents were seized on the 26th. A protest, made June 2d by generals and procurators of religious orders, produced no effect. A decree of June 19th doomed them all, and from that to the close of the year the work of suppression was carried on without any indulgence. The property belonging to the churches, even of St. Peter's, St. John Lateran, the especial churches of the Pope, and necessary to their maintenance, was seized and sold at auction. The seizure of the property belonging to the Irish College led to the interposition of the British Government.

This course of the Italian Government drew from Pope Pius IX. the following allocution, delivered to the cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, in the hall of the Vatican, on July 25, 1873.

VENERABLE BRETHREN: What we foretold when we addressed you at the close of the past year—to wit, that we might have to speak again of vexations of the Church daily increasing; the work of iniquity, then proposed, having now been consummated, our office calls us to declare, in whose ears seems to sound that voice of one saying: Cry!

So soon as we learned that an enactment was to be proposed to that Legislative Assembly which, in this propitious city as well as in the rest of Italy, was to suppress religious houses, and to put up ecclesiastical property to be sold; denouncing the impious

crime, we proscribed any and every project of an enactment of such kind. We declared null every acquisition of property thus robbed; and we repeated the censures that were incurred, *apo facto*, by the authors, and by the promoters, of enactments of such sort.

Not only by the Church has this enactment been branded as antagonistic to divine and ecclesiastical law; but by the lights of public legal science, as subversive of all natural and human justice; and so, of its own nature, void and null. But we see it accepted to-day, by the votes of the Legislative Assembly and of the Senate; and, finally, sanctioned by royal authority.

We judge it best, Venerable Brethren, to refrain from repeating all that we have so often largely set forth, hoping to deter these wicked rulers from their attempt, in regard to the sacrilege, the malice, the end, and the most grave injuries of this enactment. But we are forced by the duty of vindicating the rights of the Church, by the solicitude of warning the careless, and by very charity for the guilty, to raise our voice and to declare to all those who have not hesitated to propose, or to approve, or to sanction this aforesaid most iniquitous enactment; and to all commissioners, promoters, counselors, adherents, executors, or purchasers of ecclesiastical property, that whatever they have done, or may do, is to no valuable account, but void, and null. And not only so, but that they are, in the act of any participation whatever, each and all of them, stricken with the major excommunication, and with yet other ecclesiastical pains and penalties, according to the Sacred Canons, Apostolical Constitutions, and Decrees inflicted by General Councils, and especially by the Council of Trent; and that they have fallen into the most terrible vengeance of God, and are walking in plain peril of eternal damnation.

Meantime, Venerable Brethren, while necessary aids to our sovereign ministry are withdrawn more and more, while wrongs are heaped on wrongs toward persons and things sacred, while here and abroad the persecutors of the Church seem to be concerting their plots and joining their forces for the utter smothering of the exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and, to give a special instance, perhaps to interfere with the free election of him who is to sit as the Vicar of Christ in this chair of Peter, what is left to us except that we should, with all earnestness, take refuge in Him who is rich in mercy, and deserts never his servants in the time of their trouble?

And, verily, the power of Divine Providence is shown clearly in the perfect union of all the bishops with this Holy See, in their noble steadfastness against wicked enactments, and the usurpation of sacred rights; in the unbounded devotion of the whole Catholic household to this centre of unity; in that life-giving spirit, with which faith and charity are burning forth, everywhere, in works worthy of the best days of the Church.

Let us, then, strive to make ready the desired season of mercy. Let us all together, throughout the world, try to do a pious violence to our God. Let all prelates rouse their parish priests to this. Let all parish priests stir up the people of their several flocks. Let us, all and together, prostrate, and bowed down before our altars, cry out: *Come, O Lord, come! Delay not! Spare Thy people, loosen the burdens of Thy flock! Behold our dejection! It is not pleasing justifications for ourselves that we pour out our prayers before Thy face, but for the multitude of Thy tender mercies! Stir up Thy power, and come; show Thy face, and we shall be saved!*

And although we may be conscious of our unworthiness, let us not fear to draw nigh, confidently, to the Throne of Grace. Let us seek that throne by the intercession of all who now surround it. Especially, let us seek it through the holy apostles; let us seek it through the most chaste Spouse of the Mother of God (St. Joseph); let us seek it, above

all, through the Virgin Immaculate, whose intercessions with her Son have the relation, in a certain way, of commands.

But, as a preparation for this, let us strive earnestly to cleanse our conscience from dead works. For it is "on those that are just the Lord sets his eyes; and it is to their prayers that his ears are open."

That this may be accomplished more certainly, and more fully, we grant, by our apostolical authority, to all the faithful who will have duly confessed and communion, and will have prayed for the necessities of the Church, in these matters, a Plenary Indulgence, to be once gained, on whatever day the Ordinary, in each diocese, shall have appointed; which Indulgence may be applied for the souls of the faithful departed.

Therefore, Venerable Brethren, though countless and very heavy storms of persecutions and troubles rage, let us not lose courage on that account. For we are trusting in Him who never suffers those that hope in Him to be confounded. For it is the promise of God which cannot be forgotten: "*I will deliver him, because he has hoped in me!*"

The suppression of the Roman University, and of the chair of Theology in the various Italian universities, was also effected, so that the higher education of secular and regular clergy was rendered almost impossible in Italy.

The affairs of the Church in Switzerland early in the year assumed a serious aspect. On the occasion of issuing a decree in regard to proceeding to the canonization of Blessed Benedict of Labre, and Blessed Andrea da Burgio, Pius IX., January 16th, nominated Mgr. Mermillod Vicar-Apostle of Geneva, thus relieving him from even nominal dependence on the Bishop of Lausanne, without making him Bishop of Geneva. The Government of Geneva, in a circular, declared his nomination an attempt against the authority of the state, and ordered him to leave Swiss territory, if he attempted to act. He was accordingly arrested at Geneva on the 17th of February, and, in spite of his protest against the unconstitutionality of the act, forcibly conveyed beyond the frontiers into France. He soon received a letter of encouragement from the Pope, and, on the 22d of March, sent a protest to the council discussing the whole question. It was returned to him by M. Nantier, President of the Council of State of Geneva, but was again sent by the bishop, who insisted, as a Swiss citizen, on his right to have it laid before the council.

A law was then passed, March 28d, followed by another of August 26, which established an entirely new system for the Catholic Church, making new divisions of parishes, requiring the clergy to be elected by Catholics, whose names appeared on the cantonal list of electors, and forbidding any priest to perform any act as such until approved by the Government. These laws were not allowed to remain a dead letter, two priests having been arrested at the altar on the 29th of March. When the election for parish priests came off, the Catholics in communion with the Pope could not vote without forfeiting their membership, and abstained. Those who shared the views of the Old Catholics voted, M. Loyson (Father Hy-

cinthe) and two other foreign priests were elected, and installed by Government in the Catholic churches, the regular congregations being compelled to seek other edifices for the purpose of divine worship, so long as their priests were left to them. Mgr. Agnozzi, *Papal chargé d'affaires*, wrote to the Federal Council, protesting against the transfer of St. Germain's Church to the Old Catholics, but this finally led only to the rupture of all relations between the Swiss Government and the Pope. On his side, Bishop Mermillod, on the 13th of October, excommunicated M. Loyson and the other elected priests, and warned the Catholics against acknowledging them.

Five of the cantons, forming the diocese of Basle, Soleure, Berne, Aargen, and Zurich, passed laws similar to those of Geneva. On the 29th of January, the delegates of Basle declared Bishop Lachat, who refused to submit to these laws, deposed from the episcopacy, and ordered the cathedral chapter to proceed to the election of an administrator, which they refused to do. The bishop was then arrested and exiled, April 16th. The laws were enforced rigorously, and sixty-nine priests in Jura were arrested and taken from their congregations, which were thus left without pastors. Besides letters of encouragement to the bishops individually, Pius IX., on the 10th of March, addressed a brief to the Vicar-General and priests of the Canton of Geneva, and one on April 7th to the priests of Jura.

The amendments to the Prussian constitutional charter, which were intended to affect the Catholic Church in that kingdom, were not passed without a protest. The following is inserted as giving the Catholic view of the subject:

Memorandum addressed by the whole Catholic Episcopate, of the Kingdom of Prussia, to his Majesty's Ministers—presented by the Archbishops, in the name and by the desire of all the remaining Bishops of the Country, on the 30th of January, 1873:

A few days back, the King's ministers laid before the Parliament the drafts of certain laws which trench most deeply upon the whole internal mode of existence of the Catholic Church, and on her rights; and the Parliament has been requested to give its consent as soon as possible to these projected laws.

Apart from the fact that, according to all natural laws and positive jurisprudence, and by immemorial usage, the relations in German countries between the State and the Church can only be ordered legally and to any good purpose by mutual understanding between both—independent of this, the Prussian bishops had at least a right to expect that some occasion would be afforded them of expressing themselves on the subject of such important projects of laws affecting the Catholic Church, and of making known Catholic principles on the subject. They would then have been in a position to accept certain individual dispositions of the projected laws without a breach of their duty. With regard to other parts of the projected laws, an agreement might have been entered into with the Holy See. But now that these laws, although they affect the whole internal life of the Church, have been introduced by the King's Government, without any reference to the ecclesiastical authorities, and in virtue of the omnipotence which is claimed by the State; without, too, any previous understanding and negotiation with the es-

tablished ecclesiastical organs; nothing is left to the bishops save to enter their formal and solemn protest against all those dispositions of the said laws which trench upon the natural and fairly-acquired rights of the Catholic Church, and which attack the rights of conscience and of religion belonging to all Catholics.

We permit ourselves to add the following observations touching certain points, but as, in the inevitable dispatch which we are constrained to use, these remarks by no means exhaust the subject, we reserve to ourselves the right of giving further explanation on points of law, and on the grounds of what we say.

According to the Catholic doctrine, which we Catholics hold and believe unconditionally as true, because resting on Divine Revelation, and which we are as certainly justified in believing, as we are in holding that our freedom of conscience cannot be touched:

According to the nature of things, to natural law, and the laws of reason, according to the historical and justly-won rights of the Catholic Church in Germany, and of the Catholic portions of the monarchy, which are not unconditionally incorporated with the kingdom of Prussia, but whose rights to the practice, as in former days, of their religion, and the upholding by the State of their Church were guaranteed to them by the solemn promise of the monarch, by right of the agreements made between the Holy See and the Prussian Crown, or the respective sovereigns of Germany and of the Bulls founded on the same:

Finally, in virtue and by right of the dispositions of the Prussian Constitutional Charter, guaranteeing this right to the Catholic Church as to the other great Christian confessions, the Catholic Church in Prussia professes the inalienable and unassailable right to subsist in the complete entirety of her doctrine and code of morals, of her constitution and discipline, and to order and administer her affairs by means of her lawful organs.

But the very first and most essential right of every Catholic bishop and of every individual Catholic is this: to be a member of that same one Catholic Church, whose supreme Head is the Pope; and, therefore, to be and to remain in the unity of the faith, and in unhindered living union and communication with the Pope, who according to Catholic doctrine is, by Divine appointment, the foundation and the supreme pastor of the whole Catholic Church, and all parts of the same.

The second and no less essential right of every Catholic episcopal see, and of every individual Catholic is, to be governed and guided in all religious and ecclesiastical matters by none other than their lawfully appointed ecclesiastical superiors, the bishops, in subordination to the Pope; seeing that the same are, according to our Catholic faith, established by God for the purpose of governing their spiritual subjects according to the precepts of Christ, and the laws of the Catholic Church. In according with these a bishop has principally a threefold duty toward his diocese, which duty has been laid upon him by God, and which corresponds to the right—also given to him by God—of fulfilling this duty freely and without restraint or hindrance:

1. The duty and the right to proclaim the doctrine and moral code of the Catholic Church, to preserve the same intact, and to administer the Church's means of grace.

2. The duty and the right to choose, to educate, to send forth, and to induct into the ecclesiastical offices, in accordance with the laws of the Church, the priests and inferior servants of the Church, who support him in his apostolic office, and act as his helpers and representatives.

3. To the bishop belongs the right and the duty of admonishing ecclesiastics to fulfill the obligations of their respective offices, and of exhorting the faithful to accomplish their duties as Christians, and, should they obstinately refuse to obey the teaching of the Church, her doctrine and her laws, it becomes

further the bishop's duty and right to exclude the offenders from communion with the Church, and, if they are ecclesiastics, to deprive them of their spiritual office, and forbid them to exercise any of the functions of a priest.

These three duties are inextricably bound up together, so that neither can exist without the other. The bishop cannot preserve intact the body of Catholic doctrine in faith and morals, he cannot rightly and worthily guard and administer the means of grace appointed by Christ, and dispense the same to the faithful, if he cannot educate, superintend, send forth, and place according to their merits and capacities, the clergy who watch over the purity of the faith, and administer the means of grace to the people, as his representatives and by virtue of his commission. And he cannot do his duty in any of the above-mentioned points—least of all can he preserve the Catholic faith from falsification, and the constitution of the Church from destruction—if he has not the power of removing heretical or schismatic ecclesiastics, such as have in other ways proved unworthy of their office, and if he cannot exclude persistent deniers of the Church's articles of belief, and opponents or enemies of the constitution and laws of the Church, from her communion. The proposed laws attack and annihilate all these essential rights of the Catholic Church, and of her bishops; rights without which the bishops will find it impossible to fulfill their most vital duties. And the projected laws attack and annihilate these in many respects."

The laws were, however, passed and published May 15th. By them the whole status of the Catholic Church was changed. The action of the Pope was abolished by the part forbidding any foreign jurisdiction, and by the establishment of a government court of appeal, before which all ecclesiastical matters were to be brought for final decision; ecclesiastical seminaries were placed under state control as to professors and study; candidates for the priesthood were required to study at the state universities, and none were to be ordained by the bishops unless the candidates passed a state examination; and no bishop was to appoint any priest to a church without consent of Government. On the 26th of May the Archbishops of Cologne and Posen, with eleven bishops, and the Vicar-General of Culm, addressed to the Minister of State for Ecclesiastical Affairs, a declaration that it was absolutely impossible for them to coöperate in the execution of those laws. Prosecutions were at once commenced, and numbers of priests arrested, fined, and imprisoned for violations of the Falk laws. Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, refusing to appear before a criminal court for appointing a pastor, was fined; and under various succeeding fines all his property seized. He was then imprisoned at Ostromo. A brief of the Pope, dated November 3d, encouraged him to constancy. Similar prosecutions were begun against the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Breslau. Other prosecutions were begun against those who condemned or excommunicated the Old Catholics. The Catholic chaplains in the army were also abolished, and the whole body of adherents to that faith were in a state of great excitement, which continued into the following year. Out of this state of things grew the following correspondence:

VATICAN, August 7, 1878.

YOUR MAJESTY: The measures which have been adopted by your Majesty's Government for some time past all aim more and more at the destruction of Catholicism. When I seriously ponder over the causes which may have led to these very hard measures I confess that I am unable to discover any reasons for such a course. On the other hand, I am informed that your Majesty does not countenance the proceedings of your Government, and does not approve the harshness of the measures adopted against the Catholic religion. If, then, it be true that your Majesty does not approve thereof, and the letters which your august Majesty has addressed to me formerly might sufficiently demonstrate that you cannot approve that which is now occurring—if, I say, your Majesty does not approve of your Government continuing in the path it has chosen of further extending its rigorous measures against the religion of Jesus Christ, whereby the latter is most injuriously affected—will your Majesty then not become convinced that these measures have no other effect than that of undermining your Majesty's own throne? I speak with frankness, for my banner is truth. I speak in order to fulfill one of my duties, which consists in telling the truth to all, even to those who are not Catholics; for every one who has been baptized belongs in some way or other, which to define more precisely would be here out of place, belongs, I say, to the Pope. I cherish the conviction that your Majesty will receive my observations with your usual goodness, and will adopt the measures necessary in the present case. While offering to your most gracious Majesty the expression of my devotion and esteem, I pray to God that He may infold your Majesty and myself in one and the same bond of mercy. P. O.

His Majesty the Emperor replied in a letter to be found in the article "GERMANY."

A second letter of the Pope to the Emperor was not published by the latter, and has not been made public at Rome.

In Mexico the Catholic Church was also attacked by legislation. Congress on the 25th of September passed a decree declaring Church and State independent of each other; making marriage a civil contract under the exclusive competency of the state, and with such validity as it confers. No religious institution was to be allowed to acquire funded property, oaths were abolished, and an argumentative section prohibited religious orders. Protests followed this enactment, and even risings in some parts of Mexico, but the Government put down all opposition. The Feasts of All Saints' and All Souls' day were also replaced by the Feast of Labor and Industry.

In Brazil troubles arose from another matter. The rules of the Roman Catholic Church forbid its members to enter secret societies. The principle is well established, and several popes have by name condemned the Freemasons and other similar bodies. A member of those societies forfeits rights as a Catholic. In Brazil, however, there were religious confraternities or guilds, among which were members, who also belonged to Masonic lodges. An attempt of the bishops to enforce Catholic discipline led to a series of struggles. The lodges, first in an ingenious address, endeavored to win the favor of the bishops, and failing, began prosecutions against them for refusing to permit masses to be said for deceased members of the

confraternities who were Masons. A brief of Pius IX., issued May 29th, bore directly on this question, renewing the decision of former sovereign Pontiffs.

PIUS IX., POPE.—*To our Venerable Brother Vital-Mary, Bishop of Olinda.*

Venerable Brother, Health, and Apostolic Benediction: Our grief has been great on learning, Venerable Brother, by the exposition you have made to us, of that pest of Freemasonry, that it is so prevalent in your country, and that it has even invaded some confraternities to such an extent that some of them are entirely infected. Nevertheless, we cannot refrain from expressing our pleasure at the confidence with which you have poured into our heart the sorrow you experience, and to commend the zeal with which you have endeavored to arrest so great an evil.

This pest is old, and it has been diligently warred against by the Church, and pointed out, but in vain, to the people and governments that it threatened with destruction. As early as the year 1788, Clement XII., in his Encyclical Letter *In eminenti*, published the 28th of April of that year, complained in these words:

"We have learned that there are daily spreading themselves afar, with renewed vigor, certain societies, vulgarly called *Freemasons*, in which men of all religions and of all sects, affecting an appearance of natural integrity, bind themselves together by a compact as narrow as it is impenetrable; and he urged that the greatest vigilance was necessary, "in order that this sort of men, like robbers, break not into the house, or like foxes destroy the vine;" he proscribed these conventicles under whatsoever names they assumed, and ordered each and every one of the faithful to "avoid these societies altogether, under pain of excommunication by the act itself, *ipso facto*, and without any other declaration," an excommunication which the Roman Pontiff alone can absolve, except in *articulo mortis*. Benedict XIV., his successor, inserted and developed this constitution in his Encyclical Letter *Providas* of March 18, 1751, by which he confirmed the decrees and penalties set forth by his predecessor.

Still, this criminal secret society continues to spread, dividing itself into different sects, distinguished by a variety of names, but which remains united in communion of sentiments and of wickedness, until it has become propagated far and wide, and having acquired great strength, has emerged from the darkness in which it had concealed itself, and proved to all sensible men how justly it had been condemned by the sentinels on the watch-towers of Israel. It proclaimed itself to the eyes of all through its catechisms; its constitutions, the public acts of its lodges published by the press, and still more clearly by its public machinations, and by the facts that its design is to abolish the Catholic religion, and to accomplish this, to attack the Roman See, the centre of unity, to overthrow all legitimate human authority, to establish man in a complete autonomy, without laws, and disencumbered even by ties of blood, and dependent only on his appetites.

The satanic spirit of the sect manifested itself particularly at the close of the last century, in the violent revolutions of France, which shook the whole world, and proved that a total dissolution of human society would follow, if the powers of this criminal sect were not overcome. Accordingly, Pius VII., of holy memory, in his Encyclical Letter *Ecclesiam*, published September 18, 1821, did not content himself by once more placing before the eyes of the world the character, malice, and dangers of such societies; but again reiterated still more forcibly the condemnations and spiritual punishments threatened by his predecessors against those who are members of these societies. All this has again been confirmed, as well by Leo XII., of venerable memory

in his Apostolic Letter, *Quo graviora*, of March 13, 1826, as by ourselves in our Encyclical Letter *Qui pluribus*, of November 9, 1846.

Consequently, after these commands so often repeated by the Church and accompanied by such august approbations, after the exposition of the works of these impious societies, which have so manifestly revealed their true aim; after the perturbations, the calamities, the innumerable butcheries, which they have occasioned everywhere, and which they have not been ashamed to insolently boast of, no excuse can be made for those who permit their names to be inscribed upon their rolls.

Yet, considering that these criminal sects reveal their mysteries only to those who, by their impiety, appear worthy to receive them, exacting for this purpose from their members a solemn oath by which they swear never to reveal at any time, nor under any circumstances, to men not belonging to the society, any thing that relates to this society, and to communicate no information to the inferior grades that is reserved to the superior grades; considering that under every circumstance they conceal themselves under the veil of benevolence and mutual assistance, and that the imprudent and inexperienced are easily deluded by these appearances of feigned honesty—we consent that mercy be extended to those prodigal children, whose loss, Venerable Son, you deplore, if only attracted by this gentleness, they abandon their evil ways, and return to the Church, their Mother, from whom they have estranged themselves.

Remembering that we are the Vicar of Him who came not to call the just, but the sinner, we believe it our duty to follow the footsteps of our predecessor, Leo XII., and accordingly suspend for the space of one whole year after the contents of this Letter shall have been made known, the carrying into effect of the censures incurred by those who have enrolled themselves in these societies; and we concede that they may be absolved from these censures by any confessor approved by the Ordinaries of the place where they reside.

And if this course of clemency can neither turn the erring from their fatal purposes, nor withdraw them from so grave a crime, we decree, the aforesaid period of one year having elapsed, that the reservation of the censures be immediately removed, censures which, by virtue of our Apostolic authority, we confirm anew, declaring expressly that none, without exception, of the members of these societies, will be exempt from the spiritual punishments aforesaid, no matter what the pretext or good faith alleged, or the appearances of intrinsic probity offered by the said societies, and consequently that all, without exception, incur the same dangers of eternal damnation in adhering to these societies.

Besides, we grant you full power to proceed in accordance with all the rigors of Canon Law, against religious confraternities, that have so shamefully vitiated their character by this impiety, to disband them altogether, and to establish others that will comply with the nature of their institution.

May God grant that the consideration of the perversity of these societies, in which so many men, honored by the name of Christian, are not afraid to enter, that the thought of the anathemas so often fulminated against them by the Church, and that the knowledge of the clemency of the Holy See toward them, made known by means of this Letter to those who have been misled, may bring them back into the path of salvation, prevent the ruin of many souls, and remove the necessity on our part of resorting to severity! It is for this that we most earnestly pray to God. This is what we expect of your pastoral zeal. It is what we implore of all our children who have been misled.

And as we extend the same prayers for other Dioceses of this Empire, in which the same evils are being propagated, We desire that this Letter be communicated to our Venerable Brethren, to the end

that each one of them may take, as if spoken to himself and to his people, what we write to you.

While we pray Divine Mercy to vouchsafe to grant our desires and our thoughts, as the presage of celestial succor and of all gifts from on high, and as a token of our special good-will, we accord you and send you, with all the effusion of our love, to you, Venerable Brother, and to all your diocese, the Apostolic Benediction.

(Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, the 29th of May, 1878, in the twenty seventh year of our Pontificate.)

PIUS IX., Pope.

Pursuing the course thus indicated, Bishop Oliveira placed some of the confraternities under an interdict, and, on his refusing to remove it, or to allow masses to be said for members dying, who were also members of masonic lodges, he was arrested, and at the close of the year was in prison at Rio Janeiro, awaiting his trial for felony. The Bishop of Pernambuco was also prosecuted. Attempts were made, however, by the Brazilian Government, to settle matters by negotiation with the Pope.

The question of the power of bishops in the Catholic Church over the priests in their dioceses, came before the courts in Great Britain and in the United States. In Ireland, the case of Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, of Callan, against his bishop, and against Cardinal Cullen, was finally decided adversely to O'Keefe; while a somewhat similar case at Scranton, Pennsylvania, was still undecided at the close of the year.

The influence of Catholic bishops and clergy on the Irish elections led the British Government to prosecute several; but when Bishop Duggan, of Clonfert, was acquitted, February 15th, the other prosecutions were abandoned.

The schism among the Armenians, in the Turkish Empire, continued, and called from the Pope an Encyclical letter, on the 6th of January, 1878, reviewing the whole question. But Andrew Chaldean, Patriarch of Diarbekir, an opponent of the Vatican decrees, finally submitted in 1878, and thus put an end to the schism which he had begun.

The persecution in Japan was finally arrested, the Mikado carrying out the laws granting full liberty to the Christians, and releasing the survivors, who were still in prison. Of the 4,100 arrested from 1868 to 1870, 660 had perished in prison. The whole number of native Catholics in Japan was estimated to be from 18,000 to 24,000.

In China, Father Hue, a French missionary, and his catechist, Ise Tchouen, were put to death by the people at Kien-Kiang-Hien.

The revival of pilgrimages continued during this year, and immense crowds of pilgrims visited the grotto of Lourdes, Lasalette, Paray le Monial, St. Anne d'Aray, and other sanctuaries. The movement extended to Italy, but the Government which had declined to arrest the publication of attacks on Christianity, arrested the pilgrimages under various pretexts, and closed the Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi. The finding of the relics of St. Philip and St. James in the Church of the Holy Apostles at Rome drew many of the devout to that church,

but the frequenting of churches was attended with some risk, and the attack made on some coming from the Gesu (March 30th), in which a Mr. Vansittart, an English gentleman, was injured, led to some investigation. To enable the Catholics of Italy to join in the pilgrimages spiritually, if thus bodily unable, the Pope on the 19th of August issued the following:

PIUS IX., POPE.—*To all the Faithful of Christ to whom these Presents shall come, Health and Apostolic Benediction.*

God, who is rich in mercy, hath so ordered it in these calamitous times, that while our hearts are filled full of bitterness by reason of the wickedness of men, very many of the faithful should, on the other hand, arise out of the great Catholic world and strive to bring relief to our sorrow and affliction by numerous proofs of their love and by their manifold works of Christian piety. Among these last are surely to be reckoned those frequent and very numerous attended pilgrimages which have been made to the more renowned churches or sanctuaries, with the design that by the offering up of prayers they might obtain from the God of all consolation, through the merits and suffrages of the most Blessed and Immaculate Virgin Mary, and of the Saints in heaven, the desired peace and triumph of the Church and the liberty of the Holy Apostolic See.

But forasmuch as certain holy pilgrimages which were to have been made to the more celebrated sanctuaries of Italy have within these last few days been prohibited, to the grief of all good men, certain of the faithful of our city of Bologna have formed the design of inviting all Catholics to join in making a pilgrimage in the month of September next; and they have proposed that the said pilgrimage should be divided into three decades, or periods of ten days each. In the first decade the faithful are to be present in thought in the Holy Land, and at the places there sanctified by Christ our Lord and Redeemer, and to offer up pious prayers proper for that end; in the second decade, at the principal sanctuaries of Italy; and in the third, at those of foreign nations.

And forasmuch as the faithful above mentioned have earnestly besought us, that out of our Apostolic benignity we would deign to bestow some indulgences for this pious exercise, we, very highly commending their holy and earnest design, have with a willing mind resolved to grant the petitions presented to us as below. Wherefore, confiding in the mercy of Almighty God and on the authority of his blessed Apostles, Saints Peter and Paul, we do, in the accustomed form of the Church, remit to all and singular the faithful of Christ of both sexes, who being at least contrite in heart, shall, on any day of the month of September next ensuing have performed the aforesaid pious exercise of a spiritual pilgrimage to be made as above set forth, three hundred days of penance enjoined them, or in any other way due by them. Moreover, to all and singular the faithful of Christ of both sexes, who shall, for one entire decade, have fully completed the same pious exercise of the aforesaid spiritual pilgrimage, and who, on one day of the same decade, to be selected by them at their own discretion, being truly penitent, and having confessed, and being fortified with the Holy Communion, shall have devoutly visited any church or public oratory, and there have offered their pious prayers to God for the concord of Christian princes, the extirpation of heresies and the exaltation of Holy Mother Church—on that decade out of those three on which they shall have so done, we mercifully grant in the Lord a Plenary Indulgence and remission of all their sins. All and singular of these Indulgences we allow to be applied by way of suffrage as remissions of sins to the relaxation of

penances also for the souls of Christ's faithful, who shall have departed this life united to God in charity.

Notwithstanding the rule of our Chancery concerning the not granting of Indulgences *ad instar*, and all other Constitutions and Ordinances Apostolic whatsoever to the contrary, these our letters are to remain in force for one year. And it is our will that the same faith be given to the printed copies of these our letters, such being authenticated by the signature of a notary public, and by the seal of some ecclesiastical dignitary, as would be given to the original itself if exhibited or shown.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, under the Ring of the Fisherman, this 19th day of August, 1873, in the twenty-eighth year of our Pontificate.

† F. CARDINAL ASQUINI.

The present Letters Apostolic were exhibited at the Secretariate of the Congregation of Indulgences, this 21st day of August, 1873, according to the form of the decree of the said Congregation, dated the 14th day of April, 1856. In testimony whereof, etc.

Given at Rome from the Secretariate of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences and of Holy Relics, on the day and year as above.

DOMINIC SARRA, Substitute.

He also by a brief of July 8th granted indulgence for a Novenato St. Peter *in vinculis*, in allusion to his own position.

Another feature in connection with the pilgrimage to Paray le Monial, to the tomb of B. Margaret Mary Alacoque, to whom devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus owes its modern form, was a general dedication of dioceses, churches, institutions, and private houses, to the Sacred Heart. This became general, before the close of the year, throughout the Catholic world.

The Old Catholic movement during the year 1873 took a permanent form, yet occupied such indefinite ground that, while in some respects the members ceased to belong to the Roman Catholic Church, under others they were regarded as still part of it.

A committee was appointed at the Old Catholic Congress, to decide on the question of a bishop. On the 4th of June the Assembly of Delegates, numbering twenty priests and fifty-seven lay delegates, chose Prof. Reinkens, of Breslau, as missionary-bishop without a see. As consecration by any bishops in communion with the Pope, was out of the question, he was consecrated at Rotterdam, on the 11th of August, by the Jansenist Bishop of Deventer. Another Congress or Council of the Old Catholic body was held at Constance, Switzerland, in September, but no confession of faith, or system of discipline, was adopted. Mr. Loyson (Father Ilvacinthe) and two other sympathizers with the Old Catholic movement, were elected curés at Geneva, but Loyson disavowed all allegiance to Bishop Reinkens, who, on his side, did not recognize Mr. Loyson as one of his clergy.

On the 7th of October, Bishop Reinkens took, at the hands of Dr. Falk, the following oath:

I, Joseph Hubert Reinkens, swear an oath to Almighty and Omniscient God, upon the Holy Evangelists, that I, having been raised to the dignity of a Catholic bishop, will be subject, faithful, obedient,

and devoted to his royal Majesty, William of Prussia, and to the legitimate successor in government of his most high Majesty, will advance the interests of his most high Majesty, according to my ability, avoid injury and prejudice to them, will conscientiously observe the laws of the land, will particularly endeavor to achieve that a feeling of awe and fidelity toward the King, of love for the fatherland, of deference to the laws, and all those virtues which denote the good subject in the Christian, shall be carefully fostered in the minds of the clergy and communities intrusted to my episcopal direction; and I will not tolerate that my subordinate clergy shall teach and act in a sense opposed to the above. More especially I vow that I will not entertain any association or connection, be it within or without the kingdom, which may be prejudicial to public safety; and, should I become aware that propositions shall be made anywhere which may result in injury to the state, that I will signify the same to his royal Majesty. I promise to fulfill all this the more irrefragably in that I am persuaded that my episcopal office obliges me to nothing which can be opposed to the oath of loyalty and fidelity to his royal Majesty, or to that of obedience to the law of the land. All this I swear, so help me God and this holy Evangelism.

The patent of recognition, signed by the King, and handed by Dr. Falk to the bishop after he had taken the foregoing oath, reads thus:

We, William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, etc., etc., give to know, and make hereby known, that we herewith, in virtue of the episcopal election held in Cologne on the 4th of June, 1873, and of the consecration to the Catholic Episcopate, performed by the Bishop of Deventer, in Rotterdam, on the 11th of August, 1873, do recognize the Ordinary Professor in the Catholic Theological Faculty of Breslau University, Dr. Joseph Hubert Reinkens, as Catholic Bishop; and, accordingly, we command our Upper Presidents, Presidents and Provincial Colleges, as well as each and every our vassals and subjects, of whatever name, position, dignity, or condition herewith, graciously and earnestly, that they shall recognize and respect the said Joseph Hubert Reinkens as Catholic bishop, and let the same possess, have, and enjoy, fully and without question by anybody, all that which may be dependent upon his office, may belong thereto, or may be exacted in virtue thereof, in the way of honors and dignities, profits and other advantages, on penalty of our royal displeasure and heavy inevitable reprehension; without prejudice, however, to all that belongs to us and to our royal and territorial princely privileges.

In witness whereof we have completed this present patent of recognition with our most exalted signature, and have caused it to be sealed with our royal signet. Thus given—BERLIN, September 19, 1873.

WILHELM.

The full purport of this step was not at once seen. The new bishop took up his residence at Bonn.

Pius IX., in an encyclical, on the 21st of November, reviewed the chief events of the year.

In the consistory of December 22d, Pius IX. created twelve cardinals: Alexander Franchi, Archbishop of Thessalonica; Flavio Chigi, Archbishop of Myra; Louis Oreglia di Santo Stefano, Archbishop of Damietta; Mariano Falcinelli Antoniaci, a Benedictine, Archbishop of Athens—the four nuncios to Spain, France, Portugal, and Austria; Joseph Hippolyte Guibert, Oblate of Mary Immaculate, Archbishop of Paris; René François Regnier, Archbishop of Cambrai; Mariano Barrio y

Fernandez, Archbishop of Valencia; Maximilian von Tarnoczy, Archbishop of Salzburg, Austria; John von Simor, Archbishop of Strigonia, and Primate of Hungary; Ignazio do Nascimento Moraes Cardosa, Patriarch of the Indies, and Archbishop of Lisbon; Father Camillus Tarquini, a Jesuit, who died soon after; Thomas Martinelli, an Augustinian.

Among the eminent persons connected with the Catholic Church who died in 1873 were Cardinals Billiat, Ouesta, and Milesi Ferretti; F. John Merlini, General of the Missionaries of the Precious Blood; F. Jerome Kaysewicz, General of the Order of the Resurrection,

Bishop Reinkens was born in the manufacturing town of Burtscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle, on March 1, 1821. In order to support his aged father, who had lost his entire property, he entered, with one of his brothers, as working-man, a spinning-factory of Aix-la-Chapelle. Three years later he was able to begin a course of study at a gymnasium, which he rapidly finished. From 1844 to 1847 he studied, at the University of Bonn, theology and philology. After being ordained a priest at Cologne, in 1848, he received, in 1850, the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in the same year was called by Bishop Diepenbrock to Breslau, where he became a lecturer on church history at the university, and in 1852 second cathedral preacher, 1853 extraordinary, and 1857 ordinary Professor of Theology. After the death of Bishop Diepenbrock he resigned, in 1858, his office as cathedral preacher. In the conflict which, in 1860, began between Bishop Förster, the successor of Diepenbrock, and the liberal professor, Baltzer, Reinkens sided with the latter, and from this time the strictly Catholic party in Germany regarded him as a dangerous representative of a theological liberalism. When the movement against the Vatican Council and the doctrine of papal infallibility began in Germany, Reinkens at once took a prominent part in it. His first work on the subject, entitled "Papst und Papstthum nach der Zeichnung des heil. Bernhard von Clairvaux" ("Pope and Popedom, as described by St. Bernard, of Clairvaux," Münster, 1870), involved him in a disciplinary investigation on the part of the bishop, who, at that time, was in Rome; the publication of a second work on papal infallibility ("Ueber Päpstliche Unfehlbarkeit," Munich, 1870), the bishop endeavored to prevent, with the coöperation of the Prussian Minister of Education.

On August 26th and 27th, 1870, Reinkens took part in a meeting of Catholic professors, which was held under the presidency of Döllinger, at Nuremberg, and which issued a declaration against the doctrine of papal infallibility. The Bishop of Breslau, on that account, suspended him, and forbade the students to attend his theological lectures. From that time Reinkens devoted nearly his whole energy to the promotion of the Old Catholic movement. At the first Old Catholic Congress, held in Munich

in September, 1871, he made an address on nationality and Catholicity; at the Congress of Cologne, held in September, 1872, he made the report of a special committee on the relation of the Old Catholics to other Christian denominations. From the University of Leipsic he received, in February, 1871, the honorary title of Doctor of Philosophy. Soon after his recognition by the Emperor, the Governments of Baden and Hesse also recognized him as "Catholic bishop." Immediately after his consecration as bishop, he issued a pastoral letter to the Old Catholic congregations of Germany, and subsequently (December 14th) he replied, by a second pastoral letter, to the Papal Encyclical of November 21st. Bishop Reinkens is the author of a number of works relating to Church history and philosophy, the most important of which are the following: "De Clemente Presbytero Alexandrino" (Breslau, 1851); "Hilarius von Poitiers" (Schaffhausen, 1864); "Die Einsiedler des heil Hieronymus" (Schaffhausen, 1864); "Die Gechichtsphilosophie des heil. Augustinus" (Schaffhausen, 1866); "Martin von Tours" (Breslau, 1866); "Aristoteles über Kunst, besonders über Tragödie" (Vienna, 1870). On the question of papal infallibility he published, besides the works already mentioned, six essays, under the title "Die päpstlichen Decrete von 18 Juli, 1870" (Munich, 1871).

Count MICISLAV LEDOCHOWSKI, Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, a scion of an old noble Polish family, and eldest son of Count Joseph Ledochowski, who died on November 24, 1859, was born on October 29, 1822. After having been ordained a priest, he gained at Rome the confidence of the Pope to so high a degree that, in 1861, he was appointed Archbishop of Thebes in *partibus infidelium*, and in 1862 was sent as papal nuncio to Belgium. His election as Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen in 1866 was not only highly acceptable to Rome, but also to the Prussian Government, which was believed to have received assurances from the new archbishop that he would not use his episcopal influence for strengthening the national Polish movement, which ultimately aims at a separation of the Polish districts from Prussia and the restoration of an independent Poland. For several years the good understanding between the archbishop and the Prussian Government continued, and several of his pastoral letters, which enjoined obedience to the lawful government, were severely criticised and denounced by the Polish nationalists. At the beginning of 1871 he went to the headquarters of the new Emperor of Germany at Versailles in order to present to the Emperor a petition of the cathedral chapters of Gnesen and Posen in behalf of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. As the petition was not granted, the relations of the archbishop to the Prussian Government ceased. He showed himself an uncompromising champion of the claims of the Catholic Church.



Portrait

ANDREW J. H. H. H.

ROSELIUS, CHRISTIAN, LL.D., a distinguished jurist, was born in Bremen, Germany, August 15, 1802; died in New Orleans, September 5, 1873. In his boyhood he emigrated to Louisiana as a redemptioner; that is, he secured his passage by selling his services for a stated term of years. This lad, poor and friendless in a strange land, worked his way upward with indomitable will. He became remarkable for his literary and classical attainments. His speeches, whether delivered in French, German, or English, were equally correct, and even eloquent. While pursuing the occupation of a printer, he studied law, and sought the foundations of jurisprudence in the works of Justinian and the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. He acquired readily a thorough knowledge of Latin, and it was from the sources of law that his mastery over the science was so effectual. His life at the bar is written in the reports of the State Supreme Court. Rising from the modest position of a junior attorney, as those talents of such a high order became appreciated, he early took a rank among those more advanced in years and very soon was the acknowledged peer of Grymes, Mazureau, Soulé, Livingston, and other brilliant members of the bar, who were his contemporaries. For many years he was Dean of the Faculty of the University of Louisiana, and was Professor of Civil Law in that institution at the time of his death. He was elected to the Secession Convention, and refused to sign that ordinance. Being one of the few members of the bar who had been an unwavering Unionist, General Hurlbut, while in command at New Orleans offered him the highest position on the reconstructed Supreme bench. He declined the appointment because the general refused to assure him that the court should be exempt from military interference.

ROUGE, OLIVIER CHARLES CAMILLE EMANUEL, Viscount de, a French archaeologist, and member of the Institute of France, born in Paris, April 11, 1811; died in that city, January 25, 1873. He was of an old Breton family, and was destined by his father for a legal and political career, but the Revolution of 1830 having lost his father his official position, the son returned to the ancestral estates in Anjou, and busied himself for some time with agricultural pursuits. His taste for philological pursuits brought him often to Paris. He studied Hebrew and Arabic before he became interested in the hieroglyphic inscriptions, but, once attracted by them, he gave himself up wholly to Egyptian studies, and during more than eight years pursued his investigations of hieroglyphic inscriptions without any connection with the world of scholars who were interested in the same study. In 1844-'45 his first publications on these subjects attracted the attention of Letronne and Biot, and he was soon in communication with these and other philologists. As one of the editors of the *Archæological Review*, M. de Rouge presented to the Academy of Inscriptions in 1850 an in-

terpretation of an hieroglyphic funeral inscription, which was the most lucid of all the attempts at deciphering these inscriptions, and led to his election as a member of the Institute, in 1853, when he succeeded Pardessus. In 1849 he was appointed superintendent of the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre. In 1854 he became a member of the Council of State in the Section of the Interior and of Public Instruction, and not long after succeeded Charles Lenormant as Professor of Archæology in the College of France. He was created an officer in the Legion of Honor in August, 1862. Though ranking among the ablest Egyptologists, not only in France, but in Europe, the Viscount de Rouge was not a prolific writer. He had published an "Egyptian Chrestomathy," with a French translation of the text, and many monographs on archæological and philological topics in the Transactions of the Institute, and in the *Archæological Review*.

RUSSIA (Empire of all the Russias), an empire in Europe and Asia. Emperor, Alexander II., born April 17 (April 29, new style), 1818; succeeded his father, February 18 (March 2), 1855; crowned at Moscow, August 26 (September 7), 1856. Sons of the Emperor: 1. Heir-apparent, Grand-duke Alexander, born February 26 (March 10), 1845; married November 4, 1866, to Maria Dagmar (born November, 26, 1847), daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark. (Offspring of the union are two sons; Nicholas, born May 6, 1868; and George, born April 28, 1871.) 2. Grand-duke Vladimir, born April 10, 1847. 3. Grand-duke Alexis, born January 2, 1850. 4. Grand-duke Sergius, April 29, 1857. 5. Grand-duke Paul, born September 1, 1860.

The Council of the Empire, which has to superintend the general administration of affairs, and proposes alterations whenever necessary, consisted in 1873 of thirty-one members, exclusive of the ministers who have a seat *ex officio*, and of the princes of the imperial house, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The president, in 1873, was the Grand-duke Constantine, the brother of the Emperor. This Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. The first department is presided over by Prince Urussov, the second by Prince Peter of Oldenburg, the third by General Tchekin. The *Senate* (directing Senate), which is the high-court of justice for the empire, controlling all inferior tribunals, and examining into the state of public revenue and expenditure, and having power to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make remonstrances to the Emperor, is divided into seven (before 1869 into eight) sections or committees, of which five sit in Petersburg and two in Moscow. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of the sections, the Minister of Justice takes the chair, as high procurator for the Emperor. The Holy Synod, established by Peter I., in 1721,

has the superintendence of all the religious affairs of the empire. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod. The fourth board is the Council of Ministers. It is divided into ten departments, namely:

	Incumbent.
Imperial House....	Count Alex. Adlerberg II. (app. 1870).
Foreign Affairs....	Prince Alexander Michael Gortchakoff (app. 1856).
War.....	General Count Miltutin (1862).
Navy.....	Admiral Crabbe (1860).
Interior.....	General Timascheff (1868).
Public Instruction.	Count Tolstoy (1866).
Finance.....	Privy-Councillor M. von Buntarn (1862).
Justice.....	Count Pahlen (1868).
Imperial Domains.	Privy-Councillor D. Valoniew (1872).
Public Works.....	Lieut.-Gen. Count Bobrinsky (1871).

The department of General Control, formerly a special department of the ministry, was in 1868 united with the Imperial Ministry of Public Works. The area and population of the great divisions of the Russian Empire were, according to the latest dates, as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Date.	Square Miles.	Population.
European Russia (including Poland).....	1867	1,924,307	69,904,541
Grand-duchy of Finland.....	1871	143,307	1,830,637
Countries of the Caucasus...	1871	169,751	4,893,332
Siberia.....	1867	4,717,990	3,327,637
Central Asia.....	1867	1,054,351	2,740,553
Total.....		3,008,738	92,135,740

European Russia, inclusive of the former kingdom of Poland, is divided into sixty governments, the area and population (in 1867) of which are given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872. The Grand-duchy of Finland consists of eight governments, which, according to the latest official dates, had the following area and population:

GOVERNMENTS.	Area.	Population in 1871.
Nyland.....	4,593	171,163
Åbo-Björneborg.....	9,445	300,128
Tavastehus.....	8,490	190,245
Viborg.....	13,754	281,578
St Michael.....	8,798	157,522
Kuopio.....	17,306	222,321
Wasa.....	16,043	304,094
Uleaborg.....	64,108	182,617
Total.....	142,367	1,899,657

The divisions of the countries of the Caucasus are as follows:

GOVERNMENTS, PROVINCES, AND DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population in 1871.
Government of Stavropol.....	27,374	437,118
Kuban District.....	36,077	672,224
District Ter.....	22,790	485,237
Dagestan.....	11,059	448,200
District Sakatal.....	1,587	56,802
Government of Tiflis.....	15,523	606,534
Government of Baku.....	15,095	513,560
Government of Erivan.....	10,577	452,001
Government of Kutais.....	8,730	695,491
Government of Elisabethopol.....	16,895	529,412
Military District of Sukhumi.....	2,234	70,701
District of Tchernomov.....	2,041	15,708
Total.....	169,781	4,893,332

The following cities of Russia have a population upward of 100,000 inhabitants.

Petersburg (1869)....	667,036	Odessa (1867).....	121,335
Moscow (1871)....	611,370	Kishinev (1867).....	103,043
Warsaw (1867)....	251,384	Riga (1867).....	102,043

The official estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year 1873, as sanctioned by the Emperor, is as follows: revenue, 517,349,834 rubles; expenditure, 517,322,162 rubles; surplus, 27,672 rubles.

The public debt of Russia, on January 1, 1872, amounted to 1,919,323,247 rubles.

According to the project of the transformation of the army, as elaborated by two imperial commissions, the Russian army is to consist, in future, of about 750,000 men on the peace-footing and of 2,085,000 on the war-footing.

The Russian fleet consisted, in 1872, of 268 vessels, having 34,277 horse-power, with 1,585 guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baltic. The Black-Sea fleet numbered 32; the Caspian, 31; the Siberian or Pacific, 39; and the Lake Aral or Toorkistan squadron, 6 vessels. The rest of the ships were either stationed at Cronstadt or engaged in cruising in European waters.

The movement of commerce in 1871, exclusive of the precious metals, was as follows (value expressed in rubles): imports, 356,000,000; exports, 352,000,000.

The merchant navy, in 1872, was composed of 2,514 vessels, 185 of which were steamers.

The length of railroads in operation, on January, 1873, amounted to 14,582 kilometres. In November, 1872, the telegraph-lines in operation had an aggregate length of 57,780 kilometres, while the length of wire was 100,965 kilometres.

In January, Count Shuvalov was sent to London to inform the English Government of the intentions of the Ozar against Khiva and to calm, if possible, English sensibility. According to the speech from the throne, which was delivered on February 6th, the mission appeared to have been successful; at least, no remonstrances were officially made by England against the projected Russian expedition. The intrigues of the Khan of Khiva had, in the mean while, succeeded in exciting an insurrection among the inhabitants of the peninsula of Mangyshlak, in order to divert the attention of the Russians from the khanate. The chief instigator of the disturbances persuaded the people that the Russians intended to take away their flocks. He advised them to move at once to the borders of Khiva, where all the boys would receive a magnificent reward. Colonel Lamakin succeeded in preventing a general outbreak, but against one troop of Khirgeez, who refused to listen to his warning, he had to proceed by force. In February and March the Russian troops in several divisions set out on this expedition against Khiva, which was a most brilliant success, and the prominent

event in the history of Russia during the year 1873. (*See KHIVA.*)

In April, 1873, the Minister of Public Instruction presented to the Council of the Empire a draft prepared by a special commission, according to which 4,373 schools were to be established in the thirteen governments where thus far the provincial institutions had not commenced operations.

On April 3d, a new postal treaty between Russia and France was ratified by the representatives of both Governments at St. Petersburg.

Toward the close of April the Emperor of Germany paid a visit to his nephew, Emperor Alexander. He met with a most cordial and enthusiastic reception not only on the part of the entire imperial family, but also on the part of the masses of the population. Even papers like the *Gazette*, of Moscow, and the *Golos*, which formerly suspected Bismarck of an intention to annex the Baltic provinces to Germany, and strongly sympathized with France, now expressed themselves in a very sympathetic manner respecting both the Emperor and the German people.

The Shah of Persia arrived, on board of a Russian war-steamer, at Astrakhan, on May 15th. On May 18th he arrived at Moscow, where he remained two days. In St. Petersburg, he met, on May 22d, with a warm reception on the part of the Emperor and the Grand-dukes, and attracted general attention by his brilliant diamonds. After staying a few days, the Shah left for Berlin. Negotiations were begun between the representatives of Russia and Persia for a new commercial treaty, which was formally concluded on September 10th.

In June the official papers of the Russian Government announced that no Russian lady who, after January 1, 1874, continued to hear

lectures at the Swiss University of Zurich, would, after her return to Russia, be allowed to exercise any profession for which the authorization of the Government is required, nor have access to any examination, or any Russian institution. The number of young Russian ladies studying at Zurich has been steadily on the increase for about ten years, and in 1873 amounted to one hundred and eight, while the number of lady students from all other countries was only twenty. The great majority of these students has become imbued with socialistic ideas, and takes an active part in the socialistic agitations of the day.

The Russian Government in October made a new arrangement with the Porte, according to which all the Russian residents of Turkey, even if they acquire landed estates, shall retain the immunity conceded to them by former treaties with regard to their persons, dwellings, and movable property. The Russian ambassador in Constantinople, General Ignatiev, expressed, on this and other occasions, the most intimate friendship for the Government of Turkey, and the same sentiments were expressed by the official press of Russia, which even blamed Austria for being too ostentatious in the defense of the persecuted Christians of Bosnia.

Toward the close of the year, the Russian Government concluded a new treaty with the Khan of Bokhara, according to which the latter received the territory on the right bank of the Amoo Darya, which the Khan of Khiva had ceded to Russia; he engaged in his turn to open the whole land to free commercial intercourse with Russia, to abolish slavery, and to authorize the Russians not only to carry on trades, but also to purchase landed property. The Emir of Bokhara will keep a resident ambassador in Tashkend, and a Russian ambassador will reside in Bokhara.

S

SANDERS, GEORGE NICHOLAS, a noted politician and diplomatist, born in Lexington, Ky., February 21, 1812; died in New York City, August 12, 1873. His family were well known and esteemed throughout the South and West. His grandfather, Colonel George Nicholas, after whom he was named, proposed the State Rights resolutions of 1798, and was the successful advocate of the adoption of the Federal Constitution by Virginia, the opposition to which was led by Patrick Henry. George N. Sanders early entered political life and rendered effective aid as a speaker in the Democratic campaigns. One of his first political acts was the organization of a mass meeting in favor of the annexation of Texas. For his services during the Pierce campaign he was rewarded with the lucrative position of United States consul at Liverpool, England. Presi-

dent Buchanan appointed him Navy Agent at New York. In the campaign of 1860 he supported Mr. Douglas for the presidency. He sympathized with the South during the civil war, and was engaged with Mason, Slidell, and others, in endeavoring to secure the recognition of the Confederacy by England, France, and other European powers. In July, 1864, Mr. Sanders, with C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and James P. Holcomb, of Virginia, representing the South, entered into negotiations at Niagara Falls with Mr. Greeley, who had consulted with President Lincoln, for a treaty of peace between the two contending sections. No satisfactory conclusion was reached, and the negotiations were broken off. At the close of the war Mr. Sanders came to the City of New York, and had resided there till his death.

SAN SALVADOR (*REPÚBLICA DE SAN SALVADOR*), one of the five independent states of Central America; lying between latitude 13° and 14° 10' north, and longitude 87° and 90° west. It is bounded northeast by Nicaragua; southeast by Fonseca Bay; south by the Pacific Ocean; and northwest by Guatemala. The territory is divided into eight departments: San Miguel, San Vicente, La Paz, Chalatenango, Suchitoto, San Salvador, Sonsonate, and Santa Ana, with their capitals of the same names respectively, except La Paz, whose capital is Sacatecoluca.

The area of the republic comprises 9,600 square miles, according to Squier; but most authorities give it at 7,500 square miles approximately.

The population is computed to be about 600,000, distributed according to races in the following manner: whites, 9,000; Indians, 300,000; negroes, 1,000; and mestizoes, 290,000.

San Salvador, the capital city, had at the commencement of 1873 about 20,000 inhabitants. According to a census taken in October, it had been reduced to 16,000, a diminution to be accounted for by the earthquake of last March.

The President of the republic is General San J. Gonzalez, reelected on February 1, 1872, for a term of two years; the Vice-President is the licentiate M. Mendez; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ———; the Minister of War and Finances, General B. Bustamante; Minister of Public Instruction, the Vice-President of the Republic; and the Minister of Justice, the licentiate M. Trigueros.

The President of the Corps Legislatif is M. Vasconcellos; President of the Senate, Dr. T. Silva; and the Bishop, T. M. Pineda y Zaldiva.

The army is 1,000 strong in time of peace, and the militia 5,000.

The chief staples of export are indigo, coffee, sugar, balsam of Peru, and India-rubber; the most important of these by far is the first. The exports of the year 1872 reached a total value of \$3,800,000; and the imports, \$3,000,000.

During the first half of the fiscal year 1872-'73, the importation through the custom-house at La Libertad, comprised 24,216 packages, at the value of \$21,099.40; the exports of 11,864 packages, valued at \$401,208.

A railway to connect the capital with the port of La Libertad is in process of construction. As early as February Mr. Bueron, the engineer, informed the Government that 1,415 metres of the line were graded and prepared for the laying of the rails; and that, with 1,910 metres more, the most difficult section—that from San Salvador to Santa Tecla—would be completed; so that only three kilometres would then be wanting to finish that portion of the line between the port of La Laguna and the capital. Five bridges required between

the Arenal and the Panteon were likewise in course of preparation; and it was regarded as probable that trains would begin to run in May over the section alluded to. The survey of the remainder of the line from Santa Tecla to La Libertad was in progress. The rails and rolling-stock for the road were shipped from Europe in 1872. The railways from San Miguel to La Union and from Santana to Acajutla via Sonsonate were progressing favorably.

There are 570 kilometres (about 220 miles) of telegraph in the republic, the lines communicating with those of Guatemala and Honduras. The working expenses of the whole telegraph system amount usually to about \$20,000, and the receipts are reported at \$22,000. These lines belong to the Government.

Much was done during the year to improve the national highways, and particularly the carriage-road from Chalatenango to the capital.

The revenue for 1873 was estimated at \$1,012,857.40.

The municipal revenues in the republic make an annual total of about \$200,000.

The consolidated debt of San Salvador was reported to be, on September 3, 1869, \$705,800, represented mainly by *libranzas*, treasury-bills, at six per cent. interest, with an annual amortization of \$24,557. The only other indebtedness of the country at that time was a floating debt of \$84,264. But this prosperous state of affairs underwent a complete change by the war with Honduras in 1872, which cost the Government, in all probability, little less than \$7,000,000.

In San Salvador, as in all the Spanish-American states, the lack of hands for the prosecution of the public works is sensibly felt, and seriously retards the material development of the country. The Government, despite the political broils and petty revolutions by which it is almost incessantly harassed, makes use of such means as it has at its disposal to remedy the evil; but as European immigrants are not easily obtained in the more prosperous of the Central-American republics, and much less so for San Salvador, coolies are looked to as the more immediate source of relief. A concession was secured in April for the introduction of 500 immigrants, Chinese and European.

At the beginning of the year, when the republic was at peace with the neighboring states, great anxiety was caused in political circles by the undecided and suspicious policy of Costa Rica, the real nature of whose relations with and intentions toward the sister republics of Central America it was somewhat difficult to define. But a short time before, a peace policy had been declared in a circular issued by Dr. Castro, of Costa Rica; but the resumption of the supreme power by President Guardia was immediately followed by the banishment of a number of leading citizens from the republic, and among them Dr. Castro himself—other acts of President Guardia (recorded in the articles *COSTA RICA*, *GUATEMALA*,

and HONDURAS in the present volume, and extending over the most of the year), tend rather to strengthen than to dispel the suspicions alluded to.

In October a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was made with Guatemala and Nicaragua, and approved of by the Constituent Assembly then in session. A member of that body, speaking on the subject of the treaty, said it was by no means significant of a contemplated rupture of friendly relations with Costa Rica, but merely to lend moral force to the then present situation of the three contracting powers.

In December, 1872, a lake was dried up near a volcano that was some eighteen miles distant from the town of Santana. The lake had existed at its base for a period of 500 years. It was also observed at the same time that the volcano of Izalco, which had been in eruption until then, suddenly ceased to show signs of activity; and the supposition was that some strata which had previously intercepted communication between the two, had undergone a change of position, and so altered the channel of the subterraneous fire. Shortly afterward a violent earthquake was felt at Chinameca, department of San Salvador; a number of lives were lost, and many buildings destroyed; and that catastrophe was quickly followed by another still more awful, at San Vicente, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, the greater part of which was razed to the earth. The consternation of the people, who fled in every direction, and the groans of the wounded stifled by the noise of the falling houses, have been described as painful in the extreme. The buildings were mostly of adobes (a mixture of mud and straw, dried in the sun), and so enfeebled by previous earthquakes that the work of destruction was soon completed.

On the 4th of March several severe shocks of earthquake were felt in rapid succession at San Salvador City, and the people were so much alarmed that they betook themselves to the public squares, under shelter of temporary huts. On the night of the 19th of the same month, three shocks of unusual violence were observed, especially the third, which lasted so long that no house or public edifice was left standing in the city, save a few wooden cabins. Fortunately enough, the first two shocks were of sufficient severity to awake the inhabitants in time to quit their dwellings, and thereby the loss of life was very much less than it would otherwise have been. It is reported that about fifty persons were killed, and 500 wounded. To add to the horrors of the scene, two fires broke out in the course of the night; but, under the personal direction of President Gonzalez, efficient measures were promptly taken to extinguish the flames, and so prevent a general conflagration, preserve the public order, and rescue such persons as had escaped death, but were still confined among the ruins.

The day after the disaster the President issued a decree that the city should be rebuilt on the old site, a determination all the more surprising, as this is the eighth time the town has, since 1528, been completely destroyed by earthquakes, while partial destruction has recurred at intervals of nine years during that period. The ground on which San Salvador stood is described as being a mere shell; to a person placing his ear close to it, the noise of running water is distinctly audible; and any heavy body falling upon the surface produces a hollow sound. There is a tradition that the aboriginal inhabitants would never build in this locality.

A number of the more wealthy citizens have removed permanently to Santa Tecla and other adjacent towns.

In the following months the attention of the Government was devoted with unremitting zeal to the reconstruction of the capital, and the organization of the public-school system, and of the University of San Salvador. The last two months of the year were marked by signs of increasing prosperity in agriculture and commerce; the fairs in the several towns were held as usual; and any reactionary movements, now in one department, and now in another, were regarded with indifference by the Government.

A national exhibition was to be inaugurated in San Salvador on January 1, 1874, the main objects of which were—1. To collect together plants, seeds, and animals, of the best kinds from abroad, especially those applicable to the arts and agriculture of the country, and to improve them; 2. To bring together specimens of all the native manufactures and natural products of the republic.

Dr. Gregorio Arbizú, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, died at San Salvador City, on December 10, 1872, after a protracted illness.

SANTO DOMINGO, or HAYTI, one of the Greater Antilles, and, after Cuba, the largest and most beautiful of the West India Islands. It is occupied by two separate states: HAYTI, and the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

HAYTI, an independent republic, occupying the western portion, and divided from the Dominican Republic by an irregular line extending from the mouth of the river Massacre, which empties into the bay of Manzanillo on the north coast, to that of Pedernales or Anse-à-Pitre on the southern coast; and lying between latitude 17° 55' and 19° 55' north, and longitude 71° 52' and 74° 38' west; comprises an area of 10,204 square miles, inclusive of the smaller islands of La Tortue, La Gonâve, and others adjacent to its shores.

The territory of the republic is divided into six departments, each of which is subdivided into arrondissements and communes. Its population is computed at 572,000, the great majority of whom are negroes or mulattoes.

Port-au-Prince, the capital, and principal seaport, has a population of about 21,000.

The Government is based upon the Consti-

tation proclaimed on June 14, 1867, and by the terms of which the executive power vests in a President, who is elected by the people for a term of four years, and who must have attained the age of thirty-five years. No President can be reelected before the lapse of at least four years after his term of office has expired. Five ministers (of Interior and Agriculture, Justice and Public Worship, Finance, War and Marine, and Foreign Affairs), aid the President in the administration of the republic. The judicial power resides in a High Court of Cassation, which is the highest court of appeals, with superior courts in the departmental capitals, and subsidiary and primary courts in the arrondissements and communes. The legislative authority is vested in a National Assembly, composed of two bodies—the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies—these being elected by direct vote of all male citizens, for three years, and the senators are appointed by the deputies themselves for two years.

The President is General Nissage-Saget, elected March 19, 1870; and the Vice-President, General M. Domingue. The Minister of the Interior and of Agriculture is General Th. Lamothe; Minister of Justice and Public Worship, O. Rameau; Minister of Finance, O. Haentjens; Minister of War and Marine, General S. Liantand; and Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Th. Lamothe (*ad interim*). The President of the Senate is Dupont; and the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, D. Lafond. There are seven civil, criminal, and correctional tribunals at Port-au-Prince, Aux Cayes, Cape Haitien, Les Gonaïves, Jacmel, Jérémie, and Port-de-la-Paix, respectively; and six tribunals of commerce, one at each of the foregoing places, except the last. Guillaux is the name of the present archbishop.

There are no definite returns of the present strength of the Haytian army. There are in the republic four colleges, and each commune has a number of common and grammar schools.

The chief staples of export are coffee, cotton, cacao, wax, logwood, fustic and other dyes, mahogany, and tortoise-shell. Cotton, though always cultivated in Hayti, has varied in quantity at different periods; about 7,200,000 lbs. were annually sent to France before the Revolution; in 1858 the amount shipped was but 463,608 lbs.; after the outbreak of the United States civil war, the rise from 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. in England, served to stimulate cotton-planters, and increase the exports of that article to 5,000,000 lbs.; nor did the great fall in prices in 1865 cause any diminution in the crop of 1866, which reached 7,000,000 lbs.; but owing to the civil war in 1868, there was a considerable decrease, the total shipments being only 2,000,000 lbs. An interval of peace, however, brought the exports for 1871-'72 up to 4,180,315 lbs. But such is the disorganized state of society, so great

the lack of field-hands, and so demoralizing the system of peasant culture, that the yield of the most favorable year above mentioned is by far inferior to the capabilities of the country.

The production of coffee has been less intermittent. The mean annual exports of that berry, during the last fifteen years of the eighteenth century, was 70,000,000 lbs., approximately; from 1850 to 1860 it was 45,000,000 lbs.; and in the decade immediately following, 60,000,000 lbs. All the coffee of the island is known in commerce under the common designation of St. Domingo. That from Hayti is of very good quality, and relatively cheap, but shippers have too often been so unscrupulous as to send it away imperfectly hulled, and even with an addition of sand or gravel to increase the weight; hence, European purchasers, in general, are strongly prejudiced against it. It is, for the most part, sent to France, and is there bought in large quantities for the army. In the year 1872 the coffee exports to Hamburg amounted to 19,303,858 lbs.; and in 1873 to 9,401,666 lbs. The home consumption is set down at nearly 2,000,000 lbs. per annum. The production of cacao, much neglected of late years, might be extended indefinitely.

The imports from Great Britain include, though in small quantities, almost every article manufactured in that country, which owes this advantage to its direct steam communication with Hayti. Large quantities of British hardware are imported, and galvanized iron has of late years been extensively taken for roofing houses, a precaution rendered indispensable by the frequency of disastrous fires. Of provisions, which trade is mostly monopolized by the United States, only the high classes come from England. Certain kinds of American cotton fabrics now find a good market in the republic; for, though somewhat higher priced than the British, they are found to be more durable.

The total value of the imports, for the year ending September 30, 1872, was \$6,860,408.

The imports from England in 1870, \$3,900,000, were over one-half the total imports into the republic; and the same proportion was observed in the following year, notwithstanding the aggregate amount of the imports fell to \$2,500,000. The consumption of petroleum is gradually increasing: in 1871 the shipments from the United States were 40,399 gallons; 69,377 gallons in 1872; and 87,421 in 1873.

The shipping movements at all the ports in 1871-'72 were: 904 vessels entered, with an aggregate of 165,908 tons; and 850 vessels cleared, with 186,985 tons. Vessels under 50 tons burden, not being subject to tonnage-dues, do not appear on official returns.

There is little cargo in Hayti for American ports, hence it is advantageous to ship coffee and cotton for Europe *via* New York, there to be transhipped.

The finances of the republic, owing to protracted civil wars, are in extreme disorder; so that accurate statements thereof can scarcely be obtained. In 1870 the estimated revenue was 40,000,000 *gourdes*, or \$2,500,000; and the expenditures double that sum.

The income and outlay are, however, placed in an entirely different light by the President, who, in his message to the Corps Législatif, under date August 12, 1873, mentions the revenue as being "four millions and a half;" and the expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1872, as having amounted to only \$2,067,867.40.

There is a large floating debt, proceeding from the accumulation of the paper money successively emitted by several administrations, especially from 1853 to 1855, when the country was flooded by an annual emission of some \$4,500,000. This currency, which, in 1872, amounted to about \$800,000,000, has frequently been subject to considerable depreciation, fluctuating in the year last mentioned between 165 and 350, and becoming almost valueless during the late civil war. A reform was initiated by the Government to redeem the paper money; but as the rate of exchange was fixed at 300 per cent., the commercial value being 250 paper dollars to one of silver, the scheme proved abortive, and was succeeded by another, the evil effects of which are still sensibly felt in the mercantile community. This new project consisted in a temporary augmentation, first of 10, and again of 25 per cent., in the already exorbitant duties upon the exports and imports. As an almost immediate result of this short-sighted measure, smuggling was established upon a systematic basis; but one-half of the duties prescribed by law were collected by the Government; and the other half was divided between the merchants and the custom-house officials themselves.

In December of the year mentioned, more efficient measures were adopted for the purpose of relieving the country from the burden of the currency, a task which, apparently, presented no great difficulty after all, at a time when the paper money had reached such a degree of depreciation that one dollar in specie was equivalent to three hundred paper dollars. The plan now proposed was, to withdraw the notes from circulation, and supply their place with a corresponding quantity of coin. It is true the Government had not enough specie at command to begin this work of redemption; but there was, nevertheless, a certain amount in the reserve fund, and that added to the proceeds of a loan negotiated with four merchants of Port-au-Prince, furnished the Government about \$1,000,000, wherewith to inaugurate the movement. A decree was issued to the effect that in four months from the 15th of December the paper currency should cease to be a legal tender in the republic, and that the twenty-dollar notes (which had been largely

counterfeited) should at once cease to circulate. It was feared that the sudden withdrawal of the notes of the denomination mentioned, and which constituted about two-thirds of the whole currency, would be followed by popular tumults in different parts of the state; but such apprehensions were of course groundless, except in the event of tardiness on the part of the Government to fulfill its promise to give specie in exchange for the paper.

The navy is at present composed of two gunboats; a third, the *Terreur*, formerly the United States gunboat *Pequot*, and purchased in 1870, was announced to be sold in February, 1873.

An uprising took place in March at Gonaïves, under one Gallumette, a black man, chief leader of the party inimical to the Government, but it was soon suppressed by the troops; many persons were arrested, and some sixty executed without trial. Gonaïves was immediately declared in state of siege.

According to the constitution, the first Monday in April is the day fixed for the opening of the Corps Législatif; but on that day the usual number of members necessary to form a quorum were not present, so that the session was postponed, notwithstanding the suggestion from the cabinet that the members then assembled might be conveniently constituted a quorum. On May 2d, after long deliberation, the House was organized with forty-five members, General Brice being elected president (Speaker); the Executive was notified of the fact, but he promptly transmitted an answer, signed by all the cabinet, and to the effect that, "as the Senate could not organize on the day lawfully appointed therefor, on account of the absence of one single member, so it must now await the completion of its constitutional quorum of two-thirds of its members before being recognized by the Executive."

In the same month the Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs tendered their resignations, which were accepted; and a new cabinet was formed.

President Saget issued a decree on May 9th, convoking the legislative body in session extraordinary for the first Monday in July.

The President's message to that body under date August 18th, was of remarkable length. One of the topics referred to therein was the convocation by him of an extraordinary session of the Chambers, for which measure he cited as the chief motive, the urgency to deliberate upon the foreign claims against the Government in order "to avoid the possibility of new complications with foreign powers."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (*República Dominicana*), an independent state occupying the eastern portion of the island of Santo Domingo, or Hayti.

The territory of the republic is divided into five provinces, which are Santo Domingo, Azua de Compostela, Santa Cruz del Seybo,

Santiago de los Caballeros, and Concepcion; the area comprises 17,826 square miles; and the population is estimated at 186,500. An estimate made in 1872 by the ecclesiastical court gave the number of inhabitants at 207,000; but these figures are evidently exaggerated, and the former certainly approach more closely to the truth. Some nine-tenths of the people are said to be native Dominicans; the pure African type is not here common as it is in the other portion of the island; nor are whites of unmixed blood numerous; but the great majority are hybrids in whom the white element seems to predominate.

The capital, Santo Domingo, the oldest city in the New World, has a population of some 15,000. The Government, based upon the Constitution of November 18, 1844, and modified November 14, 1865, after the expulsion of the Spanish troops, consists of a President, indirectly elected for a term of four years; and a national Congress composed of two Houses: the *Consejo Conservador*, and the *Tribunado*. The members of the Consejo, five in number, and those of the Tribunado, fifteen, are indirectly elected, with restricted suffrage, for six years. The powers of the Congress, which embrace only the general affairs of the state, extend to declaring war or peace, and pardoning criminals; each province has its own legislature.

The President is aided in the administration by four secretaries or ministers appointed by himself: they are those of Finance, Justice, War, and Foreign Affairs.

The President of the Republic is Señor Don Ignacio Gonzales, elected December 20, 1873.

The staple articles of export are coffee, tobacco, guano, hides, wax, gold, silver, sugar, and logwood, and small quantities of mahogany and other cabinet woods.

A revolutionary movement against the administration of Baez was inaugurated early in the year; the principal leaders were Cabral, Laperon, and Altamira; many encounters took place with the Government troops, the latter being almost always unsuccessful; and the revolution ended in the downfall of Baez, whose rule was regarded as in every respect prejudicial to the interests of the country.

SAVAGE, JAMES, LL. D., an American archaeologist and genealogist, born in Boston, July 18, 1784; died in that city, March 8, 1873. Mr. Savage was a lineal descendant from Thomas Savage, one of the early settlers of New England. He graduated from Harvard College in 1803, and was the last survivor of his class. After graduation he studied law, and was admitted to the bar and common practice in 1807. He was subsequently a Representative and Senator in the General Court, or Legislature, of Massachusetts, a member of the Council, orator for the Fourth of July in 1811, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1820. He was for more than a score of years treasurer of the first savings-

bank established in Boston, and for nineteen years he served in the same capacity the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which body he was at one time president, and the editor of several volumes of its collections. He belonged to several other associations, so that it may be said no good cause of letters or charity failed of his active sympathy. As an antiquarian and historian his pen was busy, and many are the cherished memorials of its diligence, looked upon and consulted as authorities, the most prominent of them being, perhaps, his admirably annotated edition of "Winthrop's Journal." Among his other published works were: "A History of the Adoption of the Federal Constitution," 1832; "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," 4 vols., 8vo, 1860-'62; and many articles in the *Monthly Anthology* and *North American Review*. He was a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Harvard University conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1841.

SAXONY, JOHN NEPOMUCENE MARIE-JOSEPH I., King of, a German monarch, born in Dresden, December 12, 1801; died at Pillnitz, six miles from Dresden, October 29, 1873. He was the second son of Maximilian, Elector of Saxony, and the Princess Caroline, of Parma. In his youth, he studied jurisprudence and literature, and became an accomplished scholar. In 1821 he entered the Ministry of Finance, at Dresden, where he attained high distinction from his financial ability during the next ten years. In 1831 he retired from office, to take command of the National Guard of Saxony. He was at the same time a member of the Saxon Diet, and took an active part in framing the constitution of that year. He also devoted much time to literary and archaeological pursuits, and published a German translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia," with historical and critical notes, and an indifferent translation of Shakspeare into German. He was President of the Saxon Society of Antiquarians from 1824 till his death, and in 1852 and 1853 presided over the German Historical and Antiquarian Society. During the reign of his brother, Friedrich August II., who ascended the throne in 1836, Duke John acted with the reactionary party in the religious and political contentions which culminated in the outbreaks of 1848 and 1849. He supported the repressive policy of Baron von Beust, the principal minister, and in concert with him virtually dictated the policy of the Government. In 1854, on the death of his brother, he became King. Baron von Beust continued in office, and under his direction Saxony supported the Austrian policy of semi-hostility to the allied powers during the Crimean War, and became the champion of the smaller states in the contentions arising out of the Schleswig-Holstein question. Saxony also sought to avert the impending con-

flict between Austria and Prussia by proposing a Confederation of the middle states, which it was supposed would restrain the encroachments of these powers. This project, however, was set aside by the outbreak of war between Austria and Prussia in 1866. After ineffectual efforts to maintain an armed neutrality, Saxony placed her forces at the service of Austria, and was in a few days completely in the power of Prussia. King John fled to Bohemia, and the treasures of the royal house and of the state were removed to the same country. The decisive battle of Sadowa having placed Austria and her allies at the mercy of Prussia, King William was disposed to annex Saxony, but, yielding to the counsels of Prince Bismarck, he was satisfied with the fortress of Königsstein and a heavy indemnity. Some months later Saxony became a member of the North-German Confederation, and lost the political importance she formerly enjoyed. King John loyally accepted the results of the war, and cordially supported the German cause in the conflict with France, in which his troops acquired distinction in the field. In regulating the internal affairs of his kingdom, the late King, soon after his accession, relaxed the conservative policy he had pursued, and supported constitutional government and religious toleration. In spite of the opposition of his nobles, who wished to preserve their feudal rights, he established royal courts of justice, and approved the abolition of capital punishment by the Chambers in 1868. His son, Prince Albert of Saxony, who succeeds him, distinguished himself in the Franco-German War of 1870, for his admirable management of the Saxon contingent, known as the Twelfth Army Corps, at Gravelotte and Sedan, and subsequently before Paris.

SCHMUCKER, SAMUEL S., D. D., Emeritus Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and an eminent Lutheran theological writer, born in Hagerstown, Md., February 28, 1799; died in Gettysburg, Pa., July 26, 1873. He was the son of Rev. J. G. Schmucker, D. D., an eminent Lutheran minister at York, Pa., for many years. He was an alumnus of Princeton College, but for some reason did not graduate there, studied theology with his father, entered the ministry in the Lutheran Church, and was settled for his first pastorate at Newmarket, Va. He was active and influential in the organization of the General Synod at Hagerstown, in 1820, and in the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, in which he served as president and Professor of Didactic Theology for nearly forty years, and thus became the chief preceptor of hundreds of Lutheran ministers in this country. Subsequently, in consequence of the infirmities of advancing age, he resigned his position, and was invested by the trustees with the honor of Emeritus Professor of Theology in the institution, which he held at the time of his

death. In addition to his prominent labors in the Lutheran Church, he took a deep interest in the union of all Protestant Churches in one general representative confederation or alliance, and in 1830 published "A Fraternal Appeal" to the Churches, presenting the general features of a plan for such an alliance, and recommending it to the favorable consideration of all Protestants. He presented this plan as a delegate at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at London, in 1846, and had since then at intervals called the attention of the Protestant Churches of this country to its character and practicability. Dr. Schmucker's published works were: "The Christian Temple," 1824; "Popular Theology," 8vo, 1834; "Portraiture of Lutheranism," 8vo, 1840; "Psychology," 8vo, 1842; "Papal Hierarchy," 8vo, 1845; "Discourse on the Reformation;" "The Church of the Redeemer;" "Christian Pulpit," 1846; "Spiritual Worship of God," 1860; "The True History of Christ's Church," 1870. He had also translated "Storr and Platt's Theology," and prepared the "Lutheran Manual," "Lutheran Symbols," and "Lutheran Hymn-Book of 1828;" edited the *Evangelisches Magazin*, 1830, and had been a frequent contributor to the *Biblical Repository*, the *Evangelist Review*, the *Lutheran Observer*, and other religious periodicals, and had published many single sermons and addresses.

SEDGWICK, REV. ADAM, F. R. S., F. G. S., LL. D., Professor of Geology in Cambridge University till 1865, born in Dent, Yorkshire, January, 1786; died in Cambridge, January 28, 1873. He graduated as Fifth Wrangler from Cambridge in 1808, became Fellow of Trinity College in 1810, and in 1818 succeeded Prof. Hailstone as Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the university. Between 1829 and 1832 he was President of the Geological Society of London. As a geologist he gave his attention chiefly to the study of the palæozoic and crystalline rocks of England and Wales. He contributed "A Synopsis of the Classification of the British Palæozoic Rocks" to Prof. McCoy's descriptive catalogue of the "British Palæozoic Fossils" contained in the university museum collection. His remaining geological works consist of forty or fifty papers published in scientific periodicals, and the "Transactions" of the Royal, Philosophical, and Geological Societies. Besides these he had published two pamphlets on the "Right of Nomination to Professorships," in 1823; "Four Letters in Reply to R. M. Beverley, Esq.," in 1836; and a celebrated "Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge," first published in 1850, and in subsequent editions expanded into a volume. He had been for some years Vice-Master and Senior Fellow of Trinity College. In 1834, Mr. Sedgwick became Prebend of Norwich. He was a conspicuous opponent of Mr. Charles Darwin's theory of the origin of species by means of natural selection, and was an es-

teemed associate of the great geologists of England. In 1858 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute.

SMET, Rev. PETER J. DE, a Jesuit missionary among the Indians in Oregon, born at Dendermonde, in Belgium, in 1801; died at the St. Louis University, St. Louis, May 26, 1878. He was educated for the priesthood in the Jesuit seminary at Mechlin, and was ordained a deacon in 1820. He was induced to come to America by Father Nerinckx, a Belgian missionary, and landed in Baltimore, in October, 1821. After two years of preparation in a seminary in Maryland he went to St. Louis in 1823 to join the Jesuit mission there. At that time St. Louis had a population of only about 5,000 people, and the country extending to the Rocky Mountains was unexplored and inhabited by roaming Indian tribes. Father de Smet entered with great zeal on his missionary labors. He traversed vast tracts of country, penetrated as far as Oregon, which he reached by crossing the Rocky Mountains long before the pathway had become comparatively known by the influx of immigrants into California. He lived among the Indians, learned their language and customs, and submitted voluntarily to the greatest privations. He wrote a work entitled "Letters and Sketches, and Residence in the Rocky Mountains," published in Philadelphia in 1843, which was followed in 1847 by another named "Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains." In 1863 his "Western Missions and Missionaries" appeared, and was followed in 1865 by a similar work in German, printed in St. Louis. Relying solely upon religious influences, he succeeded in inducing large numbers to embrace Christianity, and refrain from barbarous acts. He visited his native land from time to time, and succeeded in inducing many young clergymen to join his community at St. Louis. During the civil war when it was important to restrain some Indian tribes, who evinced hostile intentions, he was invited to Washington to confer with the authorities. When there he was offered as many men and as much money as he might require, but he declined both, and returning went among the dissatisfied, bearing, as was his custom, a religious banner, and succeeded in promoting peace. He made during the past two years his last journey to Belgium, and was everywhere received with marked attention. It was while returning from this trip, which like several previous ones he had undertaken for charitable purposes connected with his labors among the Indians, that he received injuries which unquestionably hastened his death.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The most important topic of public discussion in South Carolina, during the year, was the condition of the finances of the State and its public credit. The General Assembly, which adjourned in the latter part of February, after a session of three months, considered several measures

looking to a solution of the financial difficulties, but without accomplishing any satisfactory results.

Questions affecting the finances were brought before the courts in two important cases. One of these suits was instituted by certain taxpayers, to prevent the payment by the State of what was known as certain "conversion bonds," amounting to \$7,191,700, which it was alleged had been fraudulently issued, and were therefore void. It appears that in March, 1869, the General Assembly passed "an act to provide for the conversion of State securities," by which the State Treasurer was authorized, on the application of any person holding stock of the State, to receive the same, and issue in lieu thereof coupon bonds, signed by the Governor and Treasurer, due in twenty years, with six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; and also, in the same manner, to issue stock of the State in exchange for coupon bonds. The legality of this transaction, as well as the validity of other State securities, having been subsequently questioned, the Legislature declared, by an act approved March, 13, 1872, that such obligations were valid and binding upon the State.

The plaintiffs in this action averred that, under the constitution, the power of the General Assembly to construct public works is limited to the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses; that such debts must be for some single object, to be distinctly specified; and that no such law shall take effect until it shall have been passed by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the Legislature, to be recorded by yeas and nays. It was further claimed that neither of the laws above cited had been passed in conformity with such constitutional provisions.

Under the authority so given, securities to the amount of \$7,191,700 had been issued.

The plaintiffs further averred "that the whole pretended issue of the said \$7,191,700 of bonds was made without taking up, cancellation, or extinguishment of other stock or bonds previously issued in behalf of the State; that such issue was fraudulently made, with the intent to create a new debt of the State, and was not issued in lieu of other stock or bonds of the State previously issued; that all the said bonds, amounting, as aforesaid, to \$7,191,700, are therefore illegal, fraudulent, and void, and have not created, and do not now constitute, a valid obligation of the State of South Carolina." Upon hearing the above complaint, and upon motion, Judge Carpenter issued a temporary injunction, restraining the fiscal officers of the State from levying or collecting any tax for the payment of the interest on any of the bonds referred to. The other action was brought by Morton, Bliss & Co., who applied for a *mandamus* against the Controller, requiring him to cause a tax levy to be made in order to raise funds sufficient for the payment of the interest due, and to become due,

upon five different classes of bonds. The suit was upon five bonds of \$1,000 each, but the bonds of all the classes represented amounted to \$3,549,000. The five classes of bonds included in the pleadings were issued under the following authorities: 1. "An act to authorize a loan to redeem the obligations known as the bills receivable of the State of South Carolina," passed August 26, 1868; 2. "An act to authorize a State loan to pay interest on the public debt," passed August 26, 1868; 3. "An act to authorize a loan for the relief of the Treasury," passed February 17, 1869; 4. "An act to provide for the appointment of a land-commissioner, and to define his powers and duties," passed March 27, 1869; 5. "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of a land-commissioner, and to define his powers and duties, and for other purposes,'" passed March 1, 1870.

The ground upon which the relators placed their demand for the relief sought was, that by the constitution of the State, and the several statutes passed in pursuance thereof, under which the bonds in suit were issued, it is made the absolute duty of the Controller to take such steps as are authorized by the statutes fixing the powers and duties of his office, in order to cause a tax to be levied on the taxable property of the State, sufficient in amount to pay the interest upon the bonds of the five specified classes. By the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, rendered in August, the relief prayed for was granted. The court held not only that the Controller was bound to raise the money, but that the constitution requires the Treasurer to pay it out without any legislative act or authority. As this decision required the Controller to order the necessary levy on or before the 15th of November, and as an act had been passed by the General Assembly at its previous session, withdrawing from the Controller all authority to order any tax levy, which, however, for some unexplained reason, had not been presented to the Governor, and had therefore not become a law, Governor Moses summoned an extra session of the Legislature, which assembled October 21st. "I therefore thought it proper," says that official, "that you, as the representatives of the people, in your legislative capacity, should be afforded the opportunity in season, after further reflection, of affirming your previous action in the premises, reflecting, as you do, the direct expression of the popular will." At the same time, the Governor, after "a thorough and exhaustive examination of the various classes of our public debt," gave the following results:

BONDED DEBT.

Ante-reconstruction bonded debt, outstanding October, 1873.....	\$3,761,718 41
Post-reconstruction bonded debt, first subdivision, outstanding October, 1873.....	2,748,880 60
Post-reconstruction bonded debt, second subdivision, outstanding October, 1873.....	9,341,088 34
Total.....	\$15,851,627 35

FLOATING DEBT.

The interest due and payable upon the bonded debt, on October 31, 1872, as appears by the Treasurer's books, amounts to.....	\$1,423,912 85
The interest due and payable on October 31, 1873, amounts to.....	918,880 28

Total interest, accrued and accruing, October 31, 1873..... \$2,342,793 18

There is also an unfunded balance of \$116,751.63, fundable under the acts of September and December, 1866, which may properly be included in the floating debt of the State. The special committee appointed by the Legislature, session of 1872-'73, to investigate the amount of outstanding pay certificates and bills payable, reported that they had examined outstanding pay certificates and bills payable to the amount of \$401,869.98. The total amount outstanding may be safely estimated at \$500,000. It is also estimated that there is an unpaid balance of pay certificates, of the session of 1872-'73, amounting to about \$100,000. It appears by the Treasurer's books that the State is charged with the sum of \$1,797,352.94, on account of \$3,395,000 of bonds surrendered by the Blue Ridge Railroad in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature, approved March 2, 1872. There is also upon the Treasurer's book a large miscellaneous floating debt, including the unpaid free-school fund, and all unpaid appropriations, not payable as deficiencies after October 31, 1873, which is estimated at about \$450,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Interest upon bonded debt to October 31, 1873.....	\$2,342,793 18
Debt funded under acts of September and December, 1866.....	116,751 63
Pay certificates and bills payable, sessions of 1870-'71, 1871-'72.....	500,000 00
Pay certificates, session of 1872-'73.....	100,000 00
Debt due Blue Ridge Railroad.....	1,797,352 94
Miscellaneous floating debt.....	450,000 00
Total.....	\$5,306,897 75
Funded debt.....	\$15,027,503 35
Floating debt.....	5,306,897 75

Aggregate floating debt and funded debt... \$20,333,901 10

The Governor, admitting that the State is unable to pay the interest upon the debt as it stands, recommended that the bondholders be induced to consent to a reduction of the volume of the debt; in which case the Treasurer will be authorized to receive the outstanding bonds and issue in exchange therefor new bonds, or securities representing a less amount.

The extra session of the Legislature was followed by the regular session which began November 25th, and continued until December 22d, when it adjourned to January 20, 1874. The extra session passed a bill to deprive the Controller-General of the power to levy a tax. The leading topics, however, before the Legislature during this period, related to the debt and taxation. The tax-bill as passed comprises a levy of fifteen mills, as follows:

1. One and a quarter mill for executive and judicial departments.

2. One and a quarter mills for penal, charitable, and educational institutions.

3. Two mills for public schools.

4. One and a half mill for expenses of extra and regular sessions.

5. One mill for public Printing.

6. Three and a quarter mills for deficiencies.

7. Three-quarters of a mill for Bank and Trust Company (H. Solomon).

8. One mill half-yearly interest on public debt.

9. Three mills for county purposes.

Of the measures before the Legislature toward the close of the year for the arrangement of the debt, the most prominent, known as the "omnibus bill," proposed to "scale" the valid bonds, both the old and the new, at fifty per cent., and the fraudulent conversion bonds at thirty per cent.

The amount of taxable property in the State in 1873 was \$167,481,092, including \$112,884,146 real and \$55,096,946 personal property.

In 1873 the scholastic population, which includes those between six and sixteen years of age, was 230,109, of whom 145,127 were colored. The school attendance was 88,753, including 46,535 colored. There were 2,017 schools, in charge of 2,310 teachers, being an increase during the year of 98 schools and 125 teachers. From the above figures it appears that about two-thirds of the children of the State are growing up in ignorance.

The Superintendent of Education reports that the progress and success of the school system has been greatly retarded by the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the State, and recommends that proper legislative action be taken to secure such appropriation as will cover past indebtedness.

The present State government, composed of "regular" Republicans, is as follows:

Governor, Franklin J. Moses, Jr.; Lieutenant-Governor, Richard H. Gleaves (colored); Secretary of State, Henry E. Hayne (colored); Attorney-General, Samuel W. Melton; State Treasurer, Francis L. Cardozo (colored); Comptroller-General, Samuel L. Hoge; Adjutant and Inspector-General, Henry W. Purvis; Superintendent of Education, Justus K. Jillson. The Legislature is composed as follows:

MEMBERS.	Senators.	House.	Total Ballot.
Republicans.....	95	100	125
Democrats.....	8	24	23
Republican majority.....	17	76	93

South Carolina had 378 miles of railroad in 1851, 973 in 1861, and 1,322 in 1873. The following table shows the railroads lying wholly or partly within the State, with the termini of the lines as projected, the length of the entire road, and the number of miles in operation, in 1873:

NAME OF ROAD.	TERMINI.	Miles distance between termini.	Miles in South Carolina, as in operation in 1873.
Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line.....	Atlanta, Ga..... Charlotte.....	263	125
Blue Ridge.....	Anderson..... Walhalla.....	43	43
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta.....	Charlotte, N. C..... Augusta, Ga.....	194½	176½
Cheraw & Darlington.....	Florence..... Cheraw.....	40	40
Cheraw & Salisbury.....	Cheraw..... Salisbury, N. C.....	80	12
Greenville & Columbia.....	Columbia..... Greenville.....	143	143
Branches.....	) Cokesburg..... Abbeville.....	11	11
King's Mountain.....	) Belton..... Anderson.....	9	9
Northeastern.....	) Chesterville..... Yorkville.....	23	23
Port Royal.....	Charleston..... Florence.....	102	102
Savannah & Charleston.....	Port Royal Harbor..... Augusta, Ga.....	110	76
South Carolina.....	Savannah, Ga..... Charleston.....	104	89
Branches.....	) Charleston..... Augusta, Ga.....	137	137
Spartanburg & Union.....	) Branchville..... Columbia.....	68	63
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta.....	) Kingsville..... Camden.....	38	33
Extension of same.....	Alston..... Spartanburg.....	63	63
	Wilmington, N. C..... Wateree.....	164	99
	Sumpterville..... Columbia.....	45	45

CHARLESTON.—The chief commercial city of South Carolina is Charleston, which is situated 100 miles south-southeast of Columbia, the capital of the State; 82 miles north-east of Savannah, Ga., and 455 miles south-southwest of Washington, D. C. The city, of which a fine view from the bay is given in the accompanying illustration, stands at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, which here unite and form a spacious harbor. These rivers run a parallel course for nearly six miles, widening as they approach the sea, thus gradually narrowing the site of the city into a peninsula. The city is built upon low and level land, and, to one approaching by water, seems to rise from the sea. The harbor is a

large estuary extending about seven miles southeast to the Atlantic, with an average width of two miles. It is landlocked on all sides, except an entrance of about a mile in width. South of this entrance, extending along the coast, is Morris Island, about five miles long, and three miles wide. The width of the inner harbor at its mouth is something over a mile. The passage is defended by four fortresses. On the right hand, at the entrance, is Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, occupying the site of the fort which, on June 28, 1776, beat off the British fleet of Sir Peter Parker. On the left hand, raised upon a shoal in the harbor, and directly covering the channel, is Fort Sumter. Immediately in front of the

city, and but a mile from it, is Castle Pinckney, covering the crest of a mud-shoal, and facing the entrance. A little south of Pinckney is Fort Ripley, a small square work, built in 1862. On the south side of the harbor, about one and a quarter mile from the city, are the ruins of Fort Johnson. The outer harbor, lying within the bar, extends from Sullivan's Island to the south channel, below the light-house, a distance of six miles. The bar consists of successive ranges of sand-banks, which stretch away before the entrance for several leagues; and, as these ranges consist in part of quicksand, they are liable, from storms and undercurrents, to occasional change of locality, greatly increasing the difficulty of pilotage. Between these successive ranges of sand are formed several channels of varying depths of water. There are four of these channels: the ship-channel, with 16 feet of water at ebb; the small or middle channel, with 14

feet; Lawford's or the south channel, with 10 feet; and Maffit's, close to the shores of Sullivan's Island. The ship-channel is eleven and a half miles from the city; the middle, seven and a half, while that of Maffit is still nearer. The lighthouse at the entrance of Charleston harbor is on Light-house Island, and west of the ship-channel, latitude $32^{\circ} 41' 55''$ north, longitude, $79^{\circ} 52' 29''$ west. The tower is of brick, 110 feet high; the light is at an elevation of 133 feet above the sea. It may be seen at a distance, in good weather, of twenty nautical miles. The beacon in front of the main light is visible at a distance of ten nautical miles. The height of the light above the sea-level is fifty feet. There are beacons also on Morris and Sullivan's Islands, at Fort Sumter, Castle Pinckney, Mount Pleasant, and on the battery at White Point, all within the harbor. From the entrance of the middle channel, a full view of the city is obtained, guided



CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

by the spire of St. Michael's Church, which bears from this point about north, 68° west. The surrounding country is noted for the picturesque character of its scenery. Rice and cotton fields, oaks, magnolias, myrtles, and jasmynes, abound in profusion. On Sullivan's Island are many cottages owned by the wealthy citizens of Charleston and vicinity, and occupied by them during the summer. The mean annual temperature at Charleston is about 65° . The population in 1800 was 18,711; 1810, 24,711; 1820, 24,780; 1830, 30,289; 1840, 29,261; 1850, 42,985; 1860, 40,915, of whom 17,146 were colored; 1870, 48,958, of whom 22,749 were colored. Only 4,892 of the total population in 1871 were foreigners. The city covers a large extent of territory. The dwellings are generally isolated, having large open grounds on every side. The city is laid out with tolerable regularity; the streets, with few exceptions, crossing at right angles. The houses are mostly of brick or wood. There are few regular blocks or rows of buildings, and no regularity; but what is lost in this respect is gained in variety, and with fine gardens, open plats of shrubbery, shade and fruit

trees, creepers, vines, the magnolia, the oak, the cedar, and the pride of India, girding the white dwellings and the green verandas, the effect is highly picturesque. The battery is a popular promenade, lying near the water's edge, and commanding an extensive view of the bay; it is surrounded by fine private residences.

Upon the surrender of Columbia, the State capital, to General Sherman, February 17, 1865, Charleston was evacuated by the Confederate forces, all the public buildings, stores, cotton warehouses, shipping, etc., having been fired by order of General Hardee, who was in command of the city. On the 18th Charleston was occupied by the Federal troops, who exerted themselves to extinguish the flames. During the war many buildings were destroyed, and the towers and steeples of churches riddled with shot and shell. Business and trade were paralyzed. Since its close rapid progress has been made in the work of rebuilding, and in every department of trade and industry. In 1872, \$478,800 was spent for new buildings and repairs in the city, besides \$177,509 for similar purposes on Sullivan's Island.

But it is in its commerce that Charleston ranks highest, and, in this respect, the growth of the city since the war has been remarkable. It is the nearest of the important Southern ports to the Northern cities, and is the first harbor having ample room, and good anchorage, reached by southward-bound vessels on the long stretch from the Chesapeake. It is the principal shipping-port of the State and neighboring country. The most important article of export is cotton. In the extent of this trade, Charleston ranks next to New York and New Orleans.

The total foreign exports for the year ending July 1, 1873, were \$14,200,801, against \$10,938,480 for the previous year, an increase of \$3,267,871. The total exports of all kinds amounted to about \$40,000,000.

The manufacture of fertilizers from the valuable beds of marl and phosphate rocks in the vicinity has, since 1868, been developed into one of the most important industries in the city. In 1873 there were six factories in and

near the city, employing a capital of \$400,000. In connection with this business the manufacture of sulphuric acid is extensively carried on. The exports of crude phosphates in 1873 amounted to 27,403 tons to domestic, and 2,435 tons to foreign, ports, while 20,000 tons were used by Charleston companies in the manufacture of fertilizers, making the total receipts in the city 49,838 tons. In addition to this amount, 29,365 tons were exported from Bull River and Port Royal, making a grand total, exported, and consumed in the State, of 79,203 tons. The shipments of manufactured fertilizers in 1873 reached 56,298 tons, of which about 88,000 were manufactured in and near Charleston, the companies making their own acids.

SPAIN, a republic of Southern Europe. President, at the close of the year 1873, Emilio Castelar. Spain is divided into forty-nine provinces, which, according to the most reliable statements, had the following area and population in 1870:

PROVINCES.	Area.	Population.
Alava.....	1,205.26	103,320
Alicante.....	5,071.63	220,973
Albante.....	2,008.21	440,470
Almeria.....	3,802.42	361,553
Avila.....	2,981.60	175,210
Badajoz.....	8,687.54	431,922
Barcelona.....	2,885.21	762,555
Biscay.....	948.72	187,926
Burgos.....	5,659.86	353,560
Caceres.....	8,013.56	392,455
Cadiz.....	2,800.17	424,493
Castellon.....	2,146.68	292,222
Ciudad-Real.....	7,840.08	261,619
Cordova.....	5,190.15	332,652
Coruna.....	3,078.54	630,594
Cuenca.....	6,725.59	228,731
Gerona.....	2,271.70	325,110
Granada.....	4,937.36	495,346
Guadalajara.....	4,899.32	201,638
Guipuzcoa.....	727.75	190,718
Huelva.....	4,122.23	196,469
Huesca.....	5,878.35	271,623
Jaen.....	5,183.94	392,100
Leon.....	6,166.65	350,092
Lerida.....	4,774.93	330,318
Lorrono.....	1,945.13	192,941
Lugo.....	3,747.16	475,436
Madrid.....	2,997.12	487,482

PROVINCES.	Area.	Population.
Malaga.....	2,823.63	505,010
Murcia.....	4,377.92	429,067
Naxurre.....	4,045.69	318,687
Orense.....	2,738.59	402,796
Oviedo.....	4,091.19	610,863
Palencia.....	3,126.38	181,668
Pontevedra.....	1,709.11	480,145
Salamanca.....	4,909.91	280,870
Santander.....	2,112.67	241,581
Saragossa.....	6,607.13	401,294
Segovia.....	2,712.50	159,812
Seville.....	5,295.33	515,011
Soria.....	3,826.27	158,699
Tarragona.....	2,451.35	350,295
Teruel.....	5,493.96	252,201
Toledo.....	5,586.23	312,272
Valencia.....	4,352.05	667,141
Valladolid.....	3,042.61	242,384
Zamora.....	4,135.41	250,963
Total.....	191,106.42	16,262,422
Balearic Islands.....	1,860.09	289,225
Canary Islands.....	2,808.11	282,850
Total.....	4,668.19	573,084
Grand total.....	195,774.61	16,835,506

The area and population of the foreign colonies are as follows:

COLONIES.	Area—Square Miles.	Population.
1. AMERICA:		
Cuba.....	45,833	1,414,508
Porto Rico.....	3,596	646,363
Total.....	49,429	2,060,870
2. ASIA AND OCEANIA:		
Philippines.....	65,908	4,310,269
Caroline and Palao.....	916	28,000
Ladrones.....	417	5,610
Total.....	67,241	4,343,879
3. AFRICA:		
The Guinea Islands.....	469	5,590
Total, Spanish colonies.....	117,200	6,410,339

In the budget for 1872-'73, the revenue was estimated at 588,000,000 pesetas (1 peseta = 19.3 cents); the expenditures at 627,000,000 pesetas; the deficit at 39,000,000 pesetas. The public debt amounted, on December 31, 1871, to 7,493,000,000 pesetas; the interest on the nominal capital of the debt to 202,000,000 pesetas. In May, 1873, the debt was estimated at 7,830,000,000 pesetas.

The army of Spain was reorganized, in 1868, after the model of that of France. Under the new military law, which came partly into operation in August, 1868, the armed forces of Spain consisted of—1. The permanent army. 2. The first or active reserve. 3. The second or sedentary reserve. Since then the laws on the organization of the army have been repeatedly modified, and further changes were expected. A law of September

27, 1872, provided for a liability upon all persons to be drawn for the permanent army, and fixed the time of military service at seven years; three in the active army, two in the first, and two in the second reserve. On February 17, 1873, this law was repealed, and a new one passed, according to which the army was to recruit itself by volunteers. The force in Spain was to number about 216,000 men. The army in Cuba consisted of about 60,000 men, namely, 54,400 active army, 4,000 men of reserve, militia 1,500. The army in Porto Rico consisted of 9,400 men; that in the Philippines, of 9,000. Total number of troops in the colonies, 78,100. For military purposes, the country is divided into five districts, or "capitanías generales," at the head of each of which stands a captain-general, with the rank of field-marshal.

The fleet, in 1872, was composed as follows:

NAVY.	Guns.	Horse-power.
<i>Vessels of the first class :</i>		
7 iron-clads.....	145	5,900
10 screw frigates.....	431	5,880
3 wheel-steamers.....	48	1,500
<i>Vessels of the second class :</i>		
10 wheel-steamers.....	48	3,130
8 screw-steamers.....	26	1,400
2 transports.....	...	600
<i>Vessels of the third class :</i>		
18 screw-steamers.....	43	1,820
35 iron-clad gunboats.....	35	1,400
7 wheel-steamers.....	13	867
5 wheel-steamers.....	...	660
<i>Vessels not classified :</i>		
2 steamers.....	4	310
18 gunboats.....	18	440
125	811	2,346

Of sailing-vessels, there were one frigate (28 guns), two corvettes, one transport, two pontoons. The navy was manned, in 1872, by 9,700 sailors and 5,000 marines, and commanded by 2,344 naval officers and 144 marine officers.

The following table exhibits the trade of Spain during the years 1861 to 1869; the value being expressed in reals (one real = \$0.048):

YEAR.	IMPORTS.	VALUE OF TRADE WITH AMERICA.	
	Value of Total Trade.	Spanish Flag.	Foreign Flag.
1861.....	2,021,000,000	360,000,000	67,000,000
1869.....	1,970,000,000	317,000,000	84,000,000

The aggregate length of the railroads in operation amounted, on January 1, 1873, to 5,328 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 m.); the aggregate length of the telegraph-lines, on January 1, 1871, to 11,754 kilometres.

At the close of the year 1872 a grave conflict arose between the ministry, at the head of which was Forilla, and the officers of the Spanish artillery, in consequence of the appointment of General Hidalgo as Captain-

General of the Basque provinces. The officers generally protested against this appointment, because they charged Hidalgo with having ordered in 1866 some of the officers to be shot in the barracks of Sangil, or, at least, with not having prevented the mutinous soldiers from committing the deed. Hidalgo denied having either ordered or been present at the execution of the officers; and the Minister of War defended him in the Cortes, but the officers did not change their minds. Finally, the request of Hidalgo, not to send him to the Basque provinces, was accepted, and he was soon after appointed commander of the military district of Tarragona. This, however, did not satisfy the officers of the artillery, who generally offered their resignation. The ministry were determined to carry their point, and therefore accepted the resignation of all the officers, filling their places by the appointment of subaltern officers. The King doubted the expediency of this policy, and refused to sign the measures proposed by the ministry. Being, however, on the other hand, convinced that the Radical party, of which Forilla was one of the chiefs, was the only one in the country which was sufficiently strong to command a lasting majority in the Cortes, and that he would be unable to form a cabinet stronger than that presided over by Forilla, he came to the conclusion that there was no prospect of establishing a strong government, and that the best course for him to pursue would be to abdicate the throne. The royal message, in which the resignation is offered, is dated February 12, 1873.

The abdication was at once accepted; both Chambers met in joint session, and constituted themselves the sovereign Cortes of Spain. A new ministry was elected, at the head of which was Figueras, one of the leaders of the Republican party. Another leading Republican, Emilio Castelar, became Minister of Foreign Affairs, Francisca Pi y Margall, a Federal Republican, Minister of the Interior; Nicolas Salmeron y Alonzo, Minister of Justice; Francisco Salmeron y Alonzo, Minister of Colonies; General Cordova, Minister of War, José Echegaray, Minister of Finances, and Manuel Becerra, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. (*See DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE*, in this volume.) A circular of Castelar to the diplomatic agents of Spain in foreign countries declared that the republic was the result, not of surprise, but of a conscientious consideration of the Cortes; gave due credit to the loyalty and constitutional sentiments of King Amadeo, and emphasized the peaceable character of the republic both at home and abroad. A decree of the Government appointed General Pavia commander of the Army of the North, and recalled Moriones to Madrid, to assume the command-in-chief of the artillery. On February 11th the Cortes passed a resolution declaring that the national Government assumes all powers, and declares

the republic to be the form of government of the nation, leaving to the constituent Cortes the organization of this form of government. With regard to the permanent form of government to be adopted, the ministry officially observed a non-committal attitude, although most of the members individually did not hesitate to declare in favor of a federal republic. On February 24th, the young republic had its first ministerial crisis; Figueras, Castelar, Pi y Margall, and F. Salmeron, remained members of the new ministry, while Juan Tebuan became Minister of Finance; Eduardo Chao, Minister of Commerce and Public Works; José Cristobal Sorni, Minister of the Colonies; General Acosta, Minister of War; and Admiral Oreivo, Minister of the Navy. In several places the establishment of the republic was attended by disturbances of the peace; thus, in Montilla, five prominent conservative citizens were massacred, and eight houses burned. As the army appeared to the Government to be entirely untrustworthy, a new military law was passed, which abolished conscription, and provided for recruiting by the enlistment of volunteers; in cases of emergency, the Government was authorized to mobilize the reserve. In a new circular, Castelar assured the foreign powers that the republic was definitely established, and asked them not to delay any longer the formal recognition; but only the United States and Switzerland immediately responded (February 25th). At the beginning of March a great excitement was produced by a motion to adjourn the National Assembly, and to proceed to the election of a constituent Cortes. The majority of the Cortes belonging to the former Radical (monarchical) party, distrusted the ministry; the latter threatened to resign; in Madrid, an outbreak of the Republican party was feared, and in Barcelona, threatening demonstrations were made by the Republicans. The Radicals, finally, agreed to accept a compromise proposed by General Primo de Rivera, by which the new elections were adjourned to May 10th, and the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to June 1st; the right of voting was extended to all men of twenty-one years of age, and the election of a standing committee, with executive powers, was provided, which was to represent the Chambers during their adjournment. This motion was adopted by 118 against 19 votes. In Madrid it was reported that twenty-two provinces were determined no longer to recognize the authority of the capital in case the dissolution of the Assembly should be still further postponed. The prime minister himself repaired to Valencia and Barcelona, in order to calm the excitement. The discipline in the army did not improve. In Malaga the volunteers assumed themselves the supreme command, and in Catalonia and Andalusia the Federal Republican party displayed a great strength. The provincial council of Barcelona acted like the government of an independent

state, dismissed the troops at pleasure, and re-enlisted them as volunteers. In Catalonia and Alicante the Internationals showed themselves very active, and denounced the republic of the *bourgeoisie*, and the authorities everywhere appeared almost powerless. The prime minister, Figueras, was enthusiastically received in his native city, Barcelona, but he had to connive at the ultra-federal demonstrations. After his return he made the immediate adjournment of the National Assembly and the election of the Standing Committee a cabinet question. The Assembly reluctantly conceded the demand of the prime minister, elected the Standing Committee, which consisted of members of all political parties, though a majority were known not to sympathize with the Republican majority of the ministry, and suspended its sessions. One of its last acts provided for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, which was to take place immediately after the publication of the law in the official gazette, but the emancipated slaves were required to serve as hired laborers for three more years, with their former masters, or the state. Political rights were to be conferred upon them five years after their emancipation. The indemnification of the masters was to be exclusively borne by the budget of Porto Rico. The official gazette at the same time published a law on the organization of eighty battalions of "Voluntarios de la República," each battalion to contain six companies of one hundred men each. In consequence of the earnest remonstrances of the Spanish Government, France ordered a stricter prohibition of the export of arms across the frontier. In several provinces, a tendency manifested itself to declare themselves independent of the central Government in Madrid. This spirit of independence especially showed itself in Malaga, where a large force of volunteers preserved order, but at the same time did not allow the central Government to send troops or gendarmes into the city. Nobody seemed to respect the orders of the Government in Madrid; the taxes were not delivered into the public Treasury, and a special tax was imposed upon the citizens to meet the expenses for the volunteers. In Fuente de Cantos, and other places of Extremadura, new troubles were caused by the Communists; in Burguillos seventeen villas were burned down, and the proprietors were coerced into signing documents, in which they ceded their property to the commune. In Cadiz, Salvochea, who for five years had been at the head of all revolutionary movements in and around Cadiz, was elected mayor. In Catalonia the energy of the new Captain-General Velarde succeeded in fully restoring military discipline. The greatest danger to the republic was in the open hostility between the majority of the ministry and the more conservative majority of the Standing Committee. When the committee met, on April 23d, and, with the exception of Figueras and Pi y Mar-

gall, all ministers were present, Echegaray and Révery represented the situation of the country in the darkest colors, and demanded the immediate convocation of the National Assembly, and the adjournment of the elections for the Constituent Cortes. The ministers Castelar and Nicolas Salmeron opposed this demand, and denied that there was any reason for adjourning the new election, or for convoking the National Assembly. It was reported that 8,000 volunteers belonging to the old militia of Madrid were assembled near the hall of the Assembly, and were ready in case of emergency, to support the Standing Committee against the ministry. A request made by Castelar that an adjournment take place for twelve hours was denied. The ministers retired for consultation, but did not return. In the mean while Pavia, the Captain-General of Madrid, retired, and the Government immediately appointed General Soria his successor; and General Contreras, who had recently returned from Catalonia, Generalissimo of the Volunteers of the Republic. As General Contreras, in the evening, was fired upon, the Government resolved to dissolve the Standing Committee. At two o'clock in the morning, the Volunteers of the Republic, who sympathized with the Federal Republicans, invaded the hall, whereupon the members of the Standing Committee immediately fled. Most of them, as Serrano, and other leading politicians, hid themselves from the rage of the people, who suspected that the committee had an intention of overthrowing the republic. On April 24th the official paper published the decree by which the National Assembly was dissolved. Another decree ordered the dissolution of seven battalions of infantry, and of the battalions of the artillery, pioneers, and cavalry of the militia of Madrid. The Minister of War, Acosta, who had formerly belonged to the Radical party, resigned, and was succeeded by Nouvilas, formerly commander of the Army of the North, and a decided adherent of the federal republic. The elections for the Constituent Cortes took place without disturbance, and, as the larger portion of the parties opposed to federal republicanism abstained from voting, an overwhelming majority of the new members were Federal Republicans (350 against only 40 belonging to all other parties combined). Only 35 per cent. of the enrolled voters had taken part in the election, against 60 per cent. of the preceding year.

The insurrectionary movements of the Carlists, which had begun in April, 1872, and continued throughout the remainder of that year, assumed much larger dimensions after the abdication of Amadeo. Between Bilbao and Miranda they destroyed the railroads, and not only in Catalonia, Aragon, and the Basque provinces, but also in other parts of the country their bands appeared in increasing numbers. Their leaders, Ollo and Dorregaray, united in the valley of Echaury, and General

Pavia undertook an expedition against them without finding them. In the valleys of the Lower Pyrenees, Dorregaray compelled all young men, from eighteen to thirty years, to enter the Carlist army, and for every one who made his escape, the commune had to pay a fine of 4,000 reals. One of the most prominent leaders of the Carlist bands was the priest Santa Cruz, who was charged with committing and allowing to be committed the most frightful cruelties. General Dorregaray, on April 1st, advanced into the province of Alava, and General Ollo united the scattered bands in the province of Navarre and disciplined them. The number of men who, in April, were under the orders of General Dorregaray, in the five provinces of Navarre, Biscaya, Guipuzcoa, Alava, and Logroño, was estimated at about 4,500, of whom 3,500 were well-armed with Remington and other breech-loaders, while 1,000 were either unarmed or only carried lances. Besides, there was a large number of scattered bands, which, in Navarre alone, were estimated at about 6,000 men, 500 of whom were cavalry, and in the other four provinces, at 9,400. Toward the close of March the official *Gazette* published a proclamation which had been signed by all the ministers, in which the whole nation was called upon to coöperate in the overthrow of the irreconcilable enemies of the republic. In the northern part of Catalonia the Carlists under Saballs and Barrancot, who were accompanied by Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, and by a son of Don Enrique, captured the town of Ripoll, on the Upper Ter, and took the garrison of 180 men prisoners, after seven of them had been shot. When on the next day General Martinez Cármas advanced against them from Girona they withdrew, but a few days later, on March 29th, they surprised, near the Upper Llobregat, the important town of Berga, the garrison of which, consisting of 500 men, was compelled to surrender. According to official accounts of the Government, Saballs ordered sixty-seven of the prisoners, who were volunteers of Tarragona, to be shot. In Barcelona, the news of this massacre produced so great an excitement that several Carlist prisoners were in danger of being torn to pieces by the populace, and that several churches, the priests of which were charged with being favorable to the Carlist cause, were closed and converted into barracks. The railroads all through Northern Spain were broken up by the Carlists. The little fortress of Puicerda, on the Ségre, not far from the French frontier, with a garrison of 500 men, repulsed an attack made by Saballs, who had been created Count of Berga. All the other leaders of the Carlist party, Ollo, Dorregaray, and Lizarraga, in Navarre, Tristany, and Vallés, in Catalonia, were beaten about this time, though the permanent advantages accruing to the troops of the republic from these victories were of no long duration. Don Carlos appointed a new council of war, consisting of

General Elio, Counter-Admiral Vinate, who, under Amadeo, had made an insurrectionary movement near Murcia, and had been sentenced to death, but subsequently been pardoned, Estrada, formerly secretary of the Pretender, and Canon Vicente de Marterola. After the troops of the Government had obtained successes in the northern part of Catalonia, on the Monseu, over the Carlists, they suffered on May 5th a serious defeat, as two battalions under Colonel Navarro, were nearly annihilated by Dorregaray, near Estella. The Government officially admitted that Navarro himself, the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Seville, and about forty men, were taken prisoners, while at the same time one piece of ordnance and thirty-five dead and wounded had remained in the hands of the victors. The Government of Madrid had to send 600 men as reinforcements to the Basque provinces and Navarro, thus increasing the troops stationed in those provinces to thirty-eight battalions of infantry, exclusive of cavalry, artillery, gendarmes, and volunteers. In the evening of May 13th, Saballs made an attack upon the town of Mataro, and when, toward midnight, the Government troops arrived from Barcelona, the Carlists had already secured a forced contribution of \$10,000. On May 19th Tristany and Don Alfonso captured the town of Sanalucia, in the province of Lerida, which was bravely defended by 150 volunteers. Although the volunteers, before surrendering, were promised that their lives should be saved, eighteen of them were shot in the streets.

The Constituent Cortes was opened by the prime-minister, Figueras, on June 1st. In his opening speech he defended the dissolution of the Standing Committee, and insisted that Spain was prepared for the republican form of government, and that only the maintenance of order was necessary to securing the recognition of the republic by the foreign powers. With regard to home politics he announced that the Government would bring in a law on the separation between Church and State, and propose reforms in the administration of justice, and in the financial department, as well as the abolition of slavery in the island of Cuba. The aged Orense, the Marquis of Albaida, long known as a leader of the Republican party of Spain, and now one of the spokesmen of the Federal Republicans was elected President. On June 8th the Cortes, with 210 against 2 votes, resolved to establish a federal republic. After Figueras and his cabinet had resigned, Pi y Margall was charged with forming a new cabinet; his nominations were, however, not accepted, but in a secret session Figueras, with his old cabinet, was requested to remain. On the next day, however, Figueras was to form a new cabinet, one half of which consisted of radical republicans. On June 11th, again a new ministry was formed, at the head of which was Pi y Margall; most of its members were new men, and had thus far been but little

known. The new ministry declared in prominent points of its programme a speedy reorganization of the army and the restoration of military discipline. It demanded that the division of the country into Federal States be finished before the budget, which would show a deficit of 2,500,000,000 reals should be presented. Nicolas Salmeron, the former President of Justice, was elected President; and Castelar, President of the principal committee of the Cortes. It was also resolved to appoint a Committee of Constitution, to consist of twelve members of the majority and minority of the Cortes, and of thirteen representatives of the future States. Figueras left Spain and took up his residence in France. On June 28th Pi y Margall appointed a new ministry, the Cortes having repealed for this case their former resolution, according to which the ministers were to be appointed by the Cortes, and not by the prime-minister. They also authorized the new ministry to suspend in several provinces the civil rights, and to declare a state of siege. Soon a new ministerial crisis occurred. In the place of Pi y Margall, who was believed to be too much imbued with socialistic ideas, Nicolas Salmeron was appointed prime-minister, who chose his colleagues among the prominent men of the party, appointing Toler Minister of Foreign Affairs; Maisonnave, Minister of the Interior; Fernando Gonzalez, Minister of Finances; Moreno Rodriguez, Minister of Justice; General Gonzalez, Minister of War; Admiral Oviedo, Minister of the Navy; Palanca, Minister of the Colonies. The first measures of the new ministry indicated firmness, and awakened a hope for an improvement of the wretched condition of the country. In the army of General Velarda a general mutiny broke out at Igualada; Velarda himself had to flee, and with great difficulty a Government committee sent from Barcelona to the scene of the disorders, succeeded in reestablishing order. While from Catalonia a few insignificant successes of the republican troops were reported, the Carlists in Navarre surprised the column of Colonel Castañon, and dispersed it. In the beginning of July, General Acosta, formerly Minister of War, was appointed Captain-General of Catalonia, and Brigadier-General Martinez Càmpos, commander-in-chief of Gerona; Velarda assumed again his former position as Captain-General of Valencia. It was resolved to send to General Novillas, the commander-in-chief of the Army of the North, a sufficient number of reinforcements for the effective suppression of the Carlists. But, notwithstanding the energy shown by President Salmeron in the removal of untrustworthy officers and in the suppression of mutinies, the Carlists continued to make progress. In Catalonia, one of the best officers of the army, General Cabrinetty, whom the Government had left without the asked-for reinforcements, was beaten by Saballs, his whole force, consisting of about one thousand men, captured,

killed, or dispersed, and he himself killed. Berga was again captured, and the entire garrison taken prisoners. The Carlists derived new courage from the arrival upon Spanish soil of the Pretender, Don Carlos, and the transient capture of the town of Igualada. In Guernica Don Carlos took the oath upon the "fueros," the old privileges of the Basque provinces, on August 3d. Don Carlos and Saballs, the commanders of the Carlists in Prato de Slusanes, fortified this town, which is situated forty miles northwest of Barcelona. The English steam-yacht *Deerhound*, which attempted to land for the Carlists 2,000 rifles, 50 cwt. ammunition, and 40 horses, was, on August 18th, captured by a Spanish man-of-war. On August 15th the Cortes adopted a law by which 80,000 men were called to arms. The republican Government was greatly hindered in its operations against the Carlists by the more threatening attitude which the members of the Internationals assumed in Southern and Eastern Spain. The Central Committee of the Internationals had its seat at Alcoy, the most important manufacturing town of the province of Alicante. On July 10th, an insurrectionary movement broke out in the town; seventy of the most prominent citizens were seized and held as hostages; the town-hall, in which the mayor, several other town officers, some gendarmes and policemen had intrenched themselves during one night, was stormed, and the mayor, several gendarmes and policemen, and about thirty citizens, killed, a part of the town burned down, and a Committee of Public Safety appointed for the government of the town. Instead of promptly suppressing this bloody outbreak Captain-General Velarda preferred to enter into negotiations with the rebels, and to effect a compromise which secured to all the inhabitants who had taken part in the insurrection, impunity, while only the foreigners, who had taken an active part, were to be prosecuted.

Of much greater significance than this failure of the Internationals, were the movements of the extreme branch of the Federal Republicans, the "Intransigentes" (irreconcilables), who, protesting against the suspension of the civil rights, had withdrawn from the Cortes, and proclaimed the immediate independence of the several provinces of Spain, without awaiting the proclamation of the federal republic by the Cortes. In Cartagena, a member of the Cortes, Galvez, conjointly with his colleague Poveda, assumed the government of the province of Murcia, while General Contreras, likewise a member of the Cortes and who only a few months ago had been appointed by the republican Government Captain-General of Catalonia, had assumed the chief command of the armed forces. Felice organized the movement for independence in Valencia, Santa Maria in Alicante, Chersa in Castellon; General Pierrad prevailed upon the volunteers in Toledo to mutiny; another dep-

uty placed himself at the head of the insurgents in Salamanca; another entered into negotiations with the Internationals of Alcoy in order to excite a regiment to insurrection; many others fomented the revolutionary movements in Andalusia, and all remained in correspondence with their friends who were in Madrid. In most of the towns in which the Commune had been proclaimed, quiet was soon restored; but in Cartagena the partisans of state independence maintained themselves against the federal Government. The Minister of the Navy who had hastened thither in order to establish order, could not accomplish any thing, as the sailors and marines refused to obey, and joined the rebels. When even several men-of-war joined the mutineers, the President of the republic, on July 20th, issued a proclamation which declared the crew of the frigates *Almanza*, *Vittoria*, and *Mendez Nufiez*, as well as the steamer *Fernando el Catolica*, and any other man-of-war belonging to the insurgents in the department of Cartagena, as pirates, and authorized the commanders of war-vessels of friendly nations to stop the vessels, and to treat the men as pirates in accordance with the usages of naval law. On July 24th the minister of the Spanish navy was notified that the German frigate *Frederick Charles*, under command of Captain Werner, had off Cartagena taken possession of the mutinous steamer *Vigilante*, because the steamer had drawn up the red flag which was not recognized by any Government. Deputy Galvez who was the commander of the *Vigilante*, was retained as prisoner on board the German frigate. General Contreras who regarded the decree of the Madrid Government as unlawful, threatened to adopt retaliatory measures against the German consul in Cartagena, and prevailed upon the commander of the German frigate to enter into an agreement according to which the seizure of the *Vigilante* was declared a justifiable act on the ground that it had not carried a lawful flag, while after the 28th of July the departure of war-vessels obeying the government of Murcia would not be obstructed, provided they could submit to the eventualities which might ensue from any orders the commanders of the foreign war-vessels might receive from their Governments. The authorities in Cartagena also promised to respect the property and the lives of the foreign residents at Cartagena. Accordingly, on July 29th, the rebel steamers *Almanza* and *Vittoria* put to sea without being in any way hindered by the German war-vessel. They sailed under command of Contreras to Almeria, and demanded from that town a contribution of \$100,000. When the demand was refused, Contreras bombarded the town, but his attempt to land troops was repulsed. From Almeria Contreras intended to sail to Malaga, but before reaching that port, the frigates *Almanza* and *Vittoria* were captured by Captain Werner, because at the bom-

bardment of Almeria the house of the German consul, on which the German flag was flying, had been destroyed. Captain Werner, whose action did not meet with the approval of the German Government, transferred the captured frigates to the English admiral, Yelverton. The captured steamer *Vigilante* had previously been transferred by him to the Spanish consul of Gibraltar. Contreras, who had been kept as a prisoner on board the *Frederick Charles*, was set at liberty, on August 10th, and landed at Cartagena. On August 23d the Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Lobos, began the bombardment of Cartagena, but as the insurgents had better cannon than Lobos, the attacking fleet, which consisted of only one iron clad and several wooden frigates, had to withdraw. On August 23d the Cortes authorized the prosecution and the arrest of nine of their members who had taken part in these attempts to establish the Commune.

The war against the Carlists at this time offered no special interest. On August 24th the Carlists under Olo were completely routed near Estella, and, although they were immediately reinforced by Lizarraga, they were on the next day again defeated. From Berga, which had been captured by them, they had also to withdraw.

On August 25th Emilio Castelar was elected President of the Cortes. In an impressive speech he called attention to the critical situation of the country. Though sincerely attached to the plan of a federal republic, he believed it necessary, first to save the unity and the very existence of the country. The Government, for carrying on the administration of the country, must strengthen the principles of authority and order. If order could not be reestablished on a firm basis, the republic was in danger of perishing; for any country, placed between the alternative of anarchy and dictatorship, would choose the latter. Castelar soon fell out with the President of the Republic, Salmeron. The latter declared that having been for twenty years an uncompromising opponent of the death-penalty, he could not now order it to be applied to the insurgents. Castelar regarded it as indispensable to use for the overthrow of the insurrection the same weapons—"war against war, fire against fire, blood against blood, death against death;" otherwise, he declared we should be monks, not men. The Cortes sympathized with him, and on September 7th, Castelar was elected in place of Salmeron President of the Spanish Republic. He received 133 votes against 67 which were cast for Pi y Margall. He accepted the presidency only on condition that the constitutional guarantees should be suspended, and that he should be invested with unlimited power to employ the entire military strength of the nation against the Carlists, and for the termination of the civil war. The cabinet formed by him consisted of decided Republicans. Cárvajal became Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Maisonnave, Minister of the Interior; Debrío, Minister of Justice; Soler, Minister of the Colonies; Berges, Minister of Public Works. After authorizing the President to call out 150,000 reserves, and to arm 500,000 militia, and to contract a new loan of 100,000,000 pesetas, the Cortes were adjourned to January 2, 1874. In accordance with the powers conferred upon him, President Castelar suspended the constitutional guarantees, and began to prepare the most energetic measures for the speediest termination of the civil war. He declared his readiness to employ the services of any general to whatever political party he might formerly have belonged, who was willing to co-operate for the restoration of order, and the suppression of the civil broils. One of the first to make use of this invitation, and to offer his services for the defense of the existing order of things, was Marshal Serrano.

The Carlists, whose numbers were estimated by Castelar at about 50,000, made no progress during the remainder of the year. The dissensions among the officers increased in strength. Several of their generals resigned and retired to Bayonne, in France, and in the province of Lerida, large bands of deserters from the Carlists, reported to the leaders of the Republican troops. When the new generalissimo of the Government forces, Moriones, offered to the Carlists a battle near Estella, the latter hastily retreated, and Estella was occupied by the Government troops. A dispatch of Moriones, dated October 7th, claimed a great victory over the Carlists near Agacaza, in Navarre.

The English admiral, Yelverton, on September 1st, sent the rebel steamers *Almanza* and *Vittoria* to Gibraltar. The intransigentes of Cartagena made repeatedly desperate sorties, and undertook several plundering expeditions, without, however, meeting with any success. On October 11th there was a naval battle between the vessels of the intransigentes and the national fleet under Admiral Lobos. After a fight lasting for two hours, the vessels of the insurgents were compelled to put back to Cartagena. Admiral Lobos, without receiving permission from the Government, sailed to Gibraltar in order to take in coal, and was relieved from his command.

In December a remarkable episode occurred in the Carlist war. General Moriones, after endeavoring in vain to force the Carlists out of Estella, suddenly marched, at the head of 9,000 men, *via* Pamplona, into the northernmost districts of Navarre, leaving General Primo de Rivera behind for the protection of the country between Estella and the Ebro. After being reinforced by 3,000 men, under command of General Loma, he entered the northern part of the maritime province of Guipuzcoa. Marching southward, he raised the siege of Tolosa, the capital of the province, which had been hard pressed by the Carlists, and routed the Carlist general, Lizarraga. From Tolosa he advanced westward to the coast, with the

intention of subsequently marching southward and destroying the cannon-foundries and gun-manufactories at Azpeitia, Placencia, and Eibar, which had been occupied by the Carlists. Having advanced, however, as far as Zaranz and Guetavia, he found the road to Cestona blocked up, the Carlist commander-in-chief, General Elio, being reported to have 18,000 men under his orders between Zumaya and Cestona, along the Urola River. In consequence of these reports Moriones deemed it the best course to fall back to San Sebastian, where he pressed into the service of his troops all the vessels in the ports of San Sebastian and Pasages, and after detailing the brigade of General Loma for the defense of Tolosa, he embarked for Santoña, in the province of Santander, where he arrived on December 24th. Thence he hastened to the relief of the town of Bilbao, which, since December 28th, had been besieged by the Carlists. But finding himself again confronted by overwhelming numbers of Carlists, he for a second time saved himself with his troops by embarking.

The history of the insurrection in Cuba presents no features of great interest during the year 1878. After the establishment of the republican form of government for Spain, an appeal was made to the Cuban insurgents to abandon their struggle for independence, and to unite their efforts with those of the Spanish Republic for the permanent establishment of republican institutions, both in Spain and in the colonies. The leaders of the insurrection did not accept these propositions, and declared that they would not be satisfied with any thing short of the entire independence of Cuba. The Spanish party in Cuba, especially the volunteers, were too intensely monarchical in their sentiments to coöperate with the efforts of the new republican Government to conciliate the insurgents. With great reluctance they submitted themselves to the rule of the new Government, never concealing their predilection for a monarchy, and their ardent desire to see it soon restored in Spain. In August General Maximo Gomez was appointed commander-in-chief of the insurgents, to succeed General Agramonte. He again occupied Nuevitas, August 25th, and claimed to have gained several other victories; but at the close of the year the situation was not materially different from what it had been for several years past. Toward the close of the year an unforeseen event appeared for a time to bring to the friends of Cuban independence the sudden realization of their wishes. On October 31st the *Virginus*, a ship sailing under the American flag, was captured on the high-seas, near Jamaica, by the Spanish steamer *Tornado*, on the ground that it intended to land men and arms in Cuba for the insurgent army. Four of the most prominent Cubans found among the passengers were shot on November 4th; a few days later Captain Fry, with a large

number of others, was also executed. The Spanish Government took prompt action to stay the executions, and the Cuban authorities, though by no means concealing their dissatisfaction with the orders received from Madrid, submitted. The universal excitement in the United States, at the conduct of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, for a time appeared to make a war between Spain and the United States inevitable, which the Cubans hoped would not fail to lead to the immediate expulsion of the Spaniards from Cuba. The hopes thus raised were, however, doomed to disappointment, as the diplomatic negotiations opened between the United States and Spain led to a peaceable settlement of the whole difficulty. (See DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.)

SPRING, Rev. GARDINER, D. D., LL. D., an American clergyman and author, for sixty-three years pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City, born in Newburyport, Mass., February 24, 1785; died in New York City, August 18, 1878. He was the son of Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D., an eminent clergyman of Newburyport, and one of the chaplains of the Revolutionary Army. He entered Yale College, and delivered the valedictory oration at the close of his course in 1805. His thoughts were first turned to the law. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1808, and began practice with favorable prospects, but was induced to abandon the profession for that of the ministry. He attributed, in after-years, this great change in the current of his thoughts partly to the advice of his father, but still more to a striking sermon of the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, from the text, "To the poor the Gospel is preached." He passed a year at the Andover Theological Seminary, and was licensed to preach toward the close of 1809. Early in the following summer he accepted a call to the Brick Church in Beekman Street, in this city. Although he was frequently summoned to posts of honor and responsibility—among others to the presidencies of Hamilton and Dartmouth Colleges—he did not abandon his first field of work, but maintained for half a century his reputation as one of the most popular preachers of the metropolis. In 1861 he removed with his congregation to the new church on Murray Hill. Shortly before this removal, Rev. William Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va., had been settled as his colleague. In 1861 Dr. Hoge resigned, and in 1862 Rev. W. G. T. Shedd, D. D., was associated with Dr. Spring, and remained as his colleague until 1872, when he was called to a professorship in Union Theological Seminary, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Murray. During the last few years Dr. Spring had seldom preached. As a preacher his style was direct, pointed, and vigorous, and he never suffered the congregation to slumber, but held their attention from beginning to end. Dr. Spring was an industrious author. His works grew out of his pastoral duties, and consisted mainly of courses

of lectures on the duties and privileges of the Christian life. Among his works are "The Attraction of the Cross," which was designed to illustrate the leading truths, obligations, and hopes of Christianity; "The Mercy Seat, or Thoughts suggested by the Lord's Prayer;" "First Things," a series of lectures on the great facts and moral lessons first revealed to mankind; "The Glory of Christ," an essay on his character and history, with thoughts on his mediatorial government; "The Power of the Pulpit," sermons addressed to Christian ministers on the method of rendering preaching effective; "Short Sermons to the People," a series of brief, practical discourses; "The Obligations of the World to the Bible." These, though published at different times, were collected in 9 vols. in 1853 as "Dr. Starr's Works." Aside from these he had published "Memoirs of the Late Hannah L. Murray," a New York lady distinguished for her intellectual acquirements and practical beneficence; "Dissertation on the Rule of Faith;" "Beth-el Flag;" "The Church in the Wilderness;" "Hints to Parents on Early Religious Education;" "Means of Regeneration;" "Native Depravity;" "The Doctrine of Election;" "Essays on Christian Character;" "The Mission of Sorrow;" "Fragments from the Study of a Pastor;" "The Contrast;" "The Bible not of Man." These volumes passed through many editions, and were reprinted in part in England, while some of them were translated into French and German. He commemorated his long pastorate by anniversary discourses, some of which were published under the title of "The Brick Church Memorial." Among his more recent publications were "Pulpit Ministrations, or Sabbath Readings," a series of sermons printed in 1864, and "Personal Reminiscences," published two years later.

STARRS, Very Rev. WILLIAM, D. D., a Roman Catholic clergyman, Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Vicar-General of the Arch-Diocese of New York, born at Drumquinn, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1807; died in New York City, February 6, 1878. He was from a wealthy family, and received in early youth a good classical education. In 1823 he entered Maynooth College, near Dublin, and commenced his theological studies. He came to America in 1828, and was received into the Diocese of New York by Bishop Dubois. Not long after he entered the Sulpician Seminary (St. Mary's) at Baltimore, to complete his theological education. In September, 1834, he was ordained a priest at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and remained curate of the cathedral for ten years. In 1844 he was made pastor of St. Mary's Church, in Grand Street. He retained this position until 1853, when he was appointed by Archbishop Hughes Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral and Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York. Although his name was several times mentioned in connection with various bishoprics, he re-

tained this office till his death. When Archbishop Hughes died, in 1864, Dr. Starrs was administrator of the diocese until the appointment of the present archbishop. To the latter he acted as theologian in the Plenary Council at Baltimore in 1866. He also filled the same office at two councils of the province. In addition, he was the spiritual Superior of the Sisters of Charity for twenty years, and President of the Board of Trustees of St. Vincent's Hospital. He was also largely instrumental in instituting the Sisters of Mercy, and Sisters of the Good Shepherd. In character he was mild but not weak, kind but not placable, affable in disposition but strict in the discharge of his duties. His learning was broad rather than deep, yet there were few things appertaining to his department which he had not mastered. His faith was sincere; his devotion honest, and his purpose pure. Conservative in his tastes and opinions, he opposed innovations only when he believed these pernicious in themselves or disastrous in effect.

STORRS, RICHARD SALTER, Sen., D. D., an American clergyman and journalist, born in Longmeadow, Mass., in February, 1787; died at Braintree, Mass., August 11, 1878. He was a descendant of a long line of ministers, being of the seventh generation in a direct line. His early education was conducted at home or in the schools of his native town, but at the age of fifteen, in the fall of 1803, he entered the Sophomore Class in Yale College. He remained but a single year, his health rendering it necessary for him to resort to farm-life. In 1804 he was invited by Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher to go over to Long Island, and take charge of Clinton Academy in his parish of East Hampton. Here he continued his college studies, and in 1806 was led to enter the Senior Class in Williams College, where he graduated in 1807. He then returned to Long Island and put himself under the care of Rev. Aaron Woolworth, of Bridgehampton, for the study of theology. After remaining about a year, he was licensed by the Suffolk Presbytery, and for a brief period took charge of the two parishes of Islip and Smithtown, on opposite sides of the island, about seventeen miles apart; preaching one Sabbath at one place, and the alternate Sabbath at the other. Going thence to Andover, he graduated in 1810, and on July 8, 1811, was ordained at Braintree, and then with one furlough of five years in the service of the Home Missionary Society of Massachusetts, Dr. Storrs remained faithful to his work to the end. His pastoral and preaching labor was always conscientiously and thoroughly done. His study was continuous, versatile, deep, and in his appropriation to his discourses of the facts and phenomena of life he was exceptionally happy. His intellectual qualifications were more solid than showy, but his style was flexible and simple. Simplicity, singleness, purity, courage, that amounted to an incredulity concerning the existence of

fear, and complete consistency of life with the thorough orthodox tenets which he held, were among the foundation qualities of his character. Besides his five years of labor for the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, Dr. Storrs had devoted eleven or twelve years to journalism. He was for five years, between 1817 and 1825, editor of the *Boston Recorder*, and temporarily occupied the same position twenty years later; and from 1850 to 1856 he was the senior associate editor of the *Congregationalist*. The two papers were subsequently united. He had also published a "Memoir of Rev. Samuel Green," and about twenty single sermons and addresses. He was for many years a frequent contributor to the religious *Reviews*. Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., of Brooklyn, the eminent pulpit orator and scholar, is his only surviving child.

STRONG, THERON R., an eminent jurist, born in Litchfield, Conn., November 7, 1802; died in New York City, May 15, 1873. He was the second son of Judge Martin Strong, of Litchfield, who was for many years a distinguished lawyer and judge in Connecticut. He received a good English and classical education, and was thoroughly trained in the law by his father. In 1826, having been admitted to the bar, he opened an office at Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., where he resided for twenty-seven years. He was District Attorney of Wayne County for five years, and for a long time was a master and examiner in chancery. In 1839 he was elected member of Congress, where he served until 1841. The next year he was a member of the New York Legislature. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, and held that office for eight years. For one year of that time he was a member of the Court of Appeals. Among his decisions was that in the celebrated *Cancemi* case, which was twice before that court during his term of office, and in which he read the opinion of the court on both occasions. More opinions written by Judge Strong were published while he was a member of the Court of Appeals than by any other member of the court except Judge Denio. Judge Strong's residence from 1853 to 1867 was in Rochester, where he resumed the practice of the law on retiring from the bench. His business during that time was very extensive, and he was engaged in nearly every case of importance in the Seventh Judicial District. He removed to New York City, in 1867, and at the time of his death was the senior member of the firm of Strong & Shepard, and in active practice before the principal courts of the State and of the United States; his services were also very largely called for as referee.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, two kingdoms of Northern Europe, united under the same dynasty. King, Oscar II., born January 21, 1829; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Charles XV., September 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Sophia, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke William of

Nassau. Offspring of the union are four sons, namely: Gustavus, heir-apparent, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858; Oscar, Duke of Gothland, born November 15, 1859; Charles, Duke of Oestergötland, born February 27, 1861; and Eugen, Duke of Nerige, born August 1, 1865. King Oscar is the fourth sovereign of the house of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir apparent to the crown of Sweden August 21, 1810, and ascended the throne February 5, 1818.

The executive authority is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, composed of ten members, of whom two have the title of State Ministers, and eight that of Councillors of State; of the latter five are chiefs of departments. At the close of 1873, the Swedish Council of State was composed of the following members: 1. The Minister of State and Justice, Axel Adlercreutz; Minister of the Interior, 1868-'70, appointed Minister of Justice, June 3, 1870. 2. Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, Major-General Oscar M. de Björnstrjerna, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, December 17, 1872. 3. H. W. Bredberg, appointed November 2, 1860. 4. C. J. Berg, appointed June 4, 1868. 5. Minister of the Navy, Major-General Baron Broder Abraham Leijonhufvud, appointed January 14, 1870. 6. Minister of Finance, C. F. Woern, appointed June 3, 1870. 7. Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Dr. G. Wennerberg, appointed June 3, 1870. 8. Minister of the Interior, Dr. P. A. Bergström, appointed June 3, 1870. 9. Baron O. J. O. Alströmer, appointed June 15, 1870. 10. Minister of War, Major-General Erik Oscar Weidenhielm, appointed December 5, 1871.

In Norway the King exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of one Minister of State, and nine Councillors. Two of the councillors, together with the minister, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the King. The following are the members of the Council of State: I. At Christiania—1. Minister of State, Fredrik Lang, appointed July, 1873. 2. Department of Finance and Customs, H. L. Hellesen, appointed December, 1863. 3. Department of Justice, John Collett Falsen, appointed November, 1869. 4. Department of the Interior, N. P. Vogt, appointed June, 1871. 5. Department of the Navy and of Postal Communications, A. O. Manthey, appointed December, 1866. 6. Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, P. P. Essendrop, appointed April, 1872. 7. Army Department, L. H. M. Segelcke, appointed April, 1872. II. Delegation of the Council at Stockholm: 1. O. R. Kierulf, Minister of State, appointed December, 1871. 2. H. O. C. Meldahl, appointed December, 1871. 3. J. L. Johansen, August, 1873.

Sweden is divided, for administrative purposes, into *läns*, which according to the latest dates had the following area and population:

Lins.	Square Miles, incl. of Lake.	Population in 1872.
Malmöhus.....	1,858	322,175
Kristianstad.....	2,510	225,126
Blekinge.....	1,149	127,377
Halland.....	1,894	125,751
Kronoberg.....	2,843	160,335
Jönköping.....	4,200	181,788
Kalmar.....	4,445	235,482
Göthland.....	1,212	54,239
Göteborg and Bohus.....	1,935	235,899
Elfsborg.....	4,965	262,339
Skaraborg.....	2,310	247,725
Ostergötland.....	4,145	260,140
Lake Wener.....	2,014	.....
Lake Wetter.....	715	.....
Götaland.....	33,436	2,463,336
Stockholm (city).....	.....	143,735
Stockholm (Län).....	2,880	132,485
Upsala.....	2,015	401,980
Södermanland.....	2,063	137,845
Västmanland.....	2,549	117,490
Örebro.....	3,502	171,809
Värmland.....	6,530	263,037
Kopparberg.....	11,320	178,990
Lake Mälaren.....	473	.....
Lake Hjelmar.....	187	.....
Sweland.....	31,936	1,247,331
Gefleborg.....	7,488	153,784
Västernorrland.....	9,907	140,168
Jämtland.....	20,887	72,506
Vesterbotten.....	22,591	94,628
Norrbottn.....	39,797	78,659
Norrland.....	100,365	530,745
Total, Sweden.....	170,591	4,260,402

The emigration, from 1851 to 1860, numbered 16,900 persons; from 1861 to 1870, 122,447; in 1868, 27,024; in 1869, 39,064; in 1870, 20,063; in 1871, 17,458. The immense majority of the population belongs to the Lutheran Church, of which the King must be a member. Of other religious denominations the Baptists have made the greatest progress since 1854; they numbered at the close of the year 1872, in ten associations, 221 churches and 9,412 members. They hold, every third year, a general conference. The Methodist Episcopal Church also has made great progress, and in 1872 numbered 1,648 (against 821 in 1871), and 1,461 members on trial. The Catholic Church embraces a population of about 5,000, under the Vicar-Apostolic of Stockholm. Moreover, there is a small number of Reformed, Moravians, Swedenborgians, and Jewish congregations. The Mormons have gained quite a number of converts, but most of them have emigrated to the United States. The native population of non-Swedish nationality embraced, in 1870, 6,611 Lapps and 27,079 Finns. The number of foreign-born persons was 12,015; of whom 2,856 were Germans, 2,795 Danes, 2,570 Norwegians, 2,018 Finns. The following towns in 1872 had a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants: Stockholm, 143,748; Göteborg, 59,329; Malmö, 27,485; Norrköping, 25,685; Karlskrona, 16,392; Gefle, 15,613; Upsala, 11,961; Jönköping, 11,751; Land, 11,225.

In the budget for 1874 the revenue was

estimated at 55,536,550 riksdalers (1 riksdaler = \$0.27). The expenditures at 60,386,550. The deficit is annually covered by the "Riksgäldskonter," the supervision of which is exclusively exercised by the Diet. This institution manages the public debt, almost exclusively incurred by the construction of railways, and it contracts for any loans the Diet may vote. It controls the following resources: any surplus over the estimated income; the surplus of any allowed expenditures; the yearly profit of the State Bank; and a special income tax, "the Bevilling," the proceeds of which for 1874 were estimated at 2,700,000 riksdalers.

The public debt, at the end of 1872, amounted to 124,768,771 riksdalers; all railway debts with the exception of a loan amounting to 1,584,000.

The total strength of the armed forces was, in September, 1873, as follows:

ARMY.	Guard.	Lins.	Reserving, Conscript in Troops.	Total.
Infantry.....	1,800	25,200	73,578	80,578
Militia of Gothland.....	.....	.....	5,311	5,311
Cavalry.....	440	4,740	9,974	9,154
Artillery (241 guns).....	.....	4,673	3,311	7,984
Engineers.....	.....	578	1,033	2,024
Military train.....	.....	.....	5,524	5,524
Total.....	2,940	35,583	94,950	132,775

The navy, which was entirely reorganized in 1866-'67, consisted, in September, 1873, of 14 iron-clads, 17 unarmored steamers, 8 sailing-vessels, 91 galleys; total 130 vessels, of 3,533 horse-power, and 451 guns. At the end of 1873, the navy was officered by 1 admiral, 8 commanders, 40 captains, and 44 lieutenants. The principal port is that of Karlskrona, on the Baltic.

The increase of the imports and exports since 1850 is shown by the following table:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1871.....	Riksdal r. 169,179,000	Riksdal r. 161,023,000
1870.....	141,680,000	152,202,000
1860.....	82,409,000	86,496,000
1850.....	36,550,000	38,625,000

The movement of shipping was, in 1871, as follows:

FLAG.	ARRIVALS.		CLEARANCES.	
	Loaded Vessels.	Tons.*	Loaded Vessels.	Tons.*
Swedish.....	3,114	103,529	7,221	301,327
Norwegian.....	680	33,677	2,385	213,325
Foreign.....	1,777	94,117	4,041	328,833
Total.....	5,571	231,323	13,647	643,485

The merchant navy of Sweden numbered, in 1871, 3,195 vessels, of 118,112 lasts. The number of vessels registered for the foreign trade was 1,566, of a total burden of 92,143 lasts.

* Swedish last = 3.27 tons.

The aggregate length of railroads in operation at the end of 1872 was 1,892.9 kilometres; of those in course of construction, 2,021.2 kilometres (1 kilometre=0.62 mile). The number of post-offices in 1870, was 540. The revenue amounted to 2,458,458 riksdalers; the expenditures to 2,816,924 riksdalers. The aggregate length of the state telegraph-lines was 7,057 kilometres; and of telegraph-wires 14,943 kilometres.

The area of Norway is 122,280 square miles. The population was, in 1872, estimated at 1,763,000. The following towns had, in 1870, a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants: Christiania, 66,657 (in 1872 about 70,000, and with the suburbs 80,000); Bergen, 80,252;

Drontheim, 20,858; Stavanger, 17,053; Drammen, 15,458; Christiansand, 11,468. The budget for the period ending June 30, 1874, estimates the revenue and expenditure at 5,455,704 specie dalers each (1 specie daler=\$1.11). The public debt at the end of August, 1873, had become reduced to 6,876,000 specie dalers. On January 1, 1872, the troops of the line numbered 13,000 men, the reserve forces 12,000, and the landvaern 11,000. The naval force, in 1872, consisted of 21 vessels (4 iron-clads), with an armament of 172 guns.

The imports, in 1871, amounted to 26,738,000 specie dalers, and the exports to 20,189,000.

The movement of shipping, in 1871, was as follows:

SHIPPING.	NORWEGIAN.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Arrivals.....	7,093	573,805	5,155	224,159	12,248	797,964
Clearances.....	6,990	556,292	5,173	222,568	12,163	778,860

The merchant navy, at the end of 1872, consisted of 7,189 vessels, of a total burden of 533,548 commercial lasts (1 last=2.1 tons). The aggregate length of railroads in operation at the end of 1872 was 496 kilometres. The aggregate length of telegraph-lines 5,992 kilometres, of wires 9,852 kilometres.

On January 20th the Swedish Diet was opened by the King, who in his speech from the throne briefly reviewed the career of the former kings of the house of Bernadotte, especially of his immediate predecessor, the late King Charles XV., and expressed the wish for the establishment of a closer union between Sweden and Norway. He recommended the formation of a general staff for the army, the reorganization of the fleet so as to make it more efficient for the defense of the coast, the improvement of the public-school system, and the extension of the railroad net north of the Gefle. At the discussion of the budget for 1874, the First Chamber adopted the amount proposed for the civil list of the King, without change; while the Second Chamber, by 125 against 56 votes, resolved to reduce it by 100,000 riksdalers. In a joint session of the Chambers it was finally agreed to leave it without change. The reorganization of the army, on which the Government had in vain endeavored to come to an understanding with the representatives of the people in 1862, in 1865, in 1869, and in 1871, again engaged the attention of the Chambers. The new bill of the Government had for its object to strengthen the army and to facilitate the transition to another organization without doing away with the present system. On April 19th both Chambers adopted by large majorities a royal proposition concerning the monetary convention concluded with Denmark and Norway. On May 12th the King and the Queen were solemnly crowned in Stockholm, and on May 26th the Diet was closed by the King. The speech from the

throne states that, although the organization of the army had not yet been accomplished, there were now hopes that it would be secured at the next session. Both Chambers had agreed (the first by 55 against 54, the second by 128 against 68) that the Indelta or national militia which is kept and paid by the land-owners, and to some extent from the income of state domains expressly reserved for this purpose, should gradually be abolished within thirty-three years, in case the Government should be able to find another system of national defense offering an equal prospect of safety. On July 19th a postal treaty was concluded between the three Scandinavian kingdoms, according to which a letter in all the three kingdoms will cost 6 Danish shillings (1 shilling=about $\frac{1}{3}$ cent). In August, the King received a visit from the Crown-Prince of the German Empire, on which occasion he expressed his German sympathies. In the same month the long controversy between Swedish and Danish vessels concerning the right to pilot in the sound, was settled by an agreement of the two Governments, according to which the sound, wherever the one coast is Danish and the other Swedish, shall be open to the pilots of both nations; but where both coasts belong to one country, this alone shall have the right to pilot. The Drogden, a small strait which lies between the islands of Saltholm and Amager leads to the Bay of Copenhagen, is to be regarded as exclusively Danish water.

The Swedish Church Assembly, a body which was created in 1866, when the special representation of the clergy at the Swedish Diet was abolished, and which meets every third year, assembled at Stockholm on September 2d. It consists of 80 clergymen and 80 laymen. Of the clergymen 13 (12 bishops and the pastor primarius of Stockholm) are *ex officio* members. The committee which had been charged with elaborating the draft of a

new church law reported that its work was nearly finished. When completed it will be laid before the consistories, and subsequently, as it is expected, before an extraordinary session of the General Assembly. A member of the State Council, Wennerberg, presented eight royal letters concerning different ecclesiastical questions; among them was the publication of a new catechism, a new translation of the Bible, and a law relating to dissenters. The latter was adopted on September 24th by 43 against 13 votes.

On September 10th the submarine cable which connects Sweden with Great Britain and Denmark was opened.

In November, a royal order authorized female students to present themselves for examination at the Swedish universities, except in the faculties of theology and law.

The Storting of Norway was opened by the King on February 3d. A resolution providing for the abolition of the office of Stadtholder of Norway, for which the King has the right of nominating a Swede, although this right has for many years not been exercised, was sanctioned by the King; and the head of the Norwegian Government will henceforth always be a state minister, a native of Norway. The Storting was closed on June 9th. The speech from the throne expressed the King's satisfaction with the work of the session in general, but regretted that the Storting had refused to accept the monetary convention, and declared the new military service law to be unacceptable. On July 18th the King and the Queen were solemnly crowned at Drontheim, in the presence of Prince Arthur of England and Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

Of the new elections for the Storting, 107 out of 111 were ended at the close of the year. The Left, under the leadership of Sverdrup, has a still larger majority than in the preceding year. About one-fourth of the members were partisans of the Government. The extreme Left was only represented by five members; the remainder belonged to the Middle party.

SWITZERLAND, a republic of Central Europe, consisting of twenty-two cantons, three of which are divided each into two independent half-cantons. The supreme legislative and executive authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers, the Ständerath, or State Council, and the Nationalrath, or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, two for each canton. The Nationalrath consists of 135 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every twenty souls. Both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal

Assembly. The President and Vice-President of the Federal Council, who are the first magistrates of the republic, are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not reëligible till after the expiration of another year. The President of the Federal Council for the year 1873 was P. J. Cérésole, of the Canton of Vaud; Vice-President, Dr. O. Schenk, of the Canton of Berno. President of the National Council for the session of the Federal Assembly, beginning in July, 1873, G. Ziegler, of the Canton of Zurich; Vice-President, K. Feer-Herzog, of the Canton of Aargau. President of the State Council, A. Koff, of the Canton of Lucerne; Vice-President, A. Köchlin, of the Canton of Basel.

Area of Switzerland, 15,992 square miles. Population, according to the census of 1870, 2,669,147, of whom 1,566,347 (58.7 per cent.) were Evangelical; 1,084,369 (40.6 per cent.) Catholics; 11,435 members of Christian sects, and 6,996 Jews. Of the foreign residents of Switzerland, 62,228 were French, 57,245 Germans, 18,073 Italians. As regards the languages spoken in Switzerland, 384,538 households (or 69 per cent.) were German; 133,575 (24 per cent.) French; 80,079 (5.4 per cent.) Italian; 8,778 (1.6 per cent.) Romance.

The total revenue of the Confederation in the year 1872 amounted to 29,641,914 francs; the expenditures to 27,559,245 francs; surplus of 2,781,388 francs. The budget for 1873 estimated the revenue at 28,941,000 francs; the expenditures at 28,779,100 francs; surplus at 161,900 francs. The liabilities of the republic amounted, in 1871, to 80,057,593; as a set-off against which there is Federal property amounting to 27,778,268 francs.

The strength and organization of the armed forces of Switzerland were as follows, at the end of September, 1872:

TROOPS.	Bundesanzug.	Reserve.	Landwehr.	Total.
Staff.....				841
Infantry.....	66,649	39,078	54,334	160,061
Riflemen.....	6,001	3,364	4,616	13,981
Cavalry.....	1,913	1,086	1,571	4,570
Artillery.....	8,262	5,350	4,643	18,255
Engineers.....	1,245	1,059	474	3,047
Administrative troops.	299	129	74	502
Total.....	84,369	50,069	65,981	201,237

The maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation is forbidden by the Constitution. The Bundesanzug comprises the men able to bear arms, from the age of twenty to thirty; the reserve, those from thirty-one to forty; the Landwehr, those from forty-one to forty-four. Both the men of the Bundesanzug and the reserve are called together in their respective cantons for annual exercises, extending over a week for the infantry, and over two weeks for the cavalry and artillery.

The aggregate length of Swiss railways, at the end of 1870, was 1,310 kilometres; that of telegraph-lines, in September, 1872, 5,529.4

kilometres. The number of steamboats kept on the lakes of Switzerland was eighty-six, of 3,500 horse-power.

The most prominent feature of the history of Switzerland during the year 1878 was the continued conflict between the Federal authorities and the majority of the cantons, on the one hand, and the Catholic Church on the other. In January the cantons belonging to the Diocese of Basel (Aargau, Basel City, Basel Country, Berne, Thurgau, Soleure, Lucerne, and Zug) held a new conference for arranging their difficulties with Bishop Lachat. It was resolved: 1. To recall the authority given to Bishop Lachat in 1868, to occupy the Episcopal See of Basel. 2. To forbid Bishop Lachat from exercising any episcopal functions in the cantons consisting of the Diocese of Basel. 3. To request the government of the Canton of Soleure, in the capital of which the bishop resides, to give to the bishop notice to quit the episcopal palace within a stated time. 4. To request the cathedral chapter to appoint as administrator of the diocese, *pro tem.*, a person acceptable to the government of the canton. 5. To open at once negotiations for a revision of the original Diocesan Pact (Diöcesan-Vergleich), which defines the relations of the cantons constituting the Diocese of Basel to their bishop, and to invite the Cantons of Zurich, Geneva, Ticino, and Schaffhausen, to take part in the work of revision. 6. To request the Federal Council to communicate these resolutions to the Pope. Two cantons belonging to the diocese, Lucerne and Zug, protested against the deposition, and declared that they would not recognize any one else as their bishop. The Governments of Berne, Aargau, Basel Country, Soleure, and Thurgau, at once carried out the resolutions, and requested the Catholic priests of their cantons to break off at once all official correspondence with Bishop Lachat. As the Cathedral Chapter of Soleure declined to elect an administrator of the vacant diocese, the Diocesan Conference resolved, on February 14th, to take the election of an administrator into its own hands, and to request the Government of the Canton of Soleure to make a suitable nomination. In April the bishop and his chancellor, Duret, were forced by the Government of Soleure to leave the episcopal palace. As the bishop, who took up his provisional residence in the Canton of Lucerne, continued the exercise of his functions throughout the diocese, the Government of Lucerne asked him, for the sake of peace, to avoid more serious conflicts by omitting to force his claims upon the cantons which had declared against him. In accordance with this advice, the bishop, in May, notified the Federal Council that, although he still regarded himself as the lawful bishop of the entire diocese, he was willing to restrict the actual exercise of his functions for the sake of peace. A serious conflict arose in consequence of the deposition

of Bishop Lachat, in the Canton of Berne. All the parish priests of the canton, ninety-seven in number, protested against the order of their government, which forbade the further recognition of the bishop, and the continuance of all official correspondence with him, and declared that they would not conform to this order. In consequence of this declaration, the government of the canton resolved to move the deposition, by the Court of Appeal and Cassation, of all the parish priests who had signed the above protest, and who would not, within fourteen days, withdraw their signatures; and, for the present, to suspend them from their priestly functions. The suspended priests were requested, by the cantonal authorities, to surrender the civil registers; and the mayors and common councils were reminded of their responsibility in case attempts should be made to cause riots and disturbances. In order to avoid any confusion in the celebration of marriages, the provisional introduction of civil marriage, in the Catholic districts of the Jura, was resolved upon. The parish priests held a meeting toward the close of March, at which they resolved to persevere in their opposition.

On September 15, 1878, the Court of Appeal and Cassation pronounced the deposition of the parish priests, who, in the opinion of the court, were unconditionally to be regarded as officers of the state. On October 7th the Government of Berne issued an ordinance, providing for the consolidation of some of the parishes, reducing their number to eighteen. The new priests were to be introduced into their offices by the representatives of the Government; they were required to take the oath prescribed for state officers in the presence of the assembled congregation, and to promise not to enter without the consent of the state Government into an official correspondence with any episcopal or other ecclesiastical authority, nor to accept any orders from it. As the deposed priests continued to exercise their priestly functions in private buildings, and as from several places disturbances were reported, the Government, in December, forbade the deposed priests from celebrating divine worship in any building placed under the superintendence of the state, and imposed a fine of two hundred francs upon the misuse of private worship for the disturbance of the public peace. As Bishop Lachat admonished the Catholics of Berne to be firm in their resistance to the cantonal government, and as he excommunicated the priests whom the Government of Berne had appointed for some of the parishes, the Government of Berne officially remonstrated with the Government of Lucerne for allowing the bishop, while residing upon its territory, to perform such acts, and the Government of Lucerne, in December, declared that a letter of Lachat to the other Swiss bishops, dated November 80th, pronouncing the excommunication of the new priests, was an act of external jurisdiction which the bishop

was not authorized to perform in any of the cantons which did not recognize his jurisdiction. (*See ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.*)

The conflict between the cantonal Government of Geneva and the Catholic Church entered into a new phase, when a papal brief of January 16, 1873, appointed Abbé Mermillod Vicar Apostolic of Geneva, with the rights of a diocesan bishop. The State Council of Geneva resolved to deprive all priests who had read the papal brief from the pulpits, of their salaries for three months. The Federal Council, in a reply to the papal brief, dated February 11th, declared that the authorities of Switzerland, at all times, had adhered to the principle that questions relating to the organization of bishoprics, could only be decided with their consent; that especially all measures of the Holy See, which had for their object the creation of new bishoprics or changes in the territorial limits of those now in existence, were of a political as well as religious nature, and required the consent of the Federal authorities, and that accordingly the Federal Council must declare as null and void any change which the Holy See would undertake to make without its consent. As regards the Catholics of Geneva, the Confederacy could only recognize the Diocese of Lausanne, as it had been in existence since 1829, it could, therefore, not recognize the new office of an Apostolical Vicar of Geneva, and would, if necessary, prevent Abbé Mermillod from exercising the functions of this office. The Government of Geneva received a copy of this reply, and was invited to present it to Abbé Mermillod, and to ask the latter for a declaration whether, in view of the Federal protest against the unlawful division of the Diocese of Lausanne and Geneva, he intended to exercise the functions of an Apostolical Vicar of Geneva. As Abbé Mermillod replied that he could not, and would not, abstain from the exercise of functions which were of a merely ecclesiastical character, the Federal Council, on February 17th, resolved to exile him from Swiss territory. The order was transmitted to the State Council of Geneva by telegraph, and executed by the latter on the same day. On March 23d a new law on Catholic worship, providing that the parish priests be elected by a majority of the Catholic voters, was adopted in Geneva by 9,081 against 151 votes, the Catholic party refusing to take part in the vote. Other laws providing for the regulation of the affairs of the Catholic Church and creating a Supreme Ecclesiastical Board of twenty-five members, twenty laymen and

five clergymen, followed. They were sanctioned by the Grand Council of the canton on August 28th, and recognized as valid laws of Geneva by the Federal Council and the Assembly. On October 12th three Catholic priests were, for the first time, elected in the city of Geneva, in accordance with the new law. As the opponents of the law again abstained from voting, Father Hyacinthe and two other Old Catholic priests of France (Hartand and Chavard) were elected.

Although the conflicts between the Church and state were nowhere so severe as in the cantons constituting the Diocese of Basel, and in the Canton of Geneva, they still existed in most of the other cantons. In the new election held in May for the renewal of the Grand Council in the Cantons of Grisons and St. Gall, the Liberal party, which was in outspoken sympathy with the policy of the Federal Council on Church questions, was successful. A number of severe measures, favoring the same policy, were passed in the entirely Catholic Canton of Ticino.

As the Pope, in his encyclical of November 21, 1873, severely condemned the measures adopted against the Catholic Church, the Federal Council, on December 12th, informed the papal nuncio, Agnozzi, that in consequence of the conduct of the Pope toward Switzerland, the Confederacy could no longer recognize a papal diplomatic agent.

As the majority both of the National and State Councils were in favor of a revision of the Federal Constitution, the Federal Council during the summer months prepared a new draft, which was submitted to the Assembly when its session was opened on November 3, 1873. While the draft had made some concessions to the opponents of an extension of the Federal authority at the expense of cantonal rights, it was more emphatic than the amendments, which had been rejected by the popular vote of 1872, in indorsing the ecclesiastical policy of the Liberal majority of the Council and the Assembly.

A Protestant Church conflict arose in the Canton of Neuchâtel, when the Grand Council in May adopted a new Church law, which enlarges the rights claimed by the state in the administration of the Church, and provided for a periodical election of all clergymen of the state Church. A considerable number of ministers of the Reformed Church declared their intention not to submit to the law, but to secede from the state Church and form a free Evangelical Church.

T

TAPPAN, LEWIS, a merchant and reformer, born in Northampton, Mass., May 23, 1788; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 21, 1873. He received a very thorough English education in his native town, and at the age of sixteen was

an articulated clerk in a dry-goods importing-house in Boston. He proved so faithful and valuable to his employers, that they placed the fullest confidence in him, and gave him facilities for establishing himself in business when he came

of age. He was successful so far as the dry-goods business was concerned, but involved himself heavily in the establishment of print-works, and the manufacture of cottons. In 1827 he removed to New York and became a member of the firm of Arthur Tappan & Co., which his brother had started some years before. In 1828 the two brothers established the *Journal of Commerce*, which, in 1829, became the sole property of Lewis. In 1831 he sold it, after establishing it on a paying basis, to Messrs. Hale & Halleck. In 1833 Lewis Tappan and his brother Arthur became identified with the antislavery movement, and were for years subjected to great obloquy and persecution in consequence. Lewis's house was sacked, and his furniture destroyed by a mob in July, 1834; and at other times, both he and his brother suffered personal violence at the hands of the mob. In 1837, at the time of the financial crisis, the firm of Arthur Tappan & Co. failed, with liabilities for upward of \$1,000,000, which were afterward paid in full. Not long after, Lewis Tappan withdrew from the firm, and established the first mercantile agency in the country, long known as Tappan's, which he conducted successfully for many years. He had the most prominent part in the founding of the American Missionary Society, the Antislavery Missionary Organization for both Home and Foreign Work, the circumstances of whose origin are too well known to require recapitulation. For many years he was its treasurer, and devoted much time and money to its advancement. Afterward elected its president, he held that office till 1866, when impaired hearing induced his resignation. He had been for some years a member of Plymouth Chapel, having left the Presbyterian Church for the Congregationalist about 1840. In 1871, his "Life" of his brother, Arthur Tappan, was published in New York; he was struck by paralysis for the first time just as he had sent the sheets to press.

TENNESSEE. The Legislature of this State, which had been in session since the early part of January, adjourned on the 25th of March.

The most important measure that occupied the attention of that body at this session was the bill "to fund the past-due bonds and coupons of the State, and to sustain the credit thereof." By this act it was provided "that all the outstanding, legally issued bonds of the State of Tennessee, due or to become due, before the 1st day of January, 1874 (as well as all past-due coupons, and coupons maturing on or before the 1st day of January, 1874), may be funded in 6 per cent. coupon bonds of the State of Tennessee, to be styled 'the new series of funding bonds,' redeemable, at the option of the State, after July 1, 1874, and due and payable on the 1st of July, 1914, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each and

every year, from and including the 1st day of July, 1874, to the maturity of the bond."

The third section provides "that the faith, honor, and credit of the State of Tennessee is hereby pledged for the payment of said bonds at maturity; and for providing a sinking fund for that purpose; and for the prompt payment of the interest on said bonds, as well as the interest on the registered bonds hereinafter provided for, commencing with the interest to fall due on the 1st day of July, 1874. And it is hereby made the duty of the Treasurer of the State to set apart for that exclusive purpose so much of the revenues as may be necessary to pay the interest on said bonds, commencing with the interest that falls due the 1st day of July, 1874: *Provided, nevertheless,* That the coupons of bonds owned or held in trust by educational institutions within this State shall be paid and not funded; those past due as those not yet due, as they become due. And if those institutions elect not to fund their bonds, they shall, nevertheless, be entitled to their interest at maturity; and, *provided further,* that preference shall be given to the interest on the school-fund as provided by law."

The permanent school fund of the State, amounting to \$2,512,500, heretofore dedicated to the purpose of common schools and free education by the State constitution, together with the unpaid interest thereon to January 1, 1873, is to be funded into one bond or certificate bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the Controller.

No coupon or bonds not now due, however, are to be paid other than those coupons falling due on and after January 1, 1874; "and only such coupons of said bonds maturing after that time as shall be presented to the Controller, who shall examine the same; and if found to have been issued according to law, shall be registered, and the registration properly indicated thereon by him; and the Secretary of State and the Controller shall each receive for each bond registered under this act the sum of fifty cents, to be paid by the party presenting said bonds for registration."

The twelfth section provides "that the bonds and coupons thereto attached, issued by authority of the General Assembly of the State, in compliance with law enacted and in force at the time of their issuance, whether they were issued previous to the 6th day of May, 1861, or subsequent to the reorganization of the State government, on the 8d day of April, 1865, may be funded or registered according to the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That all bonds and coupons thereto attached, issued by the authority or pretended authority of the General Assembly; or by the authority or pretended authority of any body or assemblage of men pretending or claiming to be the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, from and after the 6th day of May,

1861, up to the 3d day of April, 1865, when the government of the State of Tennessee was reorganized under the constitution, and schedule thereto, ratified and adopted by the people on the 22d day of February, 1865, and all bonds or liabilities issued for war purposes shall be and are hereby expressly excepted from the provisions of this act, as hereinbefore defined; and, *provided further*, that the provisions of this act shall not embrace, but expressly exclude any and all bonds known to have been stolen or purloined from the State, or bonds which were fraudulently issued or obtained."

An important feature of the new school-law passed was the provision "that when the money derived from the school fund and taxes imposed by the State on the counties shall not be sufficient to keep up a public school for five months in the year in the school districts in the county, the county court shall levy an additional tax sufficient for this purpose, or shall submit the proposition to a vote of the people, and may levy a tax to prolong the schools beyond the five months; said tax to be levied on all property, polls, and privileges liable to taxation, but shall not exceed the entire State tax." The taxes so levied by the counties are to be collected in the same manner as other county taxes, and to be paid over to the county trustee for distribution among the school districts of the county according to their scholastic population.

A new assessment law was passed, which it is believed will secure the return of a much greater value of taxable property; and the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of the State was discussed. Among the suggested changes needed in the present constitution are the removal of restrictions thrown around capital, by the abolition of all usury laws; a reform in the judiciary system; amendment of the poll-tax regulation as affecting suffrage; provision for the election of Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be Speaker of the Senate, and Governor, in the event of the death or resignation of the Executive; with other important and needed amendments.

In the early part of the session of the General Assembly, Charles M. Gibbs (liberal Democrat) was elected Secretary of State. On the 1st of May W. W. Hobbs resigned the office of Controller of the Treasury, and John O. Burch, of Nashville, was appointed Controller by Governor Brown.

The farmers of Tennessee met in convention in Nashville, in September, for the purpose of forming a State Farmers' Association, with the view of bringing about concert of action and unity of purpose among the agricultural classes. The convention was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the State. A permanent association of the farmers of the State was formed, and the leading questions affecting the interests of this class were discussed by able speakers, among whom was

Governor Brown. During the proceedings the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Whereas, We are satisfied that there are some irregularities, and perhaps oppressions on the part of our railroads; and—

Whereas, We recognize the fact that our railroad men are gentlemen of character: and—

Whereas, We do not profess to understand the details of business connected with the roads in question: therefore—

Resolved, That in order to understand and appreciate the real status of railroad management in this State, and to know whether our grievances relative to oppression and unfair dealing are well founded, we deem it more wise and judicious to approach this great question calmly and cautiously.

Resolved, That with the view of reaching the ends thus indicated, this convention appoint a committee of six able men, two from each Grand Division of the State, whose duty it shall be to confer with the managers of the railroads, and gather from them a full and accurate statement of facts and figures as to their operations.

Resolved, That this committee be empowered and authorized to treat with our railroad men, and to make such terms with regard to transportation as may be mutually beneficial.

Resolved, That the next Legislature of Tennessee is hereby earnestly petitioned to use all possible means to have repealed what is known as the ten per cent. interest law, so that all money transactions shall be based upon the legal rate of interest of six per cent.

Resolved further, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence in passing such laws as will cause United State bonds to be taxed as other property, real or personal.

Whereas, It is apparent that the labor system of Tennessee is inefficient, and has failed to meet the wants of the farmers of the State: therefore—

Resolved, That this convention instruct the corresponding secretary of this body to open a correspondence with James Holmes, Esq., of Birmingham, England, or with any other responsible parties, either of Europe or of the United States, with regard to the practicability of procuring laborers, male and female, and requesting that all the information be given possible relative to the matter.

No official report of the condition of the finances of the State has been made public since that given at the beginning of the year, and which appears in the preceding volume of this work. The State authorities began to fund the State debt early in August, and up to the close of the year had funded 1,896 bonds of \$1,000 each. It is believed that most of the Tennessee bank money, which has given the State no little embarrassment during the past two or three years, has been paid in for taxes, and canceled. At the close of the year there were not more than \$400,000 outstanding warrants, which were gradually consumed by taxpayers, anxious to save the difference between them and currency. It is believed that, by the middle of 1874, all of the Tennessee money, and State warrants, will have been paid into the Treasury.

In reply to numerous letters asking for information in relation to the operation of the new funding law, Governor Brown issued a circular letter in April, in which he said:

As to what bonds will be rejected, it is proper to state that those known as the Mineral Home Railroad bonds, amounting to \$100,000, and numbered as follows, to wit: From No. 9,851 to 9,885, and from 9,886 to 9,980, all of said numbers included, all being green bonds, without letter denoting series, and those known as the bonds of the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia, amounting to \$20,000, and numbered as follows, to wit, from 6,001 to 6,017, including both numbers, also Nos. 6,740, 7,546, and 7,547, all of green issue—without letter denoting series—as well as the Tennessee Confederate war bonds, will be rejected. If there be any others that may not be registered, or funded under the provisions of the funding act, their existence is not known in this department. And when it is considered that out of more than (\$13,000,000) thirteen millions retired since the early part of 1870, no such bond has been detected, the presumption is very strong that none such are in existence. The bonds and coupons presented will, however, be critically inspected, and, if any are found to have been fraudulently issued, or not issued under laws existing at the time they were issued, they will be rejected.

Believing that the new assessment law would develop a largely-increased amount of taxable property, ample to meet the requirements of the State, the Governor saw no necessity for an extra session of the General Assembly. The interest maturing July 1, 1874, will be met out of the revenues of 1873; and, should any increase in the revenue become necessary to meet subsequent installments, it can be made in the assessments and levies of 1874.

The following statement shows the educational condition of Tennessee on the 15th of October, 1873, excepting the counties of Decatur, Jackson, Marion, and Tipton, which had not reported.

Population between the ages of six and eighteen years:

White males.....	161,906
White females.....	152,130
Total whites.....	314,036
Colored males.....	53,007
Colored females.....	50,397
Total colored.....	103,404
Total between six and eighteen.....	417,442

An enumeration was ordered of all persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, since for three years after the organization of the schools, such persons had the privilege of attending school; but, in many of the counties, this part of the enumeration was neglected by the directors. According to the returns made, however, this class amounts to about one-eighth of the number between six and eighteen. The incompleteness of this enumeration is unimportant, since the distribution of funds is made upon the basis of the population between six and eighteen.

Number of schools organized, white, 3,869; colored, 580; total, 3,949.

Number of pupils, between six and eighteen, enrolled, white, 146,233; colored, 23,446; total, 169,679.

Number of pupils, between eighteen and twenty-one, enrolled, white, 7,518; colored, 879; total, 8,397; total number of pupils enrolled, 178,076.

Number of teachers licensed, white males, 3,263; white females, 801; total whites, 4,064; colored males, 410; colored females, 206; total colored, 616; total number of teachers licensed, 4,680.

Number of teachers employed, white males, 2,899; white females, 177; total white, 3,676; colored males, 355; colored females, 187; total number of teachers employed, 4,218. Average per month paid teachers, \$82.04. The lowest average per month paid teachers in any county is \$20, in the county of Bledsoe. The highest is \$50.63, in the county of Obion.

On the first Monday in October, the first semi-annual installment of interest on the permanent school fund was apportioned among the counties. This amounted to \$75,375, and furnished about eighteen cents per head. The next apportionment will be made in April, 1874, and will include the State poll-tax, then in the Treasury, in addition to the second installment of interest. The State received \$30,000 from the Peabody fund in 1873.

During the year Nashville was visited by a kind of cholera, which caused the death of about 700 of its citizens. The epidemic had first appeared at Memphis, and along the Mississippi River, in the form of a cholera-morbus, quite sudden, rapid, and fatal. It made its appearance in Nashville in the latter part of May, during the continuance of the Exposition, when the city was filled with strangers. In a few days the deaths became so numerous as to cause general alarm. On the 7th of June 21 persons died from this cause, of whom 10 were colored; and on the 10th of the same month, when the epidemic had reached its height, the deaths numbered 72, including 49 colored persons. From June 7th to July 10th, 697 persons died, of whom 480 were colored.

The disease differed from Asiatic cholera, as seen in years past, only in having, in most cases, bilious evacuations in place of the peculiar "rice-water." Generally there were first greenish, watery dejections, then vomiting of ingesta and bilious matter, followed soon, if not relieved, by collapse, with the usual cold surface and extremities, and blue, shriveled skin.

If the evacuations continued long unchecked, they sometimes became purely rice-water, but in many cases they were bilious to the last. In not a few cases the dejections were entirely rice-water.

Cramps in the abdominal muscles, and in those of the extremities and other parts, were present in nearly all severe or fatal cases.

On account of the bilious evacuations, many physicians hesitated to pronounce the disease cholera, and hence it was often termed "the prevailing sickness," "the epidemic," etc.

TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES. ARIZONA.—In the early part of the year no little trouble was caused by the depredations of the Apache Indians, against whom consequently military operations were

directed by Brevet Major-General Crook. The nature and result of these operations are set forth in the general orders issued by General Crook, dated at Prescott July 15th, as follows:

1. Captain George M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, surrounded and captured the remnant of Del-chay's band with that notorious chief himself, in the Sierra Ancha Mountains, on the 22d of April.

2. The operations of the troops under Captain Thomas McGregor, First Cavalry, in the Santa Maria Mountains, resulted in the surrender of Tomaspie's entire band of Apache Mohaves, on the 18th ultimo.

3. The operations of First-Lieutenant J. B. Babcock, First Cavalry, in Toronto Basin, and his brilliant action on the 18th ultimo, resulted in the surrender of the two bands of Tonto-Apaches under Na-ta-to-tel and Naqui-naquis.

4. Reports have just been received of the operations of Captain James Burns, Fifth Cavalry, in Castle Dome and Santa Maria Mountains, resulting in the unconditional surrender of over two hundred Apache-Mohaves, believed to be the last remnant of all the straggling renegades in Northern Arizona.

The foregoing-named officers and First-Sergeant Thomas Hanlon and Sergeant Patrick Martin, Company "G," Fifth Cavalry, are hereby thanked for their efficient services in the laborious task so thoroughly completed. These operations have not only had the effect of bringing in upon their proper reservations all the stragglers in Northern Arizona, but have also taught those already in, that no place outside of the limits prescribed is safe, and that, while the Government lends a helping and protecting hand to all Indians who wish to remain at peace and try to help themselves in peaceful pursuits, it still remains strong to punish those who prefer war and the fruits of plunder.

The total number of Apaches on the reservations is estimated at about 7,000. The Wal-lapai Apaches, about 800 in number, were at Camp Beale Springs, but were to be removed to the Mohave Reservation on the Colorado river. These Indians, when they were at war with the citizens, ranged through the mountain country, east of Mohave and Hardyville, and committed most of their depredations along the road between Prescott and Mohave.

The Apache-Mohaves and a portion of the Tonto-Apaches, about 2,000, have been located on the Verde Reservation. This reservation possesses rich agricultural land, with abundant water for irrigation.

The San Carlos Reservation is the home of from 1,200 to 1,500 Apaches, comprising the Arivaipas, Pinala, a few of the Tontos, and some of the White Mountain Indians. This reservation was established at the junction of the San Carlos and Gila Rivers, late in the year 1872, and the Indians were placed upon it early in the present year. The Apaches of San Carlos are regarded as the most treacherous and restless in the Territory. Many of them have made frequent raids of theft and murder, and it is only recently that they have been brought into subjection. There is abundance of agricultural land on the reservation, and an irrigating ditch has been constructed which will afford an ample water-supply. A considerable area of land has already been planted. It is now hoped that, under a strong

military government, these Indians will remain at peace.

There are 1,600 Apaches at the White-Mountain Reservation, under Major Randall of the military, and Agent Roberts, of the civil service.

Finally, there is a band of Indians known as Cachise's Apaches, located upon the Chiricahua Reservation, near the Sonora line. The number of these Indians has been variously stated at from 800 to 1,200. The exact figure cannot be given, as the Apaches are not required to be counted at Chiricahua, as at the other reservations. This reservation was established in October, 1872, by General O. Howard. The Chiricahua Reservation is sixty miles in extent, east and west, and seventy-five miles north and south, and over this vast region of country the Indians roam at will, subject to no authority save that of their chief, Cachise, who reports to the resident agent, Captain Jeffers.

According to the best estimates of well-informed military officers, there are still about 1,000 Apaches off of the reservations, so that the total number of Apaches in Arizona may be stated at 8,000. Of the 1,000 thousand still in the mountains, perhaps 800 are "warriors."

The construction of the San Diego and California military telegraph had reached a point twenty-three miles east of San Diego in September, and was progressing rapidly.

COLORADO.—In his annual message to Congress in December, 1873, President Grant thus advised about this Territory:

"I would recommend for your favorable consideration the passage of an enabling act, for the admittance of Colorado as a State into the Union. It possesses all the elements of a prosperous State, agricultural and mineral, and I believe has a population to justify such admission."

During the past few years repeated efforts have been made for the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, especially in 1871-'72, when the Territorial Legislature memorialized Congress for that purpose. A year later these efforts were defeated by the passage of a bill by Congress, requiring a population of 125,000 in the Territory as a condition of admission into the Union. During the past year another determined effort was made by the people, and petitions to Congress were circulated in all parts of the Territory.

Colorado is situated between latitude 37° and 41° north, and longitude 102° and 109° west; it is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, with an average length east and west of 380 miles, and a breadth north and south of 280 miles. It embraces an area of 104,500 square miles, and is divided into twenty-one counties. The principal cities and towns are: Denver, the capital and chief city, in Arapahoe County, population in 1870, 4,759; Central City, 2,360, and Black Hawk, 1,068, in Gilpin County; and Georgetown, Pueblo, Golden City, Trinidad, Greeley, Kit Carson,

Boulder City, Cañon City, and Colorado City, with populations less than 1,000. In population, Colorado, in 1870, ranked fourth among the Territories; but its population has greatly increased since that year, and is believed to be now about 125,000. According to the United States census, the population in 1860 was 34,277; in 1870, 89,864, which included 456 colored persons, 7 Chinese, and 180 Indians. The tribal Indians of Colorado are the Tabeguache band of Utes, at the Los Pinos agency, numbering 3,000 in 1872, and the Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of the White River agency, numbering 800. They have a reservation of 14,784,000 acres, extending from the southern boundary of the Territory to 15 miles north of the 40th parallel, and from the 107th meridian to the western boundary. The White River agency, on the river of that name, is in the northern part of the reservation; the Los Pinos agency is in the southeastern part. These agencies are under the charge of the Unitarians. These Indians receive annuities in goods, clothing, etc., of \$40,000, and a like sum in subsistence. There are also a few Indians roaming in the eastern part of the Territory. The number of male citizens of the United States in 1870, twenty-one years old and over, was 15,515. Of the total population, 24,820 were males and 15,044 females; and 33,265 were native and 6,599 foreign born. Of the natives, 6,344 were born in the Territory, 8,378 in New Mexico, 1,812 in Illinois, 809 in Indiana, 1,310 in Iowa, 1,704 in Missouri, 621 in Massachusetts, 2,778 in New York, 2,057 in Ohio, and 1,552 in Pennsylvania; of the foreigners, 1,685 were born in Ireland, 1,456 in Germany, 1,358 in England, and 758 in British America; and 1,235 persons born in the Territory were living in other States and Territories. The number of families was 9,358; of dwellings, 10,009. The area over which gold and silver mines are worked has been greatly extended during the past few years. The rich Mount Lincoln, Gold Hill, San Juan, Caribou, and Hardscrabble regions have been discovered, rivaling the best that have yet been opened in the Territories, and attracting many miners from California, Nevada, and Idaho. The deposits at the branch mint at Denver for the year ending June 30, 1873, amounted to \$818,368, of which \$3,465 were silver. The total deposits of gold which had been made at this office up to June 30, 1873, amounted to \$6,357,275, of which \$5,761,487 were the product of Colorado. The product was \$6,451,213 in gold bars, and \$19,879 in silver bars. According to official mint-returns, the deposits of gold from Colorado at the United States mint, branches, and assay-offices, up to June 30, 1873, amounted to \$20,574,914, the deposits for 1873 being \$1,167,598. Reckoning the deposits at one-third of the total product of the mines, the total yield of gold for the Territory to June 30, 1873, was more than \$60,000,000.

The chief silver-producing county is Clear Creek, which yields about 2,000 tons of silver-ore per annum. The actual development of the prominent silver lodes dates from 1867. Up to June 30, 1873, the deposits of silver from Colorado at the various United States mints and assay-offices amounted to \$1,548,090. Copper-ores containing from 10 to 15 per cent. of copper, and iron-ores yielding from 50 to 60 per cent. of that metal, abound. Valuable beds of coal, resembling anthracite in appearance, have been found in veins 14 feet thick, of which 18 feet are workable coal. The value of these beds is greatly increased by the simultaneous occurrence of fine clay and iron-ore, the former found in layers from three to five feet thick. Salt-springs occur in South Park, where extensive works have been erected. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, and rye. The average yield of wheat is 25 bushels per acre. Except in the southern districts, the nights are rather cold for corn; but in the valleys of the Arkansas and tributaries 30 bushels per acre may be raised. Large crops of buckwheat and hay are produced; 500 bushels of potatoes have been obtained from a single acre. But Colorado excels as a grazing and dairy country, deriving great advantages from the peculiarity of its nutritious grasses, upon which cattle thrive the whole year, and of which there is a great variety in the valleys and on the mountain-sides. The uplands and ridges between the water-courses are covered with a short, crisp, drab-colored grass. These grasses are not destroyed by frosts, but, becoming cured during the winter months, retain their nutritious qualities, and afford excellent pasturage at all seasons.

According to the returns made to the Territorial Auditor, there are in the Territory over 400,000 head of cattle and 1,000,000 sheep, the aggregate value of which is more than \$8,000,000. The increase of flocks, sales, and imports, wool and hides, gives an annual trade of \$2,500,000.

The subject of increasing the agricultural resources of the Territory by means of irrigation has always been an important one with those citizens interested in its welfare. There is an abundance of water-power in Colorado, but, as yet, the chief manufacturing establishments are some 60 lumber-mills, producing annually about 20,000,000 feet, valued at \$400,000, and about 65 flour-mills, with a yearly product of about \$1,225,000. The estimated annual value of manufactures of all classes is stated at \$2,500,000. Mining constitutes a leading industry, but the extent of the operations cannot be accurately determined. In 1870 there were reported 105 stamp-mills, with more than 1,800 stamps, which were mostly for the reduction of gold.

The principal agricultural products of Colorado for 1873 have thus been stated by a local authority, which are here given, however, as only approximately correct:

Gold and silver.....	\$5,000,000
Coal.....	1,275,000
Cereals.....	6,750,000
Live-stock.....	2,000,000
Wool.....	600,000
Lumber.....	400,000
Flour.....	1,225,000
Dairy.....	950,000

Total..... \$18,200,000

According to returns made by county assessors to the Territorial Auditor, the assessed value of property in 1873 was \$35,582,438; in 1872, \$31,260,257; and in 1871, \$24,112,078. "These assessment returns," says one of the local press, "show probably the real value of property in the Territory; and since their total (in 1873) is \$35,582,438, it is safe to assert that the actual wealth of Colorado is \$53,373,657, exclusive of mines and mining property, which is neither assessed nor taxed."

In the construction of railroads in Colorado the progress has been remarkable in recent years. The first railroad was begun in 1869, and at the end of 1871 the Territory contained 392 miles of completed railroads. At the end of 1873 about 600 miles were in operation, and many miles of new roads were in progress. The lines in operation were: the Denver Pacific, from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, to Denver, 106 miles; the Kansas Pacific, from Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, 639 miles; the Denver & Boulder Valley, from Hughes, on the Denver Pacific, 18 miles from Denver, to Boulder City, 27 miles; the Colorado Central, which will open a line of communication between Denver and the mountain towns and cities, completed to Black Hawk, 38 miles, with branches from Fork's Creek to Floyd Hill, 4 miles, and from Golden City to Longmont, 41 miles; the Arkansas Valley, from Kit Carson on the Kansas Pacific to Pueblo, completed to West Los Animas; and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which will connect Denver with El Paso in Mexico, completed to Pueblo, 118 miles, with a branch to Coal Banks, 38 miles. The Denver & Rio Grande was the first narrow-gauge railroad built in the United States. The gauge is three feet, and the maximum grade 75 feet to the mile. The length of railroads in operation in the Territory in 1873, with the capital stock and cost of construction of the entire lines, so far as ascertainable, was as follows:

LINE.	Length in Territory Miles.	Capital Stock.	Cost of Road and Equipments.
Denver Pacific.....	96	\$2,500,000	\$5,000,000
Denver & Boulder Valley.....	97	.....	450,000
Kansas Pacific.....	184	9,038,000	36,737,300
Colorado Central.....	83	1,474,000	8,300,000
Denver & Rio Grande.....	156	4,500,000	7,520,500
Arkansas Valley.....	56	.....	.....
Total.....	600	.....	.....

Of the above, 112 miles were completed during the year. In addition to this, according to a local authority, enough grading has been done

to render almost certain the construction of the following during the ensuing twelve months: Arkansas Valley, 96 miles; Denver & Rio Grande, 90; Golden & South Platte, 17; Denver & South Park, 30; Julesburg, 170; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, 100. Total, 502.

The Territory is supplied with 180 schools, attended by 4,756 pupils; about 90 churches of various denominations, and seven daily, 31 weekly, and five monthly newspapers and periodicals. It contains nearly 900 miles of telegraph, six national banks with an aggregate capital of \$400,000, and agencies of about 40 insurance companies.

The present Territorial government of Colorado is as follows: Governor, Samuel H. Elbert; Secretary, Frank Hull; Chief-Justice, Moses Hallett; Associate Justices, Ebenezer T. Wells, James B. Belford; United States Attorney, H. C. Alleman; United States Marshal, Mark A. Schaffenburg; Surveyor-General, William H. Lessig; Assayer United States Mint, J. F. L. Schirmer; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Horace M. Hale; Auditor, James B. Thompson; Treasurer, George T. Clark.

During 1873 the explorations of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey were prosecuted with great success under Dr. F. V. Hayden. The area authorized by Congress to be explored comprised the mountainous portion of the Territory which was divided into three districts of about 7,000 or 8,000 square miles each; each district being about 130 miles long, and 58 broad. The northern district included the Middle Park, the middle district the South Park, and the southern the San Luis Valley. To each of these districts was assigned a distinct party, consisting of two topographers, a geologist, two packers, and a cook, with sometimes one or two additional assistants. The whole area constituted a section about 160 miles broad, embracing within its limits some of the grandest ranges of the Rocky Mountain system at their point of greatest elevation, and the most remarkable as well as the most extended groups of high peaks to be found anywhere on the continent.

"The Territory of Colorado," says Dr. Hayden, "comprises one of the most interesting areas on the continent, both in a geological and a geographical point of view. It forms the centre of greatest elevation in the Rocky Mountain chain. In Central Colorado, the chain proper is about 120 miles broad, made up of three lofty parallel ranges running nearly north-northwest, flanked on the west by great plateaus and groups of peaks. Between the ranges lie the great elevated basins known as 'the Parks.' The Front or Colorado range, which rises abruptly from the plains, is seen from Denver in a grand panorama 140 miles long. From its snowy, serrated crest rise many peaks between 12,000 and 13,000 feet high, and six that reach above 14,000 feet. The latter are Long's, Gray's, and Pike's Peaks,

and Mounts Rosalie and Evans. On the west side of the Parks is the Park Range, in the highest group of which Mount Lincoln and Quandary Peak rise to about 14,200 feet. From the summit of Mount Lincoln the eye sweeps over a wilderness of high peaks, which can be equalled nowhere except in the Andes or the Himalayas. Two hundred peaks of nearly 13,000 feet, and about twenty-five rising to 14,000 feet and upward, are simultaneously comprised within the scope of vision."

DAKOTA.—This Territory embraces an area of 150,932 square miles, lying between latitude 42° 30' and 49° north, having an average length, north and south, of about 450 miles, and a breadth, east and west, of about 350 miles. Most of the Territory west and south of the Missouri River is unorganized. The remainder is divided into eighty-three counties. The only considerable town is Yankton, the capital, situated in the southeast corner of the Territory, on the Missouri River, and having a population in 1870 of 737. The Territorial government is as follows: Governor, John L. Pennington; Secretary, Oscar Whitney; Chief-Justice, Peter C. Shannon; Associate Justices, J. P. Kiddler and A. H. Barnes; District Attorney, William Pound; Surveyor-General, W. Pitt Dewey; Marshal, J. H. Burdick; Collector of Internal Revenue, G. P. Beunett; Treasurer, G. C. Maynard; Auditor, T. J. Sloan; Superintendent of Public Schools, E. W. Miller.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.		Council.	House.
Republicans.....	6	13	
Democrats.....	5	6	
Liberals.....	2	7	
Anti-Republican majority.....	1	..	

In 1870 the population was 14,181, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tribal Indians number about 29,000. Manufacturing industry is not yet developed; but there is abundant water-power, which, with the advantages for sheep-farming, will greatly facilitate the development of woollen manufactures. The total length of completed railroads in the Territory is 255 miles. The Northern Pacific Railroad, from Duluth, Minnesota, at the head of Lake Superior, to Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, is to cross the north Central portion of Dakota. In July, 1873, it was in operation to the Missouri River, in Central Dakota, and its extension was in rapid progress; the Dakota Southern Railway connects Sioux City, Iowa, and Yankton, sixty-one miles. The Dakota & Northwestern, from Yankton northwest to the Big-Cheyenne River (constructed and operated from Sioux City to Yankton, by the Dakota Southern Company); the Dakota Central, from Yankton north to a connection with the Northern Pacific, about 280 miles, and other lines are projected.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—In 1871 a territorial form of government was provided by Congress for the District of Columbia, which was

constituted a body corporate, with the executive power vested in a Governor and Secretary appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for four years: and in a Controller, Collector Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney, Registrar, Superintendent of Assessments and Taxes, Water Registrar and Survey, appointed by local authority. The Legislature consists of a Council of eleven members, who are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold office for two years; and a House of twenty-two delegates elected annually by the people. The Governor is vested with the veto-power, but a bill may be passed over such veto by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Supreme Court consists of a chief and four associate justices, who receive their appointment from the President.

The District of Columbia embraces an area of sixty-four square miles, and is ten miles long from northwest to southeast. The population in 1870 was 131,700. The assessed value of real estate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was \$87,869,924; the valuation of Washington City was \$72,880,880; of Georgetown, \$6,366,488; of the county of Washington, \$8,623,056. The estimated valuation for the year ending June 30, 1874, was \$95,500,000. Personal property is not now assessed, but the Controller, in his report of April 28, 1873, estimates the actual value of all property, including that of the Federal Government, at \$200,000,000.

On the 10th of September H. D. Cooke tendered his resignation as Governor of the Territory, which was accepted two days later by President Grant, who appointed to the office Alexander R. Shepherd. The present Government was appointed by President Grant, and is Republican. The other officers are: Secretary, Richard Harrington; Board of Public Works, Alexander R. Shepherd, President; Henry A. Willard, Vice-President; James A. Magruder, Treasurer; Adolph Cluss and John B. Blake.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.		Council.	House.
Republicans	11	19	
Democrats.....	..	3	
Republican majority.....	11	16	

IDAH0.—The present Territorial government is as follows: Governor, Thomas W. Bennett; Secretary, E. J. Curtis; Surveyor-General, L. F. Carter; District Attorney, J. W. Huston; Chief-Justice, David Noggle; Associate Justices, M. E. Hollister and W. C. Whitson; Marshal, Joseph Pinkham; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph Perrault.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.		Council.	House.
Democrats	9	15	
Republicans.....	4	10	
Democratic majority.....	5	5	

The sessions of the Legislature being biennial, the latest report on the financial condition of the Territory is for the year ending November 30, 1873. At that date the total indebtedness was \$185,495, of which \$77,255 was bonded. The principal of these bonds will become due in January, 1875. The chief industry of Idaho is mining. Gold was first discovered, in paying quantities, on Oro-Fine Creek, a northern tributary of the Clearwater, in 1860. The Boise Basin mines were discovered in 1862, and the Owyhee mines the following year. The product of the Territory, prior to 1868, is stated, by J. Ross Browne, at \$45,000,000; the subsequent yield, according to R. W. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, has been as follows: 1868, \$7,000,000; 1869, \$7,000,000; 1870, \$6,000,000; 1871, \$5,000,000, making the total product, to the beginning of 1872, \$70,000,000. The gold deposited at the various United States mints and assay-offices, to June 30, 1873, amounted to \$18,389,785; silver, \$300,401. A United States assay-office was established at Boise City, in 1872. The production of the precious metals in Idaho, in 1873, is thus returned: Gold-dust and bullion by express, \$1,171,181; gold-dust and bullion by other conveyances, \$234,226; silver bullion by express, \$938,297; total \$2,343,654. Governor Bennett recommends the appointment of a commissioner of immigration, "whose sole duty it shall be to employ all the means which experience has proved efficient, to induce people to settle among us." He says: "We have all the necessary elements to make this a prosperous and growing Territory, and speedily to become a State. Here is a soil which produces in abundance all the agricultural products, awaiting only the labor of the husbandman; here are vast mountains of mineral wealth, only needing the labor of intelligent heads and willing hands; here are boundless ranges of pasturage, where all kinds of stock multiply and fatten; a climate unsurpassed for health and pleasantness; and on every hand are seen the beauties and grandeurs of Nature to attract the eye and inspire the heart. And yet we have not the people to develop all these immense resources." Boise City, the capital of Idaho Territory, and of Ada County, is situated on the north bank of the Boise River, about 520 miles northeast of San Francisco, and 265 miles northwest of Salt Lake City. In 1870 it had a population of 995. It contains a penitentiary, a United States assay-office, a national bank, three grist-mills, and three newspapers. It is reached in two days by stage, from Indian Creek, Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad. The place was formerly a trading-post of the Hudson Bay Fur Company; it now commands the trade of the miners on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and of the surrounding agricultural country.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—This Territory is ex-

clusively set apart for the occupation of various tribes of Indians, who are in a semi-civilized condition, with forms of government, industries, schools, etc., of their own. An account of the various tribes was given in the preceding volume of this work, and there has been no movement of importance during the year to be recorded.

MONTANA.—The present Territorial government is as follows: Governor, Benjamin F. Potts; Secretary, James E. Callaway; Chief Justice, Decius S. Wade; Associate Justices, Hiram Knowles, Franklin G. Service; District Attorney, Mortimer C. Page; Surveyor-General, John E. Blaine; Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Jasper A. Viall; United States Commissioner, E. W. Carpenter; Auditor, William H. Rodgers; Treasurer, Richard O. Hickman. The capital is Virginia City.

According to the message of Governor Potts to the Legislature in January, 1874, the total registered indebtedness of the Territory was \$128,762, including bonds to the amount of \$104,800, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The decrease of the registered indebtedness during the year was \$13,786. The reported indebtedness of the several counties was \$432,987. The reports of several of the counties do not include the accrued interest on the debt of such counties, which will increase the aggregate county indebtedness beyond the amount stated.

The total amount of taxes assessed for territorial purposes for 1873 was \$89,214.

The number and value of the stock in the Territory are reported as follows:

STOCK.	Number.	Value.
Oxen.....	17,323	\$484,693
Cows and stock-cattle.....	86,944	1,720,945
Horses.....	19,905	788,020
Mules.....	1,406	117,329
Sheep.....	10,597	33,699

Six hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and ninety acres of the public domain have been taken up under the laws of the United States by actual settlers, and 818,089 acres are under cultivation.

During the year ninety schools were open, and attended by 1,981 pupils. The superintendent says, that "the provisions of the present school law, which requires that the education of children of African descent shall be provided for in separate schools, practically excludes them from all opportunity to obtain an education." The Governor recommends that the law be so amended "as to afford an opportunity for each child in the Territory, without distinction, to enjoy all the benefits that are to be derived from a system of free schools established, and supported by the people."

The penitentiary at Deer Lodge City was transferred on the 15th of May by the United States to the Territorial authorities.

During the year an extra session of the Legislature was held, beginning April 14th.

The following statement of the production of the precious metals in Montana in 1873 is given by the General Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express: Gold dust and bullion by express, \$3,241,238; by other conveyances, \$648,247; silver bullion by express, \$3,325; total, 3,892,810.

NEW MEXICO.—The Legislature of New Mexico, which holds biennial sessions limited to forty days, assembled at Santa Fé on the first Monday in December. It consists of thirteen members in the Senate and twenty-six in the House. Of these, thirty-six are Republicans and three Democrats; thirty-three are Mexicans, and six Americans. About nine-tenths of the voters of the Territory are natives. Owing to the predominance of the Mexican element, the debates and business of the Legislature are conducted in the Spanish language, which is interpreted for the Americans. The acts of the Assembly are published in both languages. The Delegate to Congress is Stephen B. Elkins, a Republican, elected by a majority of 3,818. The Territorial officers are: Governor, Marsh Giddings; Auditor, Trinidad Alarid; Treasurer, Antonio Ortiz y Salazar; Adjutant-General, T. S. Tucker; Attorney-General, S. F. Conway; Attorney, Second District, Benjamin Stevens; Attorney, Third District, J. D. Bail; Librarian, James C. McKenzie.

The present population of New Mexico is estimated at from 110,000 to 120,000. Santa Fé, the capital, is the largest town, and has about 6,000 inhabitants. The other chief points are Albuquerque, population 1,500; Mora, 1,000; Ocate, 1,200; La Junta, 1,100; Los Vegas, 2,800; Taos, 1,700. The Territory is divided into thirteen counties. It is without railroads, though several approach near it. The Denver & Rio Grande (narrow-gauge) Railway is in operation to Pueblo, within 120 miles of the New Mexican borders, and is graded sixty miles farther in this direction. It will probably be open to Trinidad, some thirty miles from the territorial boundaries, by the summer of 1874. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad is completed to Granada, Colorado, within one hundred and thirty-five miles, and the Kansas Pacific (Kit Carson branch) to West Las Animas, within about the same distance from the New Mexican boundaries. The latter road is aiming for the Cimmaron country; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé for the capital of the Territory, and the Denver & Rio Grande for Central New Mexico and the capital of Old Mexico. In anticipation of railways at an early day, the last Legislature passed a general railroad law, and a law enabling counties to issue bonds in aid of railways, as well as an act condemning lands for right of way. Among the measures recommended by Governor Giddings for the consideration of the Legislature is another memorial to Congress in relation to the old Spanish grants, referring to which he says: "There are

large tracts of lands covered by grants made long ago, and if one attempts to settle on some of the best lands he finds, perhaps, that some man has one of these grants, the boundaries of which he cannot learn, as the grant has not been surveyed, marked, or bounded, and it may, upon investigation, overlap the very land which the immigrant of to-day wishes to secure for a home. There is so much uncertainty about it that a wise and prudent man refuses to lay foundations on such precarious tenure, and he who was ready but a day since to invest his money and become a permanent resident of New Mexico is to-day driven away from the most delightful climate to seek a residence in some other country."

Two years ago the Legislature provided for a system of common schools and for their support by taxation. During the past year free schools have been maintained, and a lively interest in the subject is manifested by the people.

The bonded debt of the Territory amounts to a little less than \$60,000, which bears interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. In addition to which there are outstanding warrants amounting to about \$30,000; but the uncollected taxes due the Territory exceed this amount.

New Mexico has suffered greatly from Indian raids. There are in this Territory of the different bands of Utes, Apaches and Navajoes, according to the estimate of ex-Governor Arny, now Indian agent, 4,278 warriors, 5,326 women and 4,745 children; total, 14,349. The Pueblos, who hold large grants, principally in the county of Santa Fé, occupy twenty villages, with an aggregate population of 7,683, and own lands to the amount of 500,000 acres. Of the Pueblos, Governor Giddings remarks: "They are quiet, docile, law-abiding, self-supporting communities, and among the best inhabitants of New Mexico, never seeking aid from abroad, nor has the Government ever bestowed a dollar upon them. They are entitled to great credit for their good behavior always, and their constant loyalty to the Government, and to the interests of the whites have they constantly attached themselves in resisting the encroachments of the wild, hostile Indians."

While fully nine-tenths of the voters are natives, three Americans have been elected to Congress since 1851, and at every election since that time Americans have been elected to the Legislature. During the war the natives were unanimously loyal to the Government. They desire immigration, building of railroads, increased educational advantages, and the introduction of capital and labor.

UTAH.—On the 14th of February President Grant laid before the Senate a message recommending special legislation for Utah. This was deemed necessary in consequence of the judicial difficulties that had arisen in that Territory. The United States Courts had been greatly embarrassed by the action of the Terri-

torial Legislature in conferring criminal jurisdiction and the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* on probate courts, and by their consequent interference with the administration of justice. This action on the part of the Legislature was deemed by the President to be clearly beyond the power or authority of that body.

The present Territorial government is as follows: Governor, George L. Woods; Secretary, George A. Black; Marshal, George R. Maxwell; District Attorney, William Carey; Chief Justice, James B. McKean; Associate Justices, Philip H. Emerson and Jacob S. Boreman.

The Legislative Council is composed of thirteen members and the House of Representatives of twenty-six members, all of whom are Mormons.

More grain was harvested in Utah in 1873 than ever before in one season. The land now cultivated amounts to 225,000 acres, an increase of 75,000 acres over the area under cultivation in 1869. The total value of farm products the past year was not less than \$6,000,000. Utah has a system of irrigation more extensive than that of any other Territory, while from the mountain-streams alone the area of land susceptible of irrigation is tenfold greater than that now used for agricultural purposes.

Manufacturing interests are increasing in every branch. Twelve thousand pairs of boots and shoes were made the past year by two factories. There are in the Territory numerous flouring, saw, and planing mills, and eight woolen-mills, which manufacture large quantities of superior cloth. Water-power is abundant.

The mines of coal, iron, and silver, however, constitute the basis of the Territory's wealth. The mineral belt of silver bearing ore traverses the Territory in a northeast and southwest direction, and is probably 50 miles in width by 250 miles long. It is estimated that the yield of silver mines in 1873 was \$3,055,440.

The most valuable coal-fields yet discovered are situated in San Pete County. The coal is bituminous, dense and compact, and possesses excellent coking qualities. The seam now worked averages three feet six inches in thickness, and is developed by a level 900 feet long, running parallel with the strike of the vein.

More extensive deposits, but said to be of inferior quality, are found in Castle Valley and on the western slope of the Wahsatch range, in Iron County, where one vein has been opened at intervals a distance of fifteen miles southerly from the head of Cedar Creek Cañon.

Bodies of iron-ore are found in the vicinity of the iron-springs in Iron County. They occur in the form of ledges, standing nearly vertical, varying from five to twenty feet in width; and, by reason of the more rapid disintegration of the granite walls on either side, stand at some points from 10 to 30 feet above the formation. These outcrops are from 800 to 1,500

feet in length, and their extremes are about ten miles apart.

The mountain-slopes are covered for hundreds of feet with fragments of this ore, varying in weight from a few pounds to many tons. The ore is chiefly magnetic, and is said to yield 65 per cent. of metal. All necessary fluxes are near for the proper treatment of the ore.

Railroads in several directions are in progress without aid from the General Government or local taxation. Six separate lines of railroad with an aggregate length of 366 miles are in operation, and two more lines, one 16 and the other 20 miles long, will be completed during 1874.

WASHINGTON.—The present Territorial government is as follows: Governor, Elisha P. Ferry; Secretary, Henry G. Struve; Chief Justice, O. Jacobs; Associate Justices, R. S. Greene, and J. R. Lewis; Marshal, E. S. Kearney; United States District Attorney, S. C. Wingard; Superintendent of Indian Affairs, R. H. Milroy; Surveyor-General, William McMicken; Collector, J. R. Hayden; Auditor, J. M. Murphy; Treasurer, E. T. Gunn; The Territorial Legislature comprises 6 Democrats and 3 Republicans in the Council, and 21 Democrats and 9 Republicans in the House. The capital is Olympia.

Among the measures passed by the Legislature at its session in the autumn, were:

An act to locate a Territorial road from Klickitat Prairie, in Lewis County, *via* Eden Prairie, to a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at or near the 25-mile post of said road, from Kalama, in Cowlitz County, and an act submitting to the voters of Washington Territory at the next general election, a proposition for calling a convention to form a State constitution, and apply for admission of the State of Washington into the Union.

Strong efforts were made to secure the passage of an act extending to women the right to vote; but the bill was lost in the House, the vote being 12 for and 18 against it.

The financial condition of the Territory is shown by the following statement from the Treasurer's report:

Total cash receipts for two years ending September 30, 1873.....	\$76,501 06
Total disbursements.....	72,695 91
Balance in Treasury.....	\$3,805 25
Amount of outstanding warrants October 31, 1871.....	\$33,506 84
Amount of interest on warrants October 31, 1871.....	5,079 85
Total debt, October 31, 1871....	\$33,586 73
Outstanding warrants, September 30, 1873:	
Balance of old issue.....	\$2,070 25
Interest on same.....	418 05
Amount of Porter's issue.....	24,651 60
Interest on same.....	2,577 87
Total debt, September 30, 1873.	\$29,717 77
Reduction of debt.....	\$3,868 95
The assessed value of property in 1871 was \$11,582,980, and in 1873, \$14,125,050.	

The following statement of the precious metals produced in the Territory in 1873 is made by the General Superintendent of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express: Gold dust and bullion by express, \$171,951; by other conveyances, \$34,390; silver bullion by express, \$3,054; total, \$209,395.

WYOMING.—The third Legislative Assembly of Wyoming Territory convened at the capital, Cheyenne, on the 4th of November. As no Territorial buildings had been provided, the sessions were held in the Court-House. The Legislature meets biennially, and its sittings are limited to forty days. The Upper House, known as the Council, consists of nine members; in the Lower House there are thirteen members. There are four Territorial districts: the first comprising Laramie County; the second, Uintah; the third, Sweetwater and Carbon; and the fourth, Albany. There are 5 Republicans and 4 Democrats in the Council, and 7 Republicans and 6 Democrats in the House. The Territorial officers are: Governor, J. A. Campbell, appointed in 1869, upon the organization of the Territory; Secretary, Jason B. Brown, an attorney of Cheyenne, lately appointed in place of H. Glafcke, editor of the *Cheyenne Leader*; United States Marshal, Frank Wolcott; Surveyor-General, Silas Reed, lately appointed in place of Dr. Latham; Auditor, Dr. J. H. Hayford, editor of *Laramie Sentinel*; Treasurer, S. W. Downey; Chief-Justice, J. W. Fisher; Delegate to Congress, W. R. Steele, a prominent lawyer of Cheyenne.

In 1870 Wyoming contained 11,518 inhabitants; the present population is estimated at 18,000. The Territory was organized in 1868, being carved out of Dakota. The settled portion lies almost wholly along the Union Pacific Railroad, which traverses its borders for a distance of 420 miles. The Northern Pacific Railroad, when in operation, will pass along its northern border, but the distance between the two roads will be about 270 miles. The Territory has great natural resources, but the Indian troubles have prevented its settlement to any considerable extent off the line of the railroad. The valleys of many of its numerous streams are known to be fertile; this is especially true of all the tributaries of the North Platte; and, wherever the lands can be properly irrigated, abundant crops are produced. The valleys of the Laramie, Chugwater, and other streams, produce heavy growths of rich indigenous grasses, hundreds of tons of which are annually cured for hay. The stock-ranges are excellent, and Laramie Plains are famous throughout the West for fat cattle.

Coal-mining is the principal industry of the Territory. The Union Pacific Railroad and its terminal stations get their supply along the line, between Laramie and Evanstown. On Cooper Creek, fifteen miles west of Laramie, a nine-inch vein is worked, and at Creston, just east of the continental divide, a good vein is worked. The coal-seam at Separation is

eleven feet thick. Near Point of Rocks there are five veins, the thickest being six and a half feet. Coal is also mined at other points. Nearly all the land between Rock Creek and Cooper's Creek has been selected in advance of the public surveys for mining purposes, with a view of securing title when surveyed.

Several new postal routes and thoroughfares have been opened within the past few months, giving better access to all parts of the Territory.

The experiment of woman suffrage in Wyoming has attracted general attention. Attempts have been made in the Territory to repeal the law, but without success. The practical working of the measure is thus stated by the Governor in his message: "The experiment of granting to women a voice in the government, which has been inaugurated, for the first time in the history of our country, by the first Legislative Assembly of Wyoming, has now been tried for four years. I have heretofore taken occasion to express my views in regard to the wisdom and justice of this measure, and my conviction that its adoption had been attended only by good results. Two years more of observation of the practical working of the system have only served to deepen my conviction that what we, in this Territory, have done, has been well done, and that our system of impartial suffrage is an unqualified success."

TEXAS. The political affairs of this State at the close of the year were of such a nature as to become national in importance.

As the tenure of office of some of the State officials was involved in doubt, while the laws, so far as any existed governing elections, were also of doubtful import, the Legislature, at its session in the early part of the year, passed an act providing for a general election in December. Under this law, which had been approved by Governor Davis, the political contest was begun by both parties. First in the field were the Republicans, who held their State Convention at Dallas, August 20th, and having renominated Governor Davis, adopted the following platform:

1. That we reaffirm our devotion to the principles enunciated by the National Republican platform, and to the wise and just Administration of President Grant.

2. We are earnestly in favor of the establishment and maintenance of a system of public free schools, such as is required by Article IX. of our State constitution, with such improvements as experience has shown to be desirable, and we strongly condemn the practical abolition by the Thirteenth Legislature of the system that was in operation.

3. We are in favor of such laws by the Legislature as will give full and ample protection to every citizen of the State in the enjoyment of all his rights as a citizen.

4. We are opposed to special legislation, believing that general laws may be framed which can obviate the necessity of special, and which would be more just and less apt to be enacted from corrupt motives.

5. We are in favor of judicious State aid to immigration, such as is contemplated by Article XI. of our constitution.

6. We desire to be taxed for public purposes only;

that taxation should be imposed at equal and uniform rates upon property; very little if any to be put upon occupations; while we desire to have our State government administered with real economy, avoiding, alike, parsimony and extravagance; we wish our public debt paid according to its terms; we are opposed to the creation of any new public debts, and we are inflexibly opposed to repudiation in any form.

7. The speedy development of the varied resources of our State we regard with favor, and to this end do pledge ourselves to extend every reasonable facility and aid toward the establishment of an equalized and judicious railway system for the State; that the success of the railways building in Texas materially depends upon carrying out in perfect good faith our obligations heretofore made, whereby capitalists have been and may be induced to come into our midst.

8. We declare ourselves opposed to the enactment of any public laws that may operate unequally upon citizens on account of their race, nativity, or belief, and that we are in favor of the largest amount of personal liberty consistent with the security of our people in the enjoyment of life and property.

9. We respectfully ask the national Government to dismount, disarm, and put upon securely guarded reservations the savage tribes that continually ravage our large frontier.

10. Again we ask our General Government to relieve such of our citizens as are under political disabilities, and to improve the harbors upon our coasts as the national interests require doing so. We trust the present Congress of the United States will not permit itself to be prejudiced against our people so as to treat them with injustice or illiberality because the members from Texas in the last Congress dishonestly voted themselves and took back pay which they should be made to disgorge.

11. We are in favor of short sessions of the Legislature. We desire to have our Public Printing Law repealed, and the public printing let on contract to the lowest bidder, who can do it as required.

12. We express our strong disapprobation of the bad acts and worse omissions of the Thirteenth Legislature; we condemn its useless expenditures of public money, chiefly upon itself, its indiscriminate squandering of the public domain, to a large extent upon purely speculative and worthless corporations, and the unjust and discriminating legislation in favor of the rich and against the poor whites. We cannot take time and space to enumerate its misdeeds. We cannot forbear to denounce its unscrupulous efforts to make homesteads subject to sale under execution; at the same time we congratulate ourselves and the people of the State that its oppressive Landlord and Tenant Bill was effectually vetoed by the Governor.

13. We trust that from this time forward the people will take steps to relieve themselves from the risk of vicious legislation by electing Senators and Representatives, as well as other State officers, on account of their qualifications and character.

14. We heartily commend to the consideration of the people the resolution adopted by the German Convention, held at Austin, on the 7th and 8th of August, 1873.

The Democratic Convention assembled in Austin September 5th, and continued in session two days, being one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions of the party ever held in the State. The following ticket was placed in nomination: For Governor, Judge Richard Coke; Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel R. B. Hubbard; Controller of Public Accounts, Colonel Stephen H. Darden; Commissioner of the General Land-Office, J. J. Gross; Treasurer, A. J. Dorn; Superintendent

of Public Instruction, O. N. Hollingsworth. The platform adopted was as follows:

We, the Democracy of Texas, in convention assembled, relying on the virtue and intelligence of the people, again declare our principles and policy, and ask for them the popular approval. And—

I. We declare our adhesion to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party; our devotion to popular liberty regulated by law; and to constitutional government simple in machinery, and to be administered with the strictest economy.

II. We congratulate the people of Texas on the repeal by the Thirteenth Legislature of a number of the oppressive, odious, and unconstitutional acts, passed by the Twelfth Legislature, in pursuance of the radical policy to overthrow the government of the people, and among which acts were:

1. The Militia Law, whereby the Governor was authorized to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and establish martial law, thereby depriving the citizens of all legal and constitutional protection, and subjecting their lives, liberty, and property to the unrestrained caprice and malignity of a partisan Executive.

2. The Police Bill, designed and intended, among other things, to create a system of secret espionage, by hired informers, upon the people; at war with the principles of civil liberty; odious to all freemen, and heretofore tolerated only in the despotism of the Old World, and the execution of which act was for the most part intrusted to a class of men of degraded and infamous character.

3. The Enabling Act, under which the Governor was authorized to appoint district attorneys who were made elective by the constitution; to appoint all municipal officers, and to fill all vacancies that might occur in the offices of clerks and sheriffs, thereby designedly bestowing on him great power and patronage, to enable him to continue radical misrule over this people.

4. The registration and election laws, which were framed and intended for the purpose of preventing free and fair elections; they openly encouraged the perpetuation of frauds to defeat the will of the people, and to perpetuate radical misrule, presenting to our people the extraordinary and humiliating spectacle of surrounding the places of registration and voting with an armed partisan police with which to intimidate and overawe the citizens.

5. The act relating to public free schools, which, among many other bad features, provided the means of enabling public officials to speculate in school-books, in the building and furniture for school-houses, in the salaries of teachers, and furnished high salaries for a large and useless number of officers, which gave the radical party the means to pay their political missionaries who traveled for radical purposes and frauds, from one end of the State to the other.

6. And we further congratulate the people of Texas that the Democratic members of the Thirteenth Legislature, so far as it was possible to accomplish their object in presence of the capricious vetoes of the Governor, and the opposition of his partisans in the Senate, repealed the foregoing obnoxious measures, by just and wholesome laws, bearing alike on all, and which if honestly and faithfully executed will rebound to the lasting good of the country and prosperity of the people.

IV. The Democratic party, when it comes into the possession of the government of the State, will administer it in the interest and for the benefit of the whole people, and not of a party; and, however much we may have been provoked to hostile and retaliatory legislation, by the outrages committed on us by the radical Legislature and State government, it will be a part of our great mission to rise superior to our just resentments, and administer the government in such manner that every citizen, whatever his politics, religion, nationality, or color, shall feel

that he is securely protected in his life, liberty, and property.

V. The school fund, sacredly set apart for the education of the children of the State, has, under the operation of the misrule of the party in power, been plundered by speculation, squandered and perverted to political purposes. The Democratic party through us, reaffirms its past opinion and the policy it has ever pursued, that it is the bounden duty of the State to maintain an efficient system of free common schools, and secure the means of a common education to every child in the State, and we advocate the gradual sale of the alternate section of land belonging to the common-school fund; as also of the asylum and university lands, under such restrictions as will secure the funds arising therefrom to the purposes for which they were intended, and giving in such sales proper preferences to actual settlers in good faith thereon.

VI. It was the Democratic party which first inaugurated the wise and generous policy which has made the United States the asylum of all nations from oppressive government, and less favorable means of livelihood and independence; and the Democratic party of Texas, true to the early teachings and uniform practices of the party, advocates the most liberal and active policy to encourage and increase foreign immigration, to develop the resources of our fertile State, as well as to perpetuate the government, through the intelligence and moral worth of her citizens. And that every adopted citizen may enter into the spirit of perfect freedom of thought and action in matters of conscience, the Democracy of Texas, in convention assembled, declare it to be our firm conviction that legal interferences with merely the social habits of any class of citizens, native or of foreign birth, is contrary to sound policy, to genuine democracy, and to the enlightened spirit of the age.

VII. The Democratic party is, and has ever been, in favor of throwing as few impediments as possible in the way of Europeans making the United States the land of their adoption; and to enable foreigners to enter into citizenship without needless trouble, delay, or expense, we declare it to be our conviction that a foreigner who desires it should have the right to make his declaration of intention to become a citizen before the clerk, in vacation or in open court, as may be to him most convenient; and we favor the passage of a law to that effect.

VIII. We condemn in the strongest terms all corruption in public officials, and demand the strictest honesty and economy in the administration of public trusts, from the highest to the lowest officer of the Government.

IX. That the Democracy of Texas adhere to their past policy of developing the material resources of the State, and fostering the best interests of the people by encouraging the construction of railroads. That to this end, and to encourage the investment of capital in such enterprises, we favor the granting of liberal charters to companies able to build such railroads, and of donating to such companies alternate sections of the vacant lands, under proper restrictions, and with such provisions of law as will protect the people against oppression and unreasonable exactions, until each section of the State has its equal proportion of railroad facilities.

2. That we are opposed to granting money subsidies by the State to secure the building of railroads, as unequal in the distribution of burdens and benefits, and unjust in principle.

3. This convention denounces as false and slanderous the imputation, sought to be attached to the State of Texas, by her enemies, that she contemplates the repudiation of any of her just and legal liabilities.

X. We consider the constitutional amendments proposed by the last Legislature as eminently necessary, and recommend their adoption by the people.

XI. The situation and sufferings of our frontiersmen and their families arouse our deep and sincere sympathy; and we do hereby pledge the most earnest exertions of the Democratic party to secure their speedy and adequate protection in the future, believing them to be paramount to all other duties.

XII. We favor the calling of a constitutional convention by our next Legislature.

XIII. We invite all good men, whatever may have been their past political preferences, to unite with the Democratic party in removing from place and power those radical officials who now in part control the State government, in order to insure an honest administration of the laws, and an honest and economical expenditure of the public moneys, and to throw theegis of justice and protection over the person and property of every individual whatsoever in the State of Texas.

The election was held on the 2d of December, and resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority. Eighty-five thousand five hundred and forty-nine votes were cast for Coke, and 42,668 for Governor Davis. For Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Hubbard received 86,825 votes, while 42,812 were polled for Mr. Taylor, the Republican candidate. At the same time a new Legislature was chosen.

It was this election which caused, perhaps, the highest political excitement known in the State. The constitutionality of the law under which the election was held having been doubted, a case was prepared by the Republicans for the purpose of obtaining from the Supreme Court a decision on this question. For this purpose it was arranged that Rodriguez, a Mexican, should vote twice. For doing this he was arrested. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court on an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

On January 5, 1874, the decision was rendered by the court, declaring the law authorizing the election unconstitutional. Acting upon the assumption that under this decision the election was void, and therefore that the successful candidates were not entitled to administer the offices to which they had been elected, Governor Davis determined to prevent their recognition as lawful officials, and on the 12th of January issued the following proclamation:

Austin, January 12, 1874.

In the name and by the authority of the State of Texas, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the State has in a recent decision declared the election held on the second day of December, 1873, in substance to be invalid, by reason of the unconstitutionality of the law under which said election was held; and—

Whereas, Great public injury and further dangerous complications of public affairs are likely to result from any attempt on the part of those claiming to have been chosen as members of the Legislature, and other officers at said election, to assume the positions they claim, therefore, for these and other reasons which it is not necessary to incorporate herein, it is deemed advisable, and it is so ordered, that those who have been chosen as legislators and other officers shall not attempt to assume the positions they claim unless by further action of adequate authority. Such election may hereafter be validated. All good citizens are advised to abide the decision

of the competent tribunal, and aid in maintaining public order and moderate counsels.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Austin, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.

(Signed) E. J. DAVIS, Governor.

To sustain him in his position and to prevent apprehended violence, Governor Davis had also applied to the President of the United States for the use of Federal troops. This application was denied in the following dispatch received from Washington:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 12, 1874.

To Governor Davis, Austin, Texas:

Your dispatches and letters reciting the action of the Supreme Court of Texas in declaring the late election unconstitutional, and asking the use of troops to prevent apprehended violence, are received.

The call is not made in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress under it, and cannot, therefore, be granted.

The act of the Legislature of Texas providing for the recent election having received your approval, and both political parties having made nominations and having conducted a political campaign under its provisions, would it not be prudent, as well as right, to yield to the verdict of the people as expressed by their ballots?

(Signed)

U. S. GEANT.

On the 18th the newly-elected Legislature met at the capital, and both Houses were organized without opposition. A committee having waited upon Governor Davis and notified him of the organization of the Fourteenth Legislature, the Executive replied that he could not recognize them as a legally elected and constituted Legislature. The written reasons for this decision were given the same day by Governor Davis in the following communication:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS, {
Austin, January 18, 1874. }

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your verbal communication made to me to-day I have to state that I do not think it advisable for the public good that I should disregard the decision of the Supreme Court made recently touching the late election, by recognizing the gentlemen you represent as being the constitutionally elected Fourteenth Legislature.

It seems to me that there is some better solution of the present difficulty than that the government and those claiming to be the elected as a Legislature should jointly combine to overthrow the judiciary and disregard their construction of the constitution. I must believe that such a course would leave the door open for dangerous uncertainty in the future, both in the matter of authority to enact the legislation that may be improvised by the gentlemen you represent, and in the matter of the constitution and the existence of the highest tribunal of our State. There may be found two Supreme Courts, and even two Legislatures claiming authority. It is even now claimed by some that the Thirteenth Legislature is at present the only legally existing Legislature, and that it only can constitutionally convene and provide for this emergency. It will then, after all, be a settlement brought about by a species of revolution or violence, as against the court making the decision. It is true it is easy enough, and it seems the simplest solution of the present difficulty, that we should jointly adopt the course, as this Supreme Court has no way of enforcing its decisions as against the Executive and Legislature combined; but I consider that in this case the easiest course is now one that I would like to be a party to. I will be happy to join

you and the gentlemen you represent in applying the promptest and most feasible remedy in this difficulty. It has been repeatedly held that the recognition of Congress and the Executive of the United States will settle the question as to what body of men constitute the Legislature and which is the proper State government. This way affords a solution to be accepted by all. I am more free to act with independence in securing with you or those gentlemen that sort of solution, because I feel myself entirely disinterested herein. I accept the election, whether constitutional or not, as conclusive against myself, and will, in no event, continue to exercise the functions of the office I hold beyond my constitutional term of four years.

EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor.

To the Honorable H. EPPERSON and other gentlemen of the committee.

On the same day (13th) the Thirteenth Legislature met in the basement of the Capitol, but there was not a quorum of either House present.

On the 15th the following communication was addressed to Governor Davis by a committee of the Fourteenth Legislature:

COMMITTEE-ROOM, AUSTIN, January 15, 1874.

Governor E. J. Davis.

SIR: The House of Representatives of the Fourteenth Legislature yesterday passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The Secretary of State has refused to deliver to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the returns of the election held in October last for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and constitutional amendments: therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Speaker, whose immediate duty it shall be to arrive at and determine the results of the returns of said election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and constitutional amendments, from such source and by such means as are deemed best and most practicable by said committee; and said committee shall report their action to this House at as early a period as possible. Said committee may employ all the necessary clerks and messengers, and may invoke the power of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants, and other officers of the House, to aid them in the discharge of their duties. The committee shall have power to send for persons and papers anywhere in the State. All processes issued by said committee shall be directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms or Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and shall be signed by the chairman and at least one other member of said committee, and shall be executed by the Sergeant-at-Arms or any assistant.

The committee appointed under the resolution have instructed me to address to you this communication, and request you, as the Chief Executive of the State, to direct the Secretary of State to deliver to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or this committee, the returns of the elections held December 2, 1873, in accordance with the law and in accordance with your proclamation. In reply to the demand by this House of Representatives for such returns, the Secretary of State refuses to deliver them till you recognize the Fourteenth Legislature. The Secretary of State, being an officer of your own appointment, and amenable to your direction and orders, this committee have deemed it proper to invoke your aid in this respect, so that the law relating to this matter may be faithfully executed. If the views held by you resulting from the late opinion of the Supreme Court be correct, the delivery of the returns cannot affect the status of yourself and the others interested, while the withholding of them may tend to further complications, and may entail considerable expense upon the State in procuring them from other sources. In view of all the circum-

stances, the committee trust you will comply with this request.

Yours, respectfully, D. N. BARZIZA,
Chairman of the Committee.

Governor Davis replied that he did not think that the Legislature was entitled to the election returns, but, if the committee would go to the Secretary's office and take them of their own accord, no resistance would be made. The official returns having been obtained, the vote of the State was counted, and Richard Coke declared to be elected Governor for four years, and R. D. Hubbard Lieutenant-Governor for the same period. Governor Coke, having taken the oath of office, delivered his inaugural address. The Capitol was now guarded by armed troops. On the following day another application was made for Federal interference, and refused as follows:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 16, 1874.

George H. Williams, Attorney-General:

The newly-elected Governor (Coke) was inaugurated last night. Armed men are guarding the approaches to the offices at the Capitol. Other armed men have possession of the legislative halls. A conflict seems inevitable. A message from you may save us from this disaster.

THOMAS F. PURNELL, U. S. Marshal.

To this the Attorney-General replied:

I can only appeal to the parties to peaceably settle their differences if possible. Cannot some one negotiate a settlement? I have no power to interfere with force, nor have you any duty to perform in respect to the matter except to use your moral influence.

The opposition to the new Legislature soon ceased, and that body proceeded with its duties. One of the first proceedings was the election of General Samuel Bell Maxey to represent Texas in the United States Senate for six years, from March 4, 1875. Senator Maxey was born in Southern Kentucky, and was graduated at West Point in 1846. After serving as a lieutenant in the Mexican War, he resigned his position in the army and began the practice of law at Paris, in Lamar County, Texas, where he now resides. On the breaking out of the war, he entered the Confederate service as a colonel, and subsequently attained the rank of general. After the close of the war he resumed his law practice in Texas.

The Thirteenth Legislature, which had assembled January 14, 1873, adjourned on the 7th of June, after a session of nearly five months.

The entire bonded debt of the State at the end of 1873 was stated at \$1,661,181; due to school fund, \$806,806; floating debt, about \$500,000. Besides these, there was a claim in New York on bonds deposited as collaterals, not over \$400,000, and railroad claims for subsidies not adjusted and not exceeding \$3,000,000. The estimates for 1874 embraced \$80,700 for March and September interest; \$108,716, frontier defense; appropriations for 1873, not paid, about \$500,000; ordinary expenses for 1874, \$500,000. To meet these the Treasury holds, cash, \$36,173; unpaid taxes for 1873, \$802,790; bonds deposited in New York,

\$900,000; and the income from taxes for 1874.

Governor Coke informed the Legislature that there was no need of increasing the rate of taxation, advised economy in the appropriations, said the March and September interest on the debt would be paid out of the current means, asked for authority to fund the floating debt, settle claims in New York and sell the bonds deposited there, and added that "we ought to settle what we now owe, and hereafter pay as we go."

GALVESTON.—The chief city of Texas, in point of population and commercial importance, is Galveston, situated at the northeast extremity of Galveston Island, at the mouth of the bay of the same name, 180 miles east-southeast of Austin, and 290 miles west by south of New Orleans. In 1870 the population was 18,818, of whom 8,007 were colored, and 8,614 foreigners. At the end of 1873 the population was estimated by local authority as high as 35,000.

The harbor is the best in the State, and has thirteen feet of water over the bar at low tide. The city is provided with good wharves, and large storehouses adjoining them. The trade and commerce for the year ending September 1, 1873, as reported by the Chamber of Commerce, were as follows:

EXPORTS.

Cotton—323,502 bales.....	\$32,428,806
Wool—3,878 bags.....	801,896
Hides—460,583.....	2,565,985
Cattle—60,699.....	1,013,980
Tallow.....	714,600
Bones.....	19,200
Peltries.....	21,800
Horns.....	46,450
Pecans.....	16,080
Beeswax.....	14,300
Hair.....	6,750

Total exports.....\$37,045,747

IMPORTS.

Foreign—gold.....	\$2,460,610
Domestic—currency.....	\$7,851,221

Total imports.....\$29,811,831

Among the imports were 42,500 bags of coffee, received direct from Rio Janeiro. The tonnage arrived during the year amounted to 784,376. The number of immigrants that arrived was 44,614.

The chief business is the shipping of cotton. The Southern Cotton Press Company have in use fourteen brick warehouse coverings, thirty-five acres, while the Texas Cotton Company use three brick warehouses, occupying seven and a half acres. The receipts and shipments of cotton for a series of years have been as follows:

DATE.	Receipts.	Shipments.
	Bales.	Bales.
1868.....	92,682	101,749
1869.....	123,466	123,430
1870.....	129,808	225,215
1871.....	204,718	289,023
1872.....	146,073	191,869
1873.....	333,504	328,613

There is a daily line of steamers to New Orleans and another to Indianola and Corpus Christi; a weekly line to Havana, and another to New York; and a semi-monthly line to Liverpool. The Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad connects the city with Houston and the diverging railroads, crossing West Bay on a bridge nearly two miles long. The depot and warehouses cover twenty acres. The Galveston Wharf Railroad enables the company to load its cars directly from the vessels. A canal, ten miles long, opens an avenue for commerce to the Brazos River. The chief manufactories are two iron-founderies, six machine-shops, and the gas-works. The New York and Texas Beef-preserving Company kill and can 48 cattle per day. There are two national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$800,000; a savings-bank, with \$175,000 capital; two banking and insurance companies, and four insurance companies, including a life-insurance company. The whole number of joint-stock companies is twenty-three, having an aggregate capital of \$12,211,000. The assessed value of property for the year ending February 28, 1878, was \$16,500,000; bonded debt, \$380,700; estimated receipts for the year ending February 28, 1874, \$282,936; estimated expenditures, \$273,763.

The city is laid out with wide and straight streets, bordered by numerous flower gardens. Besides the churches, the public buildings include the custom-house, post-office, United States court-house, county court-house, city and county prison, city-hall, opera-house, two theatres, three concert-halls, four other public halls, thirteen hotels, and three market-houses. Oleander Park occupies eighty acres, and the City Park twenty-five acres. There are six public squares, an esplanade two miles long, and three public gardens. Magnolia Grove Cemetery comprises one hundred acres, and the city cemetery ten acres. There are nine miles of street railroad in operation.

THIERRY, AMÉDÉE SIMON DOMINIQUE, D. C. L., a distinguished historian, born at Blois, France, August 2, 1797; died in Paris, March 26, 1878. He received a very thorough collegiate education in his native city, his father intending to make him a teacher. Having, however, a strong taste for historical studies, he devoted himself to literature, and commenced his career as a journalist. He soon began to prepare historical works, in which he gave evidence of a talent scarcely inferior to his illustrious brother, the author of "The History of the Norman Conquest." One of these works, published in his thirty-first year, gained him the professorship of History in the College of Besançon; but, on a change of ministers (under the Restoration), his liberal opinions displeased the new minister, and he was removed from his professorship. During the reign of Louis Philippe he became Prefect of Haute-Saône, and afterward Master of Requests in the Council of State—an office which

he held until after the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, when he was appointed Councillor, and in 1860 was raised to the rank of Senator. He passed through the various grades of officer, commander, and grand officer, of the Legion of Honor, receiving the last in August, 1868. He was elected a member of the Institute of France in 1841. M. Thierry's published works were: "A Compendious History of Guienne," 1825; "The History of the Gauls," 3 vols., 8vo., 1828 (this was his ablest and most popular work); "History of Gaul under the Roman Administration," 3 vols., 1840-1842; a supplement and commentary to the preceding work; "Attila and his Successors," 2 vols., 8vo, 1843; "View of the Roman Empire," 8vo, 1862; "Passages and New Passages of Roman History," 2 vols., 1860 and 1864; "St. Jerome, the Christian Society at Rome, and the Roman Emigration to the Holy Land," 2 vols., 8vo, 1867.

TODD, Rev. JOHN, D. D., an American clergyman and author, born in Rutland, Vt., October 9, 1800; died in Pittsfield, Mass., August 24, 1878. In his youth he had severe struggles with poverty, and was much embarrassed in his efforts to obtain an education; but graduated from Yale College in 1822, after a year of teaching, he spent four years at Andover, in the Theological Seminary. He was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Groton, Mass. in 1827. Six years later he was settled over the Edwards Church at Northampton. In 1836 he was called to take the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Philadelphia; and in 1842 he became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Pittsfield. He remained in performance of the active duties of the pastorate in Pittsfield until May, 1872, when the infirmities of age compelled him to seek relief from them. He was one of the founders of the Holyoke Female Seminary, and had been through life a zealous friend of education. In 1845 Williams College conferred on him the degree of D. D. But his reputation and influence in the past and in the future will rest mainly on his writings. His books, about thirty in number, have all been republished in England, and several of them have been translated into French, German, Greek, Dutch, Danish, Italian, Arabic, Armenian, Turkish, and Tamil. His "Lectures to Children," were also printed in raised letters for the use of the blind. Of some of his books there have been several hundred thousand copies printed. He had also been a constant contributor to the *Congregationalist*, and other religious periodicals. The following is a nearly complete list of his books, except pamphlet sermons, addresses, orations, etc.: "Lectures to Children," 2 vols., about 1830-'32; "The Student's Manual," 1834; "Index Berni," 1835; "The Sabbath-School Teacher," 1836; "Truth made Simple," 1839; "The Lost Sister of Wyoming," 1841; "Bible Companion," 1841; "Great Cities: their Moral Influence,"

1841; "The Young Man," 1843; "Simple Sketches," 2 vols., 1843; "Stories on the Shorter Catechism," 2 vols., 1850; "Summer Gleanings," 1852; "The Daughter at School," 1854; "The Angels of the Iceberg," 1857; "Future Punishment," 1863; "Mountain Gems," 1864; "Sketches and Incidents," 1866; "Polished Diamonds," 1866; "Hints and Thoughts for Christians," 1867; "Serpents in the Dove's Nest," 1867; "Woman's Rights," 1867; "Mountain Flowers," 1869; "The Sunset Land," 1869; "Old-Fashioned Lives," 1870.

TURKEY, an empire in Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa. Reigning sovereign, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, born February 9, 1830; succeeded to the throne at the death of his elder brother, Sultan Abdul-Medjid, June 25, 1861. Sons of the Sultan: 1. Yussuf Izzeddin Effendi; born October 9, 1857; 2. Mahmoud Djemol Eddin Effendi, born November 20, 1862; 3. Mehemed Selim Effendi, born October 8, 1866; 4. Abdul-Medjid, born June 27, 1868. As the crown, according to the present law, is inherited, not by the oldest son of the Sultan, but according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the imperial harem, the heir apparent to the throne is at present not the eldest son of the Sultan, but Murad, the son of Abdul-Medjid. The harem is considered a permanent state institution, and all children born in it, whether offspring of free women or slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage. The civil list of the Sultan was reported in the budget for 1872-'73 to be 261,773 purses (1 purse = \$21.95). Added to this amount in the budget for 1872-'73 was the sum of 114,580 purses for imperial pensions and charities. The actual expenditure of the imperial court is not officially reported; but it is calculated on good authority to have been about \$21,600,000 annually in recent years, with a tendency to considerably increase.

The area and population of Turkey are variously estimated. The *Austria*, of Vienna, in its number of June 7, 1873, published recent dates which were furnished by an *attaché* of the Austrian embassy, Major von Helle, to the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The figures relating to the area are based on new planimetric calculations, made by Major von Helle, and those relating to the population are taken by him from official reports of 1871. According to Major von Helle, the possessions of Turkey, in Europe, Asia, and Africa have the following area and population:

COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population in 1871.
Europe (inclusive of Roumania and Servia).....	206,494	15,617,000
Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos).....	744,102	13,186,315
Africa.....	1,040,199	10,544,000
Total.....	1,990,795	39,347,315

The population of the principal Turkish

cities is, according to the recent estimates, not so large as was formerly assumed. Constantinople is believed to have no more than 300,000 to 400,000; Adrianople, 50,000; Salonica, 50,000; Gallipoli, 50,000; Philipopol, 50,000; Serayevo, 46,000; Sofia, 22,000. Of the towns in Asiatic Turkey, Smyrna has 150,000; Damascus, 120,000; Beyroot, 100,000; Broussa, 100,000; Erzeroom, 100,000; Aleppo, 100,000; Bagdad, 40,000; Jerusalem, 25,000.

For the year ending February 28, 1873, the revenues were estimated at 4,127,442 purses; the expenditures at 4,280,890. The debt was estimated at 3,668,100,000 francs, composed as follows: 1. Loans contracted from 1854 to 1871, 1,511,375,000; 2. Loan of 1872, 250,000,000; 3. Home debt, 1,681,710,557; 4. Floating debt, 225,000,000. In July, 1873, a new loan of £30,000,000 was contracted.

According to a law of June 22, 1869, and later decrees, the reorganization of the army is to be completed in 1878. It is to consist of 700,000 men, divided into the active army (about 150,000); the first reserve (70,000 men), the second reserve and the sedentary army (corresponding to the German *landsturm*). The irregular troops are calculated to consist of—1. *Kavas*, or gendarmes on foot; *seymens*, or mounted gendarmes and county militia as *soubeshis*, 30,000 men; 2. Tartars of Dobrodja and Asia Minor, 5,000; 3. Hungarian or Polish volunteers, 2,000; Moslem volunteers, 50,000; total of irregulars, 87,000. The war navy, in June, 1872, consisted of 18 iron-clads (5 frigates, 15 corvettes, and 55 dispatch and gunboats). Four new iron-clads were in course of construction in Great Britain. In addition to these there were four steam-transports, and a number of old sailing-vessels, not fit for service. The navy was manned by 30,000 sailors and 4,000 marine troops.

There are no official returns regarding the foreign commerce of the Turkish Empire. The average imports of European Turkey during the years 1868-'70 (exclusive of the dependencies) were estimated at £18,500,000; and the exports at £10,000,000. The reports of the Austrian consuls furnish the following data on the imports and exports of the principal ports, in florins (1 florin = \$0.48):

PORTS.	Imports.	Exports.
Constantinople (1869).....	82,700,000	30,000,000
Vilayet of the Danube; Tuitcha (1869).....	5,358,000	4,968,000
Vilayet of the Danube; Rustchuk and Slabow (1867). Width (18.9).....	8,099,000	2,221,000
Vilayet Edirne; Burgos, Rodosto, Gallipoli, Enos (1869).....	5,900,000	9,700,000
Vilayet Salonica; Salonica-Volo, Kavalla (1869).....	16,227,000	23,039,000
Vilayet Janina; Voiona, Prevesa, and smaller ports (1868).....	4,718,000	3,069,000
Middle Albania; Durazzo (1869).....	2,356,000	2,268,000
District of the Austrian consulate of Skutari (1869).....	3,499,000	1,623,000
Herzegovina (1868).....	2,289,000	1,990,000
Bosnia (1867; according to report of the German consul).....	6,538,000	8,677,000
Candia: principal ports (1869)....	6,723,000	6,095,000
Total.....	146,407,000	99,590,000

The commercial marine is estimated at about 200,000 tons. The aggregate shipping of the principal ports of European Turkey amounted, in 1869, to about 37,600 entrances; aggregate tonnage, about 7,800,000 tons. The chief port of Turkey is that of Constantinople. The movement of shipping in the Suleina mouth of the Danube, was from 1869-'70, as follows:

SHIPPING.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Vessels.....	2,881	2,541	2,254
Tons.....	676,960	600,970	549,720

The aggregate length of railroads at the beginning of 1873 was 487 miles; the aggregate length of telegraphs in 1870 was 5,556 miles. The telegraph between Asiatic Turkey and the Caucasus was completed in July.

The Turkish dependency of *Roumania* was in 1873 governed by Prince Charles I., son of the late Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Prince Charles was born April 20, 1839; elected Prince of Roumania, May 10, 1866, married November 15, 1869, to Elizabeth, Princess of Newwied; issue, a daughter, Marie, born September 8, 1870. The Senate consists of 78 members, the Chamber of Deputies of 157 members, of whom 82 are for Wallachia, and 75 for Moldavia; area, 16,817 square miles; population in 1871 about 4,500,000. About 35.5 per cent. of the total population belong to the Roumania nationality, and about 92.4 per cent. to the Greek Oriental Church. According to the budget of the year 1872, the revenue was 73,105,402 francs, and the expenditures 73,065,842 francs; the public debt in 1872 amounted to about 144,000,000 francs. According to a military law passed in 1866, all the natives from eighteen to fifty-two are liable to military service, either in the standing army or the militia, and a ballot-box has to decide in which of these two branches of the national forces each individual shall be incorporated. The standing army is divided into eight regiments of infantry, numbering 16,000 men, one regiment of chasseurs, 2,400 men; three regiments of cavalry, 1,500 men; and two regiments of artillery of 1,600 men. The imports, in 1871, were valued at 89,700,000 francs, the exports at 172,500,000 francs. In 1872 the length of the railroads in operation was 531, and that of the telegraph-lines 2,162 miles.

The present ruler of *Servia*, the other dependency of Turkey in Europe, Milan Obrenovitch IV., was born 1855, and succeeded to the throne by the election of the Servian National Assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovitch, June, 1868; was crowned at Belgrade, and assumed the government, August 22, 1872. The legislative authority is exercised by two bodies, the Senate and the Skuptchina, or House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 17 members, nominated by the people, and is permanently in session. The Skuptchina is composed of dele-

gates chosen by the people at the rate of one deputy to every 2,000 electors. Every male inhabitant who is above the age of twenty-one and pays direct taxes, is an elector and eligible. Domestic servants and gypsies have no political rights and hold no government offices, and the clergy are not eligible to become members of the Skuptchina. According to the budget for the years 1871-'72 the revenue was 85,440,000 "tax-piasters" (1 piaster=4 cents), and the expenditure at 85,196,806 piasters. There is no public debt. The area of *Servia* is 16,817 square miles; population in 1871, 1,325,487; of whom about 5,000 are Mohammedans, 1,500 Jews, 360 Protestants, 3,500 Roman Catholics, and the remainder members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The capital, Belgrade, had in 1871 a population of 27,589. The army, actually under arms consists of about 4,000 men, with the exception of 200 cavalry and a small artillery corps, all infantry. The strength of the militia is estimated at about 70,000 men. The imports were valued in 1870 at 139,000,000 piasters, the exports at 153,000,000. There were in 1873 no railroads in operation in *Servia*; but the construction of a road from Belgrade to Alexinatz was begun; the aggregate length of the telegraph-lines was, in 1871, 602 miles.

The ministerial changes in Turkey were, in 1873, as frequent as they had been in former years. Rushdi Pasha, who, on October 19, 1872, had been appointed Grand-Vizier and Minister of the Interior, was deposed on February 15, 1873, and Essad Pasha, the Minister of War, appointed in his place. Hussein Arni Pasha was appointed in place of Essad Pasha, Minister of War. On March 11th the former Grand-Vizier, Midhat Pasha, was appointed Minister of Justice. Safret Pasha, hitherto Minister of Justice, was appointed Minister of the Interior, and the former Governor of Syria, Rashid Pasha, Minister of Public Works. On April 15th, the Grand-Vizier, Essad Pasha, was again removed from his office. On April 17th, Hamdi Pasha, Governor of Rutchuk, was appointed Minister of Finance. On May 15th Rashid Pasha, Minister of Public Works, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Safret Pasha; and Muktar Pasha was appointed Minister of Public Works. In September Kurshid Pasha was appointed Minister of Justice in place of Midhat Pasha.

The relations of the Sultan to the Khedive of Egypt were of a friendly character. The latter paid a visit to the court of Constantinople, which lasted for several weeks, and obtained, on this occasion, a new *firman* from the Sultan, confirming all the privileges previously conceded to him, and authorizing him to increase the army and conclude treaties with foreign powers (*see EGYPT*). The visit of the Shah of Persia to the Sultan, during the month of August, gave likewise an occasion for the exchange of friendly sentiments (*see PERSIA*).

As it is still customary for all the Soonnite

Mohammedans to regard the Turkish Sultan as the head of the Mohammedan world, several foreign Mohammedan princes, as the Sultan of the Panthay rebels in Southwestern China, the Khan of East Toorkistan, and the Sultan of Acheen, sent, in the course of the years 1872 and 1873, ambassadors to Constantinople, to recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan, and to ask for his patronage and protection. The Turkish Government showed, however, a due consideration of the diplomatic difficulties in which an inconsiderate action in this matter might have involved it; and a Turkish paper of Constantinople which had boastfully announced that the Sultan of Turkey would send to the ruler of Acheen eight men-of-war to aid him against the Dutch, was promptly suppressed.

A circular to the diplomatic Turkish agents abroad, of September 24th, complained of the Government of Roumania for having encroached upon the right, belonging to the sovereign Sultan of Turkey, of concluding treaties with foreign powers. The circular declares that this, in future, will not be tolerated by Turkey, and that the Porte will not regard any such treaty as valid.

The Chambers of Roumania were opened by Prince Charles in person, on November 27th. In his speech from the throne, the prince states that the relations with all the foreign powers were friendly; that he had met, during the visit he had made in the summer months, to the court of Vienna, with a favorable reception; and that the products of Roumania at the exhibition of Vienna, had attracted a great deal of attention. The reform introduced into the army by a law of May 24, 1872, were represented as a success. The Chamber of Deputies reelected its former president, Demetri Ghika. To the note of the Turkish Government of September 24th, the Government of Roumania replied that the right to conclude treaties with foreign powers belonged to Roumania, not only *de facto* but also *de jure*. To this note, Turkey replied, that the right claimed by Roumania to make treaties of a political character was not disputed; that Turkey demanded the recognition, on the part of Roumania, of all treaties concluded by the Ottoman Porte. In December, Roumania appointed the former minister, Cretzulesco, as

ambassador to Berlin, although the Porte denied the right of the Government of Roumania to appoint foreign ambassadors.

The Skuptchina of Servia was also opened on November 27th. The young prince referred with satisfaction to the friendly reception he had met with in Vienna and Paris, during his visit to the Governments of Austria and France. One of the first resolutions of the Skuptchina was in favor of the coinage of national silver coins. Servia, thus far, has only had national copper coins, and used the silver coins of the neighboring states. Turkey does not recognize the right claimed by its dependencies, to have national coins, but Servia is determined to disregard the Turkish protest, as has previously been done by Roumania. For the present, the Servian silver coins will be made at the Hungarian mint of Kremnitz.

A decree of the Sultan which had long been expected, ordered the abolition of the *vakouf*, or property of the mosques. It is of two kinds, *Vakouf-el-Zaraf* and *Vakouf-el-Karamain*. The object of both is to provide for the religion of the state and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools, besides eleemosynary institutions. The *Vakouf-el-Zaraf* is land or other immovable property, originally obtained by grants from the crown, and entailed in the same form as the law of succession to the throne; that is, not on the holder's natural heir, but on the eldest surviving member of the family. The grant is generally conceded in perpetuity. The *Vakouf-el-Karamain* is property bequeathed by private individuals, mostly to promote the convenience of pilgrims by the erection of caravanseries, fountains, wells, and other accommodations. It is inalienable, and descends from father to son; but it frequently passes into other hands by being let for such a length of time as to be tantamount to a sale. As the exemption of all kinds of *vakouf* from taxation causes a serious loss to the imperial treasury, Sultan Mahmoud II. meditated the reconversion of the *vakouf* property into crown-lands, intending to provide for the religious institutions out of the general revenue. From religious scruples or considerations of state, this plan was not brought into execution at that time. The present Sultan, however, has again taken hold of it, and intends to carry it through.

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UNITARIANS. The *Year-Book of the Unitarian Congregational Churches* for 1874 gives lists of three hundred and fifty-eight Unitarian societies and three hundred and ninety-eight Unitarian ministers in the United States. The national organizations of the Unitarians are the *National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches*, and the *American Unitarian Association*. The

object of the National Conference is defined in its constitution to be that of energizing and stimulating the denomination to the largest exertions in the cause of Christian faith and work. It is composed of delegates from individual churches, from the American Unitarian Association, from the Western Conference of Unitarians, and from such other theological, academic, or humane organizations in the

Unitarian body as it may see fit to invite. Its acts are advisory. It was formed in 1865, and meets every two years. The last meeting was held in Boston, in October, 1872.

The objects of the American Unitarian Association are: 1. To collect and diffuse information respecting the state of Unitarian Christianity in the country; 2. To produce union, sympathy, and coöperation among Liberal Christians; 3. To publish and distribute books and tracts, inculcating Unitarian views in such form, and at such price, as shall make them generally accessible; 4. To adopt whatever other measures may seem expedient; such as contributions in behalf of clergymen with insufficient salaries, or in aid of building churches. The anniversary of this Association was held May 27, 1873, in Boston. Its receipts for the year had been impaired by the occurrence of the great fire of November 9 and 10, 1872, in Boston, at the time which had been appointed for general collections in the churches. The Association had been able to control about \$42,000 during the year, against \$110,000 during the previous year. Appropriations had been made to several churches, missions, schools, and other enterprises, in the New England, Middle, and Western States; five hundred dollars in gold had been allotted for missionary services in Paris, France, conducted by the Rev. A. Coquerel, *filis*; five hundred dollars had been sent to the consistory of Hungarian churches for translating and publishing the works of Dr. Channing into the Hungarian language; and the Rev. Mr. Dall and Miss Chamberlain had been sustained at the mission in India. An effort had been determined upon by the National Conference of 1872 to raise \$50,000 for building a church in Washington City, and the Unitarian Association had given its coöperation to the movement. This was defeated for the present, on account of the crippling of the resources of the churches by the Boston fire. Only a few gifts had been received. But the enterprise had not been and would not be withdrawn.

The following are the local conferences and associations of Unitarians: Annual Conference of Western Unitarian Churches; New Hampshire Unitarian Association (organized 1868); Maine Conference of Unitarian Churches (organized 1864); Wisconsin Conference of Unitarian Societies (organized 1866); the Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches in the Middle and Southern States (organized at Wilmington, Del., 1866); Norfolk Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches (organized at Dedham, Mass., 1866); New York and Hudson River Local Conference (organized at New York, in 1860); Essex Conference of Liberal Christian Churches (organized at Salem, Mass., 1865); Lake Erie Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches (organized at Meadville, Pa., 1866); Worcester Conference of Congregational (Unitarian) and other Christian Societies (organ-

ized, 1866); Southern Middlesex Conference of Congregational (Unitarian) and other Christian Societies (organized at Cambridgeport, Mass., 1866); Suffolk Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches (organized at Boston, 1866); North Middlesex Congregational Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches (organized at Littleton, Mass., 1866); Connecticut Valley Conference of Congregational Unitarian and other Christian Churches (organized at Greenfield, Mass., 1867); Plymouth and Bay Conference (organized at Hingham, Mass., 1867); Ohio Valley Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches (organized at Louisville, Ky., 1867); Channing Conference (organized at Providence, R. I., 1867); Chicago Conference of Unitarian Churches (organized at Chicago, 1868); Western Illinois and Iowa Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches (organized at Sheffield, Ill., 1869); Cape Cod Conference of Unitarian and other Liberal Christian Churches (organized at Barnstable, Mass., 1870); Conference of Liberal Christians of the Missouri Valley (organized at Kansas City, Mo., 1871).

The *Unitarian Sunday-School Society* was instituted in 1827, and reorganized in 1854. According to its last report it circulated 14,258 copies of the periodical, *The Day Spring*; 7,760 of the *Sunday-School Lessons*; and 1,700 of the *Teacher's Guide*. The *Lessons and Guides* were going to one hundred and thirty-three schools. The *Unitarian Sunday-School Society of the West* was organized at Chicago, Ill., in 1873. The *Year-Book* names also four local Sunday-school associations in Massachusetts. The *Ministerial Conference* was organized in 1819, and holds an annual meeting for address and discussion in Boston on the last Wednesday in May. Thirteen local ministerial conventions are named in the *Year-Book*.

The Divinity School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., reported twenty-two students, and the Meadville Theological school, Meadville, Pa., eighteen students. Fourteen "religious and charitable societies," and four organizations not denominational, in which Unitarians participate, are catalogued in the *Year-Book*.

The meeting of the *British and Foreign Unitarian Association* was held in London in June. The work of the society was represented by the secretary to have greatly increased during the year. A detailed account was given of its operations in India, Hungary, Germany, Italy, France, and the United States. Nineteen ministers were actively engaged in home missionary-work. Fresh efforts had been made in some of the principal meeting-places; and several new and handsome chapels had been opened in large manufacturing towns in the north of England. The sum of £1,098 had been voted for home mission-work and chapel-building. In Scotland attention seemed to have been called to the Unitarian movement through the action of the Dundee Pres-

bytery of the Free Church in the case of the Rev. Mr. Knight, who was tried for having preached in a Unitarian pulpit.

The sale of Unitarian literature had so extended as to amount to about £1,000 per annum. The Executive Committee had taken steps to raise £20,000 for a central Unitarian building in London, of which £12,000 had been already raised. A difference of opinion had arisen in regard to the trust-deed, and the subject was referred to the meeting. It was decided to suspend the building scheme.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of the American Unitarian Association, and the Rev. John Fretwell, of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, by invitation met on the 15th of June at Buda-Pesth a deputation of the *Unitarian Consistory of Hungary* (or *Transylvania*), to discuss the manner in which the British and American associations could best help the Hungarian Unitarians. There were present at this meeting, as representatives of the *Transylvania Consistory*, Profs. John Kovacs and Dominic Simen of Kolozsvár; Mr. John Hajos, representative of Kolozsvár in the Hungarian Parliament; Baron Blasius Orban, parliamentary representative for Maros Vasárhely; Aron Bugogany, of the Ministry of Public Instruction; Michael Urmösy, of the Foreign Office; Mr. Paul Liptay, Messrs. Julius Szinovics, Morella, and others, of Pesth.

Prof. Kovacs gave a brief sketch of the history and present condition of Unitarianism in Transylvania, and closed with a statement of the objects in which the consistory were most interested, and for which they desired help. They were, first, the translation of the works of Channing and other Unitarian authors, and provision for distributing them among the clergymen and others who were willing to read them, but were not able to buy them; second, the appointment of four additional superiors (making twelve in all), in the faculty of the Unitarian college at Clausenburg, where the Government has just founded a university. Third, the building of a unitarian church at Buda-Pesth. Mr. Hale, in making a report of this meeting to the Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, expressed the opinion that the wisdom of the appropriations made to Hungary by the association had been justified amply by immediate results. By the close of the year 1873, four volumes of Dr. Channing's works had been translated and published in the Hungarian language.

The Unitarians in Hungary and Transylvania number 106 congregations, with 50,000 worshippers. Their consistory is held at Clausenburg, where they have a college and theological seminary. The congregations are under the care of a bishop, J. Kriga, who resides at Clausenburg.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST. In the following table is given a summary of the statistics of the United Brethren Church for the year 1873:

CONFERENCES.	Organised Churches.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.
Alleghany.....	160	5,878	43
Angola.....	94	5,517	55
Central Illinois.....	88	2,591	44
California*.....	20	320	10
Cascado*.....	9	250	11
Colorado.....	6	125	5
Dakota.....	15	871	9
East Pennsylvania.....	75	3,692	60
East German.....	97	3,516	29
East Des Moines.....	89	2,133	49
Erie.....	117	2,948	65
Fox River.....	86	351	16
Illinois.....	94	3,206	48
Iowa.....	45	1,238	32
Indiana.....	91	6,431	62
Kansas*.....	131	3,057	73
Lower Wabash.....	140	5,654	76
Miami.....	77	4,682	55
Muskingum.....	62	3,455	39
Minnesota.....	80	585	14
Missouri*.....	145	2,700	56
Michigan*.....	169	2,592	60
North Ohio.....	115	3,897	54
North Iowa.....	65	1,514	28
Oregon*.....	43	748	25
Ohio German.....	61	1,553	29
Ontario.....	39	1,004	13
Osage*.....	71	1,225	22
Pennsylvania.....	149	6,492	67
Parkersburg.....	170	5,502	50
Rock River*.....	75	2,168	51
Scioto.....	197	8,086	77
Sandusky.....	194	6,895	91
St. Joseph.....	146	4,204	72
Southern Illinois*.....	15	523	9
Tennessee*.....	21	643	10
Upper Wabash*.....	117	4,320	55
Virginia.....	139	5,756	52
West Des Moines.....	110	2,484	38
White River.....	112	4,905	76
Western Reserve.....	99	3,086	57
Wisconsin*.....	75	1,895	28
Germany.....	1	100	3
Total for 1873.....	3,874	127,561	1,622
Total for 1872.....	3,968	125,464	1,701
Increase.....	.....	2,097	121
Decrease.....	109	.....	.....

The contributions in 1873 were: for ministerial aid, \$2,959.99; for missions, \$37,833.78; for the bishops, \$5,600.58; for church erection, \$612.35; Sunday-school collections, \$41,456.57; for the general Sunday-school fund, \$2,085.26; for church buildings and expenses, \$279,775.95; educational fund, \$14,025.51; for salaries of ministers, \$336,729.38: total contributions, \$720,751.07. Number of meeting-houses, 1,681; of parsonages, 321; number of Sunday-schools, 2,739; of children in the same, 157,197; estimated value of church property, \$2,054,000.

The denomination has a theological school, called the Biblical Seminary; five colleges, viz.: Otterbein University, Westerville, O.; Hartsville University, Hartsville, Ind.; Westfield College, Westfield, Ill.; Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.; Lane University, Leocompton, Kansas; and Western College, Western, Iowa. They have also two seminaries, Roanoke Classical Seminary, Roanoke, Ind., and Philomath College, Philomath, Oregon.

The sixteenth quadrennial session of the General Conference of the United Brethren in Christ was held at Dayton, Ohio, beginning May 15, 1873. The bishops presided, each

* Statistics of 1872.

taking his day in turn. An address was read by the bishops, in which were reviewed the work and progress of the Church during the four years that had elapsed since the preceding General Conference. There had been during that time an increase of 17,847 in the number of members; of 756 Sunday-schools and 22,423 Sunday-school scholars. The mission-work of the Church had taken definite form twenty years before. Now the missions occupied 305 mission-fields: two in the foreign, 121 on the frontier, and 182 in the home-work. The African mission, which four years before had been in a precarious condition, had taken a new start, and now presented a hopeful aspect. The mission in Germany had not fulfilled the sanguine hopes of its friends, but something had been done in it. Two societies had been organized: the "Woman's Missionary Association" had been recently formed, and promised well; the "Union Biblical Seminary," a young theological institution, was spoken of as having shown "a good degree of life and vigor."

The Board of Missions reported that the total amount paid by them to frontier and foreign missions during the four years since the preceding General Conference, was \$49,700.48. The total amount of salaries paid by the mission conferences to missionaries, including the amounts paid them by branch treasurers, was \$108,514.25. The total amount paid to missionaries of home missions by branch treasurers was \$86,979.81; total paid missionaries by fields as salary, \$165,276.41; total for home missions, \$252,256.22. The following statement shows what were the expenditures of the board during the several terms of its existence: During the term ending in May, 1857, \$81,681.21; for the term ending in May, 1861, \$127,063.35; for the term ending in May, 1865, \$152,898.66; for the term ending in May, 1869, \$275,728.80; for the term ending in May, 1873, \$360,770.47; total amount expended since the organization of the board, \$998,137.49.

The total receipts of the printing-house for the preceding four years had been \$322,370.54; its expenditures had been \$318,628.89; its liabilities were \$27,783.68; the excess of assets over liabilities was \$96,525.30.

The receipts of the Sunday-School Association had increased from \$208.07 in 1869 to \$2,016.35 in 1872; the total receipts for the four years had been \$4,278.18, and the total expenditures had been during the same period, \$1,279.41. The principal object of this Association is to help mission-schools on the frontier.

By order of the previous General Conference, a Board of Education was organized during 1870, its first meeting being held on the 27th of July of that year. It then determined to solicit gifts to the amount of \$100,000 for the foundation of a Biblical Seminary; of which sum \$60,000 should be applied to the endowment of the institution, \$30,000 for ground and

buildings, and \$10,000 for the library. Nearly one-fourth of the amount sought had been pledged. The seminary was opened in 1871, with two professors and one assistant. It had been well attended. A Board of Trustees was appointed, and provision was made by the Conference for the support of the seminary.

The missionaries in Germany (Bavaria) had been obliged, in order to secure recognition and permission to worship, as provided by Bavarian laws, to submit to the authorities an abstract of the "Book of Discipline." In doing this, they had omitted some matters, for which they were charged before the Conference with making changes in the Discipline. It was explained in their defense that their purpose in drawing up the abstract which was submitted to the Bavarian officers, had been merely to inform the Government respecting the matters in which it would be concerned in its official action, and that they had had no thought of changing the Constitution of the Church. Their proceedings were approved. The bishops were instructed to take such action as exigencies might demand in the event of the failure of the pending application to the King of Bavaria for legal recognition of the missionaries.

A resolution was passed by the Conference in favor of establishing a mission in Japan "as soon as the men and means necessary to accomplish the work can be obtained."

Four bishops' districts were established, and the salaries of the bishops were fixed at \$1,000 each per annum, with allowances for house-rent and traveling-expenses. The bishops of the existing board were reelected, and stationed as follows: East District, Bishop David Edwards (residence, Baltimore, Md.); Ohio District, Bishop Jonathan Weaver (residence, Dayton, Ohio); East Mississippi District, Bishop John Dickson (residence Muscatine, Iowa); West Mississippi District, Bishop J. J. Gloesbrenner (residence, Churchville, Augusta County, Va.). The conferences on the Pacific coast were left to be visited alternately by the bishops, as they may arrange among themselves.

The ministers in the several Annual Conferences of this Church are assigned to their respective fields of labor by a stationing committee, which is composed of one local preacher elected by the Conference from each presiding elder's district, and the bishop and presiding elders of the past and present years.

An amendment to the constitution providing for the admission of lay delegates to the General Conference was adopted, to be submitted to the vote of the Church. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. All ecclesiastical power herein granted to enact or repeal any law or rule of discipline, is vested in a General Conference, which shall consist of elders and laymen elected in every annual Conference district throughout the Church; provided such laymen shall have held a membership for six years in the Church within the bounds of the Conference they represent, and such elders shall have sustained the relation of elders three years preceding the next

General Conference in the Conference by which they may be elected.

The first Tuesday in November, 1875, was the day on which the vote should be taken. Suitable rules were adopted to regulate the election, and provision was made for carrying the purposed amendment into effect should it be ratified.

In reply to the proposition of the Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, on the subject of Christian union, and his suggestion that delegates be appointed to attend the World's Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in October, twenty-five such delegates were appointed, the bishops being included in the number.

The first independent Church of the United Brethren was formed in Baltimore in 1774, by the Rev. William Otterbein and the officers of his congregation. It appeared, therefore, that the year 1874 would be the one hundredth year of the existence of the Church. The Conference recommended that this fact be recognized by the holding of centenary meetings in every society of the Church during 1874, and by the taking of collections and subscriptions as thank-offerings. It was directed that the funds thus secured should be equally divided between the Missionary Society, the Church Erection Society, and the endowment fund of the Union Biblical Seminary, "except when otherwise directed by the donors."

UNITED STATES. The inauguration of President Grant for his second term as President of the United States, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, as Vice-President, took place at Washington, on March 4th. The day was clear, but intensely cold, and many thousand persons on their way to witness the procession, found it impossible to keep themselves comfortable.

The address of the President on the occasion was as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive of this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and, so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office. When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the land had not recovered from the effects of an internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed; therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our own great republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to extinguish it.

The theory of government changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of the continent are made contiguous for all purposes of the Government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil war have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. Yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it.

This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that any thing be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and, when he travels, let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the General Government are now happily rehabilitated, and no Executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the past Administration, the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a Territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of the country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned, that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me.

In the future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition.

I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many, as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education, and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed all this.

Rather do I believe that our great Maker is preparing the world, in his own good time, to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country, to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of values, gold, and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market, and leave a living remuneration to the producer, to the maintenance of relations with all our neighbors, and with distant nations; to the reestablishment of our commerce, and a share in the carrying-trade upon the ocean; to the management of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in the country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor; and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influence of education and civilization. It is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce, and all the industrial pursuits, are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Every superiority of strength, and advantages of civilization, should make us lenient toward the Indian.

The wrong already inflicted on him should be

taken into account, and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked, "Can not the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment?" If the effort is made in good faith, we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth, and in our own conscience, for having made it. All these things are not now to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support, and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country.

To secure this, rules regulating the methods of appointment and promotion were established, and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued. To the best of my judgment the spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assembly, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me, by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render to them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I scarcely have had a respite since the eventual firing on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted, under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence, or the acquaintance of any persons of influence, but was resolved to perform any part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty without asking promotion, and without revengeful feeling toward any section or individual.

Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office, in 1868, to the close of the last presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander, scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard, in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

An act had been passed during the session of the Congress that closed on the same day, by which the salaries of the Executive officers and the Judiciary had been increased as follows:

SALARIES UNDER THE OLD AND NEW LAW.	NEW.	OLD.
President of the United States.....	\$50,000	\$35,000
Vice-President.....	10,000	8,000
Chief Justice of Supreme Court.....	10,500	8,500
Justices of Supreme Court.....	10,000	8,000
Circuit Judges.....	6,000	5,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives.....	10,000	8,000
Members of the Cabinet.....	10,000	8,000

This act increased, likewise, the salaries of members of Congress, and several subordinate officers; but such portion of it was subsequently repealed. (See CONGRESS, U. S.)

The only change made in the cabinet of the President was, the appointment of William M. Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George S. Boutwell. Mr. Richardson was born at Tyngsborough, Mass., on November 2,

1821. He graduated at Harvard College in 1843. On the 8th of July, 1846, on motion of the late Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, he was admitted to the Boston bar, and subsequently began the practice of law in Lowell. He was president of the Wamiset Bank, of Lowell, and also of the Mechanics' Association, for several years; and, in 1855, with Prof. Joel Parker and A. A. Richmond, was appointed to revise the General Statutes of Massachusetts. The result of his four years' labor in this direction was so satisfactory, that he was selected to edit the revision, and it was then published in a large eleven-hundred page volume, entitled the "General Statutes of Massachusetts," which were subsequently enacted into a code by the Legislature. The latter body, in 1872, appointed Mr. Richardson and Judge George F. Sawyer to re-revise the statutes and the supplement.

In 1856 he was appointed Judge of the Probate Court of Middlesex County; and in 1858, on the consolidation of the offices of judge of probate and judge of insolvency, he was appointed to the consolidated office, which he held until the spring of 1872, when he resigned to accept the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which he had previously filled. In 1869 he declined an appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; and in 1855 he published a volume entitled "The Banking Laws of Massachusetts." In 1873, while acting as Secretary of the Treasury, he prepared and published a work entitled "Practical Information concerning the Public Debt of the United States, and National Banking Laws." His visit to Europe at the request of Secretary Boutwell in 1871, to negotiate a loan, was quite successful.

The vacancy which took place in the Supreme Court, during the year, by the death of Chief-Justice Chase, was filled by the appointment and confirmation of Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio. Mr. Waite was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1816. He graduated at Yale College, in 1837. He soon removed to Maumee City, Ohio, and commenced the study and practice of law, and subsequently removed to Toledo, where he continued to reside. In 1849 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1862, and was one of the counsel of the Commissioners of the Geneva Arbitration Tribunal. In 1878 he was unanimously elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, of which he was also elected to be the presiding officer. This position he held until appointed Chief-Justice.

Some changes were made in the postal system during the year. These consisted in the free delivery of letters and papers in all cities containing 20,000 inhabitants, and the adoption of a postal card. This consists of a stamped slip of pasteboard, on one side of which a brief message may be written and sent through the mails to any part of the country for one cent.

The history of the reduction of postage in this country may be briefly stated. In 1792 the first postage act was passed. It introduced a highly-complicated system. The lowest postage was six cents to places within thirty miles; eight cents to places within sixty miles; ten cents to places within one hundred miles; twelve and a half cents to places within one hundred and fifty miles; fifteen cents to places within two hundred miles; seventeen cents to places within two hundred and fifty miles; twenty cents to places within three hundred and fifty miles; twenty-two cents to places within four hundred and fifty miles, and twenty-five cents to places more than four hundred and fifty miles distant. In 1810 the rates were changed. The lowest rate was changed to eight cents, and the shortest distance to forty miles. Instead of nine rates there were but six; twenty cents carried letters five hundred miles, and twenty-five cents was charged for still greater distance. In 1816 the minimum rates were again reduced to six cents, and the distance to thirty miles; only five rates were established; eighteen and a half cents carried letters four hundred miles; and for longer distances twenty-five cents was charged still.

These rates, with a single exception, where the postage was increased, continued until 1845, when the first material reduction took place. Five cents became the postage for letters carried a distance less than three hundred miles; ten cents for all greater distances. At the same time the drop-letter system was introduced, such letters being charged two cents. Previous to this time the rule had been that the above rates were for "single" letters on one sheet of paper, large or small, and without reference to weight. In 1845 the half-ounce weight was made the standard, instead of the number of sheets. In 1851 the single rate was made three cents for all distances under three thousand miles and six cents for greater distances, if prepaid, this being the first inducement held out to prepay letters. Unpaid letters were charged five and ten cents, according to the distance. In 1855 prepayment was required, three cents being still the rate for distances under three thousand miles, and ten cents charged for greater distances. In 1868 the present rate of three cents prepaid by stamp, for all distances, was established. The history of these reductions shows also that no material loss of revenue has been their immediate result, and that no loss at all has been permanent. Since 1851, when substantially the present rate was fixed, the revenue of the post-office has increased from \$5,500,000 for that year to \$22,900,000 in 1872.

The disturbances in some of the Southern States, arising from the violent acts of members of secret organizations, entirely ceased during the year. This is chiefly ascribed to the lenient course pursued by the Government. On the request of certain citizens of South Carolina, a public expression of the policy of

the Government in relation to the prosecutions and prisoners under the enforcement acts, was made through Attorney-General Williams. Under date of July 31st, he wrote in reply as follows:

I have to say in answer, as indicated in his conversation with you, the President has communicated to me what I have heretofore understood to be his wish—that the persons accused and convicted of offenses under said acts should be treated with as much lenity as possible, without prejudice to the ends for which they were passed. It must, however, be distinctly understood that this action of the Government is not prompted by any doubt as to the necessity or validity of said acts, or of the necessity and justice of the convictions already had under them to prevent and punish high crimes, but by the belief that the Ku-klux klans have, through said convictions, been almost, if not altogether, broken up, and that those who were concerned in or sympathized with them, have come to see the folly, wickedness, and danger of such organizations.

You have been pleased to say to me, and similar assurances have been given by others seeking the same object, that Executive clemency at this time in the Ku-klux cases would tend to remove many causes of uneasiness and irritation now existing, and conduce generally to the public peace and tranquillity, and the proposed action is taken in reference to such cases with the full expectation that these assurances will be verified.

You are informed that the prosecutions now pending in the courts for violations of the enforcement acts will be suspended or discontinued, and instructions to that effect have already been given to several district attorneys; but there may be exceptional cases of great aggravation where the Government will insist upon conviction and punishment. There are, however, but few such cases now within my knowledge. Persons who have absented themselves on account of their complicity, or supposed complicity, in Ku-klux offenses, are at liberty to return; and, unless their crimes bring them within the above-named exceptional cases, they will not be prosecuted. Many of those sentenced to imprisonment for such offenses have been already pardoned, and the cases of the others are under consideration, and will probably be disposed of in like manner, keeping in view the proper relation between their punishment and the nature of their guilt.

To avoid any misconception of these proceedings, it is perhaps necessary for me to say that all conspiracies and outrages in violation of said acts hereafter committed will be prosecuted with all possible energy and vigor, and it is to be understood that the Government does not intend to abandon said acts, but to induce, if possible, a willing obedience to their reasonable requirements. Substantially they are intended to protect citizens of the United States in the possession and enjoyment of their political and civil rights guaranteed to them by the late amendments to the Constitution; and the President, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, would be recreant to that duty if he did not so administer the Government as to afford to all citizens the equal protection of its laws.

I have added these suggestions to the information for which you ask, with a sincere hope that by the exercise of a mutual recognition of each other's rights by all classes of people, no further necessity will arise for their protection and enforcement under said acts through the action of the General Government.

By a report of the same officer, it appears that the number of civil suits to which the United States was a party, in progress on July 1, 1873, was as follows: Customs' suits, 3,759; internal revenue suits, 1,482; post-office suits,

143; miscellaneous suits, 2,216—making in the aggregate, 7,599 suits. During the year ending on the same day, the aggregate amount of judgments in favor of the United States in suits was \$3,208,402, and the amount actually realized on the judgments was \$1,698,133. There were pending on July 1, 1873, in Circuit and District Courts of the United States, 6,274 criminal prosecutions.

A total of 15,141 suits of all classes were commenced in the year ending with June, 1873, in the Federal Courts. The total number terminated was 7,276. A summary of the business transacted by the Court of Claims for the same period shows that the miscellaneous cases disposed of amounted to 1,493; cotton cases, 107: total, 1,600. The amount claimed was \$7,015,223. The amount awarded was as follows: In the miscellaneous cases, \$753,402; in the cotton cases, \$3,130,398, making a total of \$3,883,800. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 1,600. Those still pending amount to 4,803. The amount expended by the Department of Justice was \$3,031,000.

Among the decisions of the above-mentioned Court of Claims, there was one in which the legality of certain corporations created by the Legislature of Georgia while the State was in secession was decided. The question was raised whether they were endowed with a legal existence by which they were capable of owning cotton captured, and capable of suing in this court for the proceeds. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion of the court, answering this question affirmatively, under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, holding that whatever act of the Legislature of a rebel State did not tend to further support the rebellion, or to defeat the just rights of citizens, but related merely to the domestic affairs of the people of the State, as a community, aside from the connection of that people with the rebellion, is a valid act by a *de facto* though unlawful government, which will be sustained in the courts of the United States. Applying these tests to the charters of these companies, it is, therefore, held that they have a valid existence, and are entitled to the judgment.

One of the most important decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States was rendered on April 14th. It related to the so-called "Slaughter House" cases arising under the laws of Louisiana (*see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA, 1869 and 1870, LOUISIANA*). This importance arises from the appeal made by one of the parties in the cases for protection from hostile legislation by Louisiana to the authority of the Federal Government under the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments of the Constitution.

These cases, it will be remembered, grew out of an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, entitled "An act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, to locate the stock-landings and slaughter-houses, and to incorporate

"The Crescent City Live-Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company," passed in 1869. The act created the corporation named in its title, which was composed of seventeen persons, and conferred upon it the sole and exclusive privilege of conducting and carrying on the live-stock landing and slaughter-house business in the city of New Orleans and the adjoining parishes, embracing a country of over 1,000 square miles; it also required all live-stock to be landed at the stock-landings and slaughtered at the slaughter-houses of the company and nowhere else. The company was required to erect and maintain landings and slaughter-houses at designated places, and to permit any person to land live-stock thereat, or to slaughter animals therein, on receipt of a stipulated fee.

The butchers of New Orleans organized themselves into an association for the purpose of contesting the validity of the act, and, after being beaten in the State courts, brought the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it has been three times argued. It was contended, in the first place, that the act was invalid, because it created a monopoly and conferred odious and exclusive privileges upon a small number of persons at the expense of the community, and deprived a large class of citizens of the right to exercise their trade. The majority of the Supreme Court held, on this point, that the act was within the police power of the Legislature—a power which the court admits is "incapable of any very exact definition or limitation." The dissentients—Chief-Justice Chase, and Justices Field, Bradley, and Swaine—were, however, of the opinion that there were only two provisions of the act which could properly be called police regulations, or which came within the police powers of the Legislature, viz., the one which required the landing and slaughtering of animals below the city of New Orleans, and the one which required the inspection of the animals before they were slaughtered. Mr. Justice Field insisted that, if the exclusive privileges conferred upon this corporation were sustained, there would be no reasons why "exclusive privileges for the construction and keeping of ovens, machines, grindstones, wine-presses, and for all the numerous trades and pursuits, for the prosecution of which buildings are required, may not be equally bestowed upon other corporations or private individuals, and for periods of indefinite duration."

But the most important objection urged by the Butchers' Association was, that the act was in violation of the Constitution of the United States in these several particulars: that it created an involuntary servitude forbidden by the thirteenth amendment; that it abridged the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; that it denied to the plaintiffs the equal protection of the laws; and that it deprives them of their property without due process of law, contrary to the provisions

of the first section of the fourteenth amendment. The court was therefore called upon to give construction to these amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Justice Miller, who delivered the opinion of the court, after a succinct history of the events which led to the adoption of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, and an exhaustive examination of the principles involved, reached conclusions which may be summarized as follows: that the term "servitude" in the thirteenth amendment, means a *personal* servitude. On this point Judge Miller says:

The word "servitude" is of larger meaning than slavery, as the latter is popularly understood in this country, and the obvious purpose was to forbid all shades and conditions of African slavery. It was very well understood that in the form of apprenticeship for long terms, as it had been practised in the West India Islands on the abolition of slavery by the English Government, or by reducing the slaves to the condition of *serfs* attached to the plantation, the purpose of the article might have been evaded if only the word "slavery" had been used. The case of the apprentice slave, held under a law of Maryland, liberated by Chief-Justice Chase on a writ of *habeas corpus* under this article, illustrates this course of observation. "Matter of Turner," 1 Abb. (U. S.) 84. And it is all that we deem necessary to say on the application of that article to the statute of Louisiana, now under consideration.

As to the fourteenth amendment, the court held that it clearly recognized and established a distinction between a citizen of the United States and a citizen of a State; that not only may a man be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of a State, but that to convert the former into the latter the important element of residence within the State is essential, or, in other words, "that there is a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of a State, which are distinct from each other, and which depend upon different characteristics, or circumstances, in the individual." It follows logically that the provision of the fourteenth amendment, that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," only places the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States under the protection of the Federal Constitution, while the citizens of the State have no additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment.

Having reached this conclusion, the court proceeded to define the privileges and immunities of citizens of a State, which may be briefly summed up as follows: "Protection by the Government, with the right to acquire and possess property, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety, subject to such restraints as the Government may prescribe for the general good of the whole." As to the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States, Mr. Justice Miller says:

Having shown that the privileges and immunities relied on in the argument are those which belong to citizens of the States as such, and that they are left to the State governments for security and protection,

and not by this article placed under the special care of the Federal Government, we may hold ourselves excused from defining the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States which no State can abridge, until some case involving those privileges may make it necessary to do so. But lest it should be said that no such privileges and immunities are to be found, if those we have been considering are excluded, we venture to suggest some which owe their existence to the Federal Government, its national character, its Constitution, or its laws. One of these is well described in the case of *Crandall vs. Nevada*, 6 Wall. 86. It is said to be the right of the citizen of this great country, protected by implied guarantees of its Constitution, "to come to the seat of government to assert any claim he may have upon that Government, to transact any business he may have with it, to seek its protection, to share its offices, to engage in administering its functions. He has the right of free access to its seaports, through which all operations of foreign commerce are conducted, to the sub-treasuries, land-offices, and courts of justice in the several States." And quoting from the language of Chief-Justice Taney, in another case, it is said "that for all the great purposes for which the Federal Government was established, we are one people, with one common country, *we are all citizens of the United States*," and it is as such citizens that their rights are supported in this court in *Crandall vs. Nevada*.

Another privilege of a citizen of the United States is to demand the care and protection of the Federal Government over his life, liberty, and property, when on the high-seas, or within the jurisdiction of a foreign government. Of this there can be no doubt, nor that the right depends upon his character as a citizen of the United States. The right to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, are rights of the citizen guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The right to use the navigable waters of the United States, however they may penetrate the territory of the several States, all rights secured to our citizens by treaties with foreign nations, are dependent upon citizenship of the United States, and not citizenship of a State. One of these privileges is conferred by the very article under consideration. It is, that a citizen of the United States can, of his own volition, become a citizen of any State of the Union by a *bona-fide* residence therein, with the same rights as other citizens of that State. To these may be added the rights secured by the thirteenth and fifteenth articles of amendment, and by the other clause of the fourteenth, next to be considered.

The "other clause" reads: "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." Without any elaborate discussion, the court held that the act of the Louisiana Legislature in question was not a deprivation of property, nor a denial of the equal protection of the laws, within the meaning of the language of the amendment.

As to the general scope and purpose of these amendments, the court said:

On the most casual examination of the language of these amendments, no one can fail to be impressed with the one pervading purpose found in them all, lying at the foundation of each, and without which none of them would have been even suggested; we mean the freedom of the slave race, the security and firm establishment of that freedom, and the protection of the newly-made freeman and citizen from the oppressions of those who had formerly exercised unlimited dominion over him. It is true that only the fifteenth amendment, in terms,

mentions the negro by speaking of his color and his slavery. But it is just as true that each of the other articles was addressed to the grievances of that race, and designed to remedy them as the fifteenth. We do not say that no one else but the negro can share in this protection. Both the language and spirit of these articles are to have their fair and just weight in any question of construction. Undoubtedly, while negro slavery alone was in the mind of the Congress which proposed the thirteenth article, it forbids any other kind of slavery, now or hereafter. If Mexican peonage, or the Chinese cooly labor system, shall develop slavery of the Mexican or Chinese race within our territory, this amendment may safely be trusted to make it void. And so if other rights are assailed by the States, which properly and necessarily fall within the protection of these articles, that protection will apply though the party interested may not be of African descent. But what we do say and what we wish to be understood is, that in any fair and just construction of any section or phrase of these amendments, it is necessary to look to the purpose which we have said was the pervading spirit of them all, the evil which they were designed to remedy, and the process of continued addition to the Constitution, until that purpose was supposed to be accomplished as far as constitutional law can accomplish it.

The minority of the court took the ground that this act was, of itself, beyond the police powers of the Legislature, and therefore void, and also that it was void under the fourteenth amendment. This amendment, they said, makes it essential to the validity of the legislation of every State that the equality of right among citizens in the pursuit of ordinary vocations of life should be respected, and that all grants of exclusive privileges like the one question, in contravention of this equality, are against common right, and void.

A decision was also rendered in the case of Myra Bradwell against the State of Illinois. The plaintiff in error was refused a license to practise law by the Supreme Court of Illinois on the sole ground that she was a woman, and appealed from the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States. This court refused to set aside the decision of the Illinois court upon the ground that the right to be admitted to practise law in the limits of a State is not among the class of rights belonging to citizens of the United States, which the States are forbidden, by the fourteenth amendment, to abridge. The court held that the right to practise law does not depend upon citizenship at all, citing the fact that many distinguished lawyers have been admitted to practise, both in State and Federal courts, who were not citizens of the United States, or of any State. But if the claim of citizenship had any thing to do with the matter, the United States had only jurisdiction in regard to its own courts, and the separate States have full jurisdiction over the right to admission to their courts. The court therefore held that it could not interfere with the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, but uttered no opinion as to the right of women to practise in United States courts.

A few conventions, claiming a national importance, were held during the year, such as

the Convention of Colored Citizens, at Washington; and the Convention to promote a Religious Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, at New York.

One of the most important subjects, however, which occupied the public attention, was that of cheap transportation, chiefly from the West to the East. The proceedings of conventions assembled to consider this subject in the several Western States will be found under the head of those States respectively; and also under the title "Patrons of Husbandry." The Convention of the Governors of the Southern States, which assembled at Atlanta, Georgia, is likewise noticed in the article on that State. The object of this convention was to consider a project for connecting, by an inland route, the waters of the Mississippi with the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic & Great Western Canal Company, in whose interest this convention was more particularly held, propose to connect by canal and slack-water navigation the Coosa, Etowah, Ocmulgee, and Tennessee Rivers with the Atlantic Ocean at Savannah, Ga. The canal will commence at Guntersville, the most southern point reached by the Tennessee River, thence to the Coosa, thirty miles distant, which it enters, and follows to Rome, Ga., up to which point the Coosa River is navigable for large steamboats at all seasons of the year. From Rome the canal follows the Etowah River to its nearest point of contact with the Ocmulgee, and thence down the latter stream to navigable water and the Atlantic Ocean. This route has been several times surveyed, and has been declared entirely feasible by members of the United States Engineer Corps. The project was also favorably reported upon during the session of Congress of 1872-'73. A report from the House Committee on Commerce says: "By this means the entire navigable waters of the States of Alabama, Eastern Mississippi, and West Florida, will be connected with the vast inland sea comprised in the term 'Mississippi River and its tributaries'; also the navigable waters of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and a part of North Carolina, embracing about 5,000 miles of water easily navigated by vessels of light draft, and upon canals. These vessels would penetrate the streams and estuaries above referred to, into almost every portion of these six States—States that produce the major portion of the cotton raised upon this continent."

A National Cheap Transportation Association was organized in New York on May 6th. Delegates were present from many States and local associations. The views entertained by the convention are expressed in the following extracts from the platform adopted:

Whereas, The great material want of the nation to-day is relief from the present rates of transit upon American products: therefore—

Resolved, 1. That the duty of the hour, and the mission of this Association, is to obtain from Congress and the several State Legislatures such legislation as

may be necessary to control and limit by law within proper constitutional and legitimate limits the rates and charges of existing lines of transportation, to increase where practicable the capacity of our present water-ways, and to add such new avenues, both water and rail, as our immensely increased internal commerce demands, so that the producer may be fairly rewarded for his honest toil, the consumer have cheap products, and our almost limitless supplies find foreign markets at rates to compete with the world.

2. That the cheap transportation, both of persons and property, being more conducive to the free movement of the people, and the widest interchange and consumption of the products of the different parts of the Union, are essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

3. That the constant and frequent association of the inhabitants of remote parts of the United States is not only desirable, but necessary, for the maintenance of a homogeneous and harmonious population within the vast area of our territory.

4. That the best interests of the different parts of the country also demand the freest possible interchange of the industrial products of the varied climates and industries of the United States, so that breadstuffs, textile fibres, coal, lumber, iron, sugar, and various other products, local in their production but general in their consumption, may all reach the consumer at the least practicable cost of transportation: and that an arbitrary and unnecessary tax levied by the transporter, over and above a fair remuneration for the investment, is a burden upon the producer and the consumer, that it is the part of wise statesmanship to remove.

5. That certain leading railway corporations of the country, although chartered to subserve the public welfare, and endowed with the right of eminent domain solely for that reason, have proved themselves practically monopolies, and become the tools of avaricious and unscrupulous capitalists, to be used to plunder the public, enrich themselves, and impoverish the country through which they run.

6. That many of the railway corporations of the United States have not only disregarded the public convenience and prosperity, but have oppressed the citizen, bribed our Legislatures, and defied our executives and judges, and stand to-day the most menacing danger to American liberty and to republican government.

7. That the present system of railway management, having failed to meet the just expectations and demands of a long-suffering people, must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of law, both State and national, and railway corporations compelled to perform their proper functions as the servants and not the masters of the people.

8. That to this end we invoke the aid of all fair-minded men in all States of the Union in expelling and excluding from the halls of legislation, from our executive offices, and from the bench, such railway-officials, railway-attorneys, or other hirelings, as prostitute public office to the base uses of private gain.

9. That leaving different sections and interests that desire cheap transportation to work out the problem in such manner as they may deem best, we earnestly invoke their careful consideration, their energetic action, and their resolute will, in regulating and controlling the rates of transportation, and giving remunerative wages to the producer, and cheap products to the consumer, untaxed by unearned charges for their carriage.

The transportation of persons and freight having passed almost entirely into the hands of railroad corporations throughout the country, these movements were in effect a protest against the charges of these corporations, and a combination to effect their reduction. The

usual considerations under which every branch of industry is said to regulate itself, do not seem to exist in this. There is an abundance of freight to tax the utmost capacities of the roads, and there is an absence of close competition interfering with them. These circumstances leave them practically "masters of the situation." Appeals were therefore made to State Legislatures, and to Congress, for the passage of laws regulating transportation by railroads. In answer to these applications, Illinois appears to be the only State in which there has been any legislation. (*See ILLINOIS in this and the preceding volume.*)

The application to Congress immediately brought up the question of the powers of that body over the railroad corporations which were authorized by the States. A report, embracing this important constitutional question, was made in the House of Representatives early in January, 1874, by the Committee on Railroads and Canals. A bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States having been previously referred to this committee, its chairman, George W. McCrary, of Iowa, presented the report. The following is so much of it as relates to the constitutional power of Congress over railroads:

Among the powers expressly conferred upon Congress by section 8, Article I. of the Constitution, is the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes." In considering the question whether, under this provision, Congress has power to pass the bill reported, it will be unnecessary to inquire as to the nature and extent of the power conferred by this provision upon Congress. It will not be denied that this clause of the Constitution confers upon Congress by express words power to legislate upon the general subject of the regulation of commerce among the several States. It is not a negative provision; it does not declare what power Congress shall not have; it is not merely prohibitory. It is affirmative. It declares that Congress "shall have power," etc. In order to show that this provision of the Constitution authorizes Congress to pass the bill reported, it is necessary to establish the following propositions:

1. That the "commerce among the several States" which may be regulated by Congress includes commerce carried from State to State by railroads.

2. That to regulate the charges for carrying freight or passengers upon inter-State railroads, so as to limit them to what is fair and reasonable and prevent extortion, is a legitimate exercise of the power to regulate such commerce.

These propositions are abundantly supported both by reason and authority. The term "commerce," as employed in the Constitution, undoubtedly means intercourse and exchange both of persons and property between different States and communities. It refers to the commerce itself, and not to the particular manner in which it is carried on. If it could be held to apply to the latter, and if it could be shown that the constitutional provision in question was confined in its operation to commerce to be carried on by the same mode in existence when the Constitution was adopted, all commerce among the several States might escape regulation by abandoning entirely the vehicles in use in 1787. In this way the plain provision of the Constitution might be nullified if this construction of it could be sustained. Upon this subject Judge Redfield, in his able and exhaustive work on the law of railways, has this to say:

The natural import and construction of the terms of the Constitution would not seem to admit of much doubt, judging from the language merely. The meaning of the word "commerce" at the time the Constitution was adopted must have been definitely settled and well enough understood. The word, as is well understood, is derived from the Latin *commercium*, which is found almost in its original form in most of the languages of modern Europe. It means, in its most literal sense, intercourse and exchange both of persons and commodities. It is more nearly synonymous with traffic than with any other word in the language, probably. Its great natural divisions for ages have been foreign and inland. The regulation of all the former and that portion of the latter which extended beyond the limits of a single State was, as we have seen by the organic law of our national Government, secured to the nation, and the remainder was naturally left to the particular State where it exclusively existed. It is obvious that the purposes of the provisions was not to be confined to future commerce carried on in the same mode as it was then—i. e., by ship and boat navigation propelled exclusively by wind. If that had been so, the provision could not have been applied to that large portion of commerce now carried on by steam-power, which has already become very considerable and is constantly increasing in a rapidly-advancing ratio. * * The fact that the entire subject of regulating all commerce among the different States, including all the means and appliances by which it was carried on, was committed to Congress, and that, thereafter, the States were to have no concurrent action in the regulation of the same, would seem to reduce the question of regulating inter-State railway traffic to the single inquiry, whether it forms any portion of the commerce of the country which requires to be regulated at all? Those who assume to argue that Congress has no power to regulate the traffic upon these extended lines of railways reaching from one end of the Union to the other must, if they would meet the question fairly, either say the traffic on these extended lines of railway, amounting to many millions annually—probably ten times as much as the entire commerce of the country at the time of the adoption of the Constitution—is not commerce at all, or, if it be, is not subject to any regulation or control whatever; for it is certain the States have neither the power nor capacity to regulate, to any purpose or with any efficiency, this inter-State railway traffic. It must then, come under the control of Congress or be left to his own devices and impulses—an experiment never yet tried in any other country.—(Redfield on Railways, pp. 720, 722.)

In the great case of *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 9 Wheat. 1, which arose and was decided in 1824, when steam navigation was in its infancy, it was held that commerce comprehended navigation as well as intercourse and traffic, and no doubt was expressed as to the right of Congress to regulate it when carried on by an agency not known when the Constitution was adopted—to wit, the power of steam. On the contrary, the power to regulate inter-State and foreign commerce, when carried on by means of steam-vessels, was distinctly asserted; and if extended to steam-vessels why not to steam-cars, since they were alike unknown when the Constitution was adopted?

The opinion in this case (*Gibbons vs. Ogden*) was delivered by Chief-Justice Marshall, and it discusses so ably the very question we are now considering, viz., the nature and extent of the power given to Congress to regulate commerce—that we feel constrained to quote from it as follows:

The subject to be regulated is commerce; and our Constitution being, as was aptly said at the bar (by Mr. Webster), one of remaneration and not of definition, to ascertain the extent of the power it becomes necessary to settle the meaning of the word.

The counsel of the appellee would limit it to traffic, to buying and selling, or the interchange of commodities, and do not admit that it comprehends navigation. This would restrict a general term, applicable to many objects, to one of its significations. Commerce, undoubtedly is traffic; but it is something more, it is intercourse. It describes the commercial intercourse between nations and parts of nations, in all its branches, and is regulated by prescribing rules for carrying on that intercourse.

And again:

To what commerce does this power extend? The Constitution informs us: to commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes. It has, we believe, been universally admitted that these

words comprehend every species of commercial intercourse between the United States and foreign nations. No sort of trade can be carried on between this country and any another to which this power does not extend. It has been truly said that commerce, as the word is used in the Constitution, is a unit, every part of which is indicated by the term. If this be the admitted meaning of the word in its application to foreign nations, it must carry the same meaning throughout the sentence and remain a unit, unless there be some plain, intelligible clause which alters it.

The object to which the power is next applied is to commerce "among the several States." The word "among" means "intermingled with." A thing which is among others is intermingled with them. Commerce among the States cannot stop at the external boundary-line of each State, but may be introduced into the interior.

It is not intended to say that these words comprehend that commerce which is completely internal, which is carried on between man and man in a State or between different parts of the same State, and which does not extend to or affect other States. Such a power would be inconvenient, and certainly is not necessary. Comprehensive as the word "among" is, it may very properly be restricted to that commerce which concerns more States than one. The phrase is not one which would probably have been selected to indicate the completely interior traffic of a State, because it is not an apt phrase for that purpose, and the enumeration of the particular classes of commerce to which the power was to be extended would not have been made had the intention been to extend the power to every description. The enumeration presupposes something not enumerated, and that something, if we regard the language or the subject of the sentence, must be the exclusively internal commerce of a State.

And here follows from the pen of this great jurist, and as the announcement of the Supreme Court, perhaps the best definition of the line which divides the State from the Federal jurisdiction which can anywhere be found. It is in the following words:

The genius and character of the whole Government seem to be that its action is to be applied to all the external concerns of the nation, and to those internal concerns which affect the States generally, but not to those which are completely within a particular State, which do not affect other States, and with which it is not necessary to interfere for the purpose of executing some of the general powers of the Government. The completely internal commerce of a State then, may be considered as reserved for the State itself.

After showing that in regulating commerce with foreign nations the power of Congress does not stop at the jurisdictional lines of the several States, but may be exercised wherever the subject exists, the court proceeds to say:

This principle is, if possible, still more clear, when applied to commerce among the several States. They join each other, in which case they are separated by a mathematical line; or, they are remote from each other, in which case other State lines lie between them. What is "commerce" among them, and how is it to be conducted? Can a trading expedition between two adjoining States commence and terminate outside of each? And if the trader's intercourse be between two States remote from each other, must it not commence in one, terminate in the other, and probably pass through a third? Commerce among the States must of necessity be commerce with the States.

Judge Cooley, in his work on "Constitutional Limitations," after referring to this and other cases on the subject, says:

It is not doubted that Congress has the power to go beyond the general regulations of commerce, which it is accustomed to establish, and to descend to the most minute directions, if it shall be deemed advisable, and that to whatever extent ground shall be covered by these directions, the exercise of State power is excluded. Congress may establish police regulations as well as the State, confining their operations to subjects over which it is given control by the Constitution.—(Cooley on "Constitutional Limitations," § 886.)

The very question now under consideration is discussed and decided by Mr. Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Clay vs. the Clinton Bridge Company*, reported by the

American Law Register in January, 1868. From the very able and conclusive opinion in that case we quote as follows:

Navigation, however, is only one of the elements of commerce. It is an element of commerce because it affords the means of transporting passengers and merchandise, the interchange of which is commerce itself. Any other mode of effecting this would be as much an element of commerce as navigation. When this transportation or interchange of commodities is carried on by land, it is commerce as well as when carried on by water, and the power of Congress to regulate it is as ample in the one case as in the other. The commerce among the States spoken of in the Constitution must, at the time that instrument was adopted, have been mainly of this character, for the steamboat, which has created our great internal commerce on the rivers, was then unknown.

Another means of transportation, equal in importance to the steamboat, has also come into existence since the Constitution was adopted: a means by which merchandise is transported across States and kingdoms in the same vehicle in which it started. The railroad now shares with the steamboat the monopoly of the carrying trade. The one has, with great benefit, been subjected to the control of salutary Congressional legislation, because it is an instrument of commerce. Is there any reason why the other should not? However this question may be answered in regard to that commerce which is conducted wholly within the limits of a State, and is therefore neither foreign commerce nor commerce among the States, it seems to me that where these roads become parts of great highways of our Union, transporting a commerce which embraces many States, and destined, as some of these roads are, to become the channels through which the nations of Europe and Asia shall interchange their commodities, there can be no reason to doubt that to regulate them is to regulate commerce both with foreign nations and among the States; and that to refuse to do this is a refusal to discharge one of the most important duties of the Federal Government. As already intimated, the shackles with which the different States fettered commerce, in their selfish efforts to benefit themselves at the expense of their confederates, was one of the main causes which led to the formation of our present Constitution. The wonderful growth of that commerce, since it has been placed exclusively under the control of the Federal Government, has justified the wisdom of our fathers. But are we to renit the most valuable part of that commerce again to the control of the States, and to the consequent vexations and burdens which the States may impose through whose territories it must be carried on? And must all this be permitted because the carrying is done by a method not thought of when the Constitution was framed? For myself I must say I have no doubt of the right of Congress to prescribe all needful and proper regulations for the conduct of this immense traffic over any railroad which has voluntarily become part of one of those lines of inter-State communication, or to authorize the creation of such roads, when the purposes of inter-State transportation of persons and property justify or require it.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the State freight tax (15 Wallace, 232) seems to the committee entirely conclusive of the question we are considering. In that case inter-State commerce by railway was held to be the subject exclusively of congressional control and regulation, and a statute of the State of Pennsylvania was held to be unconstitutional and void because it attempted to do that which the court held to be in the nature of a regulation of that commerce. The regulation attempted by the State was in the shape of a tax upon freight carried by any railroad or other transportation company "doing business within the State of Pennsylvania." The court held that this was a regulation of commerce, and being such, in so far as it applied to inter-State commerce, it was unconstitutional. The opinion in this case is itself an admirable and exhaustive treatise upon the very question we are considering. Its conclusion is that the State can make no law in the nature of a regulation of commerce which can apply to "freight taken up within the State and carried out, or taken up in other States and brought within her limits." In delivering the opinion of the court, Mr. Justice Strong said:

Beyond all question the transportation of freight or of the subjects of commerce for the purpose of exchange or sale is a constituent of commerce itself. This has never been doubted, and probably the transportation of articles of trade from one State to another was the prominent idea in the minds of the framers of the Constitution when to Congress was committed the power to regulate commerce among the several States. * * * Nor does it make any difference whether this interchange of commodities is by land or by water. In either case the bringing of the goods from the seller to the buyer is commerce.

It is by no means important, in order to establish the power of Congress to pass the bill reported, that it should be made to appear that the power of Congress over inter-State commerce is exclusive. The power is ample, whether it be exclusive or not. But it seems to the committee that the case first cited is conclusive of the question, and leaves no doubt that the power of Congress is exclusive. Upon this point the court say:

It is not necessary to the present case to go at large into the much-debated question whether the power given to Congress by the Constitution to regulate commerce among the States is exclusive. In the earlier decisions of this court it was said to have been so entirely vested in Congress that no part of it can be exercised by a State. It has indeed often been argued and sometimes intimated by the court that so far as Congress has not legislated on the subject the States may legislate respecting inter-State commerce. Yet, if they can, why may they not add regulations to commerce with foreign nations, beyond those made by Congress, if not inconsistent with them? for the power over both foreign and inter-State commerce is conferred upon the Federal Legislature by the same words; and certainly it has never yet been decided by this court that the power to regulate inter-State as well as foreign commerce is not exclusively in Congress. And again the court says: "The rule has been asserted with great clearness that whenever the subjects over which a power to regulate commerce is asserted are in their nature national, or admit of one uniform system or plan of regulation, they may justly be said to be of such a nature as to require exclusive legislation by Congress. Surely transportation of passengers or merchandise through a State, or from one State to another, is of this nature."

These authorities leave no room for doubt concerning the power of Congress to regulate that commerce among the several States which is now carried on by means of railroads. They establish conclusively that the power of Congress extends to all commerce which concerns more than one State, and that it necessarily includes the carrying of freight and passengers from a place in one State to a place in another State. It reaches and controls that commerce which is beyond the reach of any single State because not completely internal within any one State.

The consideration of the second proposition is here omitted as less important.

For the financial condition of the United States, see the article FINANCES. For the foreign relations of the country, see the President's message in PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, and the title DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE. For the military and naval affairs of the country, see ARMY AND NAVY respectively; and for the general condition of internal affairs, see CONGRESS and the several States.

The emigration to the United States in 1878 amounted to 487,004, and was of greater magnitude than that of any preceding year, except 1872, when the number of alien passengers that arrived was 449,488. This makes the total number of immigrants, who have come to the United States since 1820, 8,808,141, which, with the estimated number of arrivals prior to that date (250,000) makes 9,058,141 as the aggregate number of aliens who have come from foreign countries to our shores. It is calcu-

lated that one and two-third per cent. must be deducted from this number for those not intending to remain in the United States. This leaves 8,907,172 as the number of aliens permanently added to the population of the United States from the formation of the Government to the beginning of 1874. The countries represented in the emigration to the United States, with the number arriving from each in 1873, and during the period from 1820 to 1874, are shown in the following statement:

FROM	1873.	1820 to 1873 (inclusive).
Great Britain and Ireland.....	159,355	4,319,048
Germany (including Prussia)...	133,141	2,764,480
Austria-Hungary.....	7,895	28,743
Sweden and Norway.....	29,458	231,344
Denmark.....	5,095	34,624
Netherlands.....	4,640	38,486
Belgium.....	1,305	19,716
Switzerland.....	3,223	71,650
France.....	10,813	376,187
Spain.....	486	24,476
Portugal.....	34	5,153
Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, and Malta	7,511	44,684
Greece.....	37	293
Turkey.....	78	440
Russia, Poland, and Finland.....	6,466	30,993
Other parts of Europe.....	9	83
Total, Europe.....	369,487	7,880,169
Azores.....	1,397	10,187
Other Islands of the Atlantic....	81	1,000
West India Islands.....	1,974	54,692
British North America.....	29,508	391,216
Mexico.....	478	21,732
Central America.....	24	1,253
South America.....	168	8,045
China.....	18,154	144,328
Japan.....	25	334
Other countries of Asia.....	40	566
Africa.....	13	736
Australasia, Pacific and East		
India Islands.....	1,053	4,794
Countries not specified*.....	14,460	295,721
Born at sea.....	136	363
Total, other countries than Europe and countries not stated.....	67,517	927,672
Aggregate alien passengers.....	437,004	8,808,141
Estimated arrivals prior to 1820.....		350,000
Grand aggregate.....		9,058,141

The distribution of sex and age among those arriving in the United States, from foreign countries in 1873, was:

Number of passengers arrived:	1873.
Male.....	297,163
Female.....	139,297
Total.....	436,460
Citizens of the United States returning:	
Male.....	30,297
Female.....	16,158
Total.....	46,455
Foreigners visiting the United States:	
Male.....	10,465
Female.....	3,994
Total.....	14,459
Net immigration under fifteen years:	
Male.....	47,915
Female.....	44,444
Total.....	92,359
Net immigration, fifteen to forty years:	
Male.....	160,473
Female.....	98,347
Total.....	258,820

* Includes aliens not intending to remain in the United States.

Net immigration over forty years:

Male.....	59,019
Female.....	29,354
Total.....	88,373
Total net immigration:	
Male.....	256,400
Female.....	166,145
Total.....	422,545

The occupations of the immigrants arriving in the United States, from 1820 to 1873 inclusive, are shown in the following statement:

OCCUPATIONS.	
Laborers.....	1,657,781
Farmers.....	1,083,271
Mechanics, not specified.....	583,137
Merchants.....	345,722
Servants.....	179,834
Miners.....	110,927
Mariners.....	63,108
Clerks.....	25,079
Weavers and spinners.....	18,502
Physicians.....	10,875
Seamstresses, dress-makers, and milliners.....	11,093
Clergymen.....	8,444
Bakers.....	11,519
Artists.....	6,141
Butchers.....	9,750
Tailors.....	14,505
Shoemakers.....	14,134
Manufacturers.....	6,037
Lawyers.....	4,587
Masons.....	17,545
Engineers.....	6,017
Teachers.....	4,624
Millers.....	2,917
Painters.....	4,703
Printers.....	2,100
Musicians.....	2,808
Actors.....	991
Hatters.....	641
Other occupations.....	94,048
Occupations not stated, and without occupation.....	5,024,311
Total.....	9,665,771
Deduct citizens of the United States.....	867,630
Aliens.....	8,808,141

The entire number of passengers from foreign ports who landed at the port of New York in 1873 was 816,956, of whom 266,818 were aliens, and 550,138 were citizens or persons who had before landed at this port. The number of those who landed at Castle Garden, and thus came under the immediate care of this Board, was 268,288. Of these, 252,982 were aliens; 1,839 were born in the United States; 11,247 had previously landed at other ports in the United States. Of the whole number of aliens who arrived, 104,214 were from Germany, 68,612 from Ireland, 33,189 from England, 8,892 from Scotland, 8,090 from Sweden, 6,847 from Italy, 6,417 from Norway, 6,859 from Austria, 6,102 from France, 4,287 from Holland, 3,759 from Denmark, 2,979 from Switzerland, 2,406 from Poland, 1,817 from Russia, 648 from Belgium, 621 from Wales, 517 from Luxemburg, 345 from West India, 221 from Spain, 119 from South America, 71 from Canada, 69 from China, 69 from East India, 58 from Mexico, 26 from Central America, 24 from Turkey, 15 from Portugal, 14 from Nova Scotia, 14 from Greece, 13 from Australia, and 10 from Africa.

The destination of 95,951 was the State of

New York, 43,982 the Middle States, 98,928 the Western and Northwestern States, 23,468 the Eastern States, 2,703 the Southern States, 3,201 Canada, and 33 South America.

UNIVERSALISTS. The following is a summary of the statistics of the Universalist Churches in the United States and the British Provinces, as they are given in the *Universalist Register and Almanac* for 1874:

STATES, ETC.	Parishes.	Families.	Churches.	Church Members.
Alabama.....	9	.....	9	324
Arkansas.....	12	.....	12	40
California.....	1	.....	1	75
Canada.....	13	150	6	352
Connecticut.....	15	899	12	799
Dakota.....	3	.....	...	.....
District of Columbia.....	1	40	...	.....
Florida.....	...	.....	...	41
Georgia.....	16	.....	12	371
Illinois.....	79	3,000	53	2,711
Indiana.....	54	1,400	49	2,215
Iowa.....	39	1,100	24	782
Kansas.....	14	250	9	162
Kentucky.....	9	300	8	364
Louisiana.....	2	.....	1	.....
Maine.....	80	4,700	34	1,350
Maryland.....	3	.....	2	80
Massachusetts.....	103	9,754	78	3,688
Michigan.....	41	1,260	21	781
Minnesota.....	25	600	7	335
Missouri.....	18	.....	15	368
New Brunswick.....	...	.....	...	.....
Nebraska.....	2	.....	1	14
New Hampshire.....	27	1,700	12	473
New Jersey.....	8	264	6	250
New York.....	127	5,800	93	4,325
North Carolina.....	6	.....	3	64
Nova Scotia.....	1	70	1	25
Ohio.....	111	2,700	93	4,205
Oregon.....	2	20	...	.....
Pennsylvania.....	41	1,700	24	1,324
Rhode Island.....	6	800	4	546
South Carolina.....	...	.....	1	22
Tennessee.....	...	.....	1	7
Texas.....	...	.....	1	50
Vermont.....	63	2,900	27	1,372
Virginia.....	...	.....	...	.....
West Virginia.....	6	34	3	35
Wisconsin.....	27	711	19	431
Total.....	954	40,032	638	27,799

The number of associations reported is 74; number of ministers, 657; of Sunday-schools, 661; of members of Sunday-schools, 54,582; number of meeting-houses, 761; estimated value of the same, \$7,845,447.

The following is a list of the educational institutions of the Universalists, with the number of students in each: Tufts College and Tufts Divinity School, College Hill, Mass., 80 students; Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., 100 students; St. Lawrence University and Canton Theological School, Canton, N. Y., 79 students; Smithsonian College, Logansport, Ind., 90 students; Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, 200 students; Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y., 125 students; Westbrook Seminary, Deering, Me., 175 students; Green Mountain Perkins Academy, South Woodstock, Vt., 53 students; Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., 80 students; Liberal Institute, Jefferson, Wis., 60 students; Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., 90 students; Mitchell Seminary, Mitchellville, Iowa, 63 students; total, twelve literary and two theological

cal schools, 1,195 students. Ninety-eight professors and teachers were employed in these institutions in 1873. The estimated value of their assets was, in round numbers, \$2,295,000.

Five weekly newspapers, one bi-weekly periodical, one monthly, one literary and religious monthly periodical, one quarterly review, and three Sunday-school papers, are published in the interest of the Universalist denomination. The Universalist Publishing-House at Boston was founded in 1862, and has net assets amounting to \$37,976.09. It owns the title and copyright of 119 volumes, and publishes six periodicals.

The General Convention, embracing the United States and British Provinces, meets annually on the third Wednesday of September. It was incorporated March 9, 1866. It is composed of the presidents (or in their absence, the vice-president) and secretaries of the State Conventions, together with delegates from State Conventions, in the following proportion, viz.: 1. Every State Convention regularly admitted to fellowship is entitled to one clerical and two lay delegates. 2. If it have in its fellowship an aggregate of fifty parishes and clergymen, it is entitled to two clerical and four lay delegates; and for every additional fifty parishes and clergymen, to one clerical and two lay delegates. 3. If there be one or more organized parishes in a State where there is no convention, said parish or parishes may choose one delegate, who shall be entitled to full membership in the General Convention; provided, however, that to be counted on this basis of representation every parish must maintain its legal existence and support public worship, and every clergyman must be actively engaged in the work of the ministry, unless disabled by years or sickness. The General Convention is the court of final appeal in all cases of dispute and difficulty between State Conventions, and in all cases of discipline and questions of government not provided for and settled by subordinate bodies. It has original jurisdiction in States and Territories where no conventions are organized.

The General Convention of Universalists in the United States met at Washington, D. C., September 16, 1873. The Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., was elected president. The treasurer reported that the aggregate amount of the Murray Centenary Fund in his hands on the 10th of September was \$120,939.44; and that the Ballou Centenary Fund had remained in its original form, but was steadily accumulating interest, which will be added to the principal when received. The Murray Centenary Fund was originated by the General Convention of 1869, which proposed to raise under that name a permanent fund of \$200,000, the income of which should be expended in aid of theological students, the distribution of the denominational literature, and in church extension. The Ballou Centenary Fund consists of a gift of \$100 from Mr. R. A. Ballou, with

compound interest from September 30, 1870. The treasurer also reported that by the bequest of the late John G. Gunn, of Nyack, N. Y., the sum of \$8,000 had been placed in the charge of the Board of Trustees, the income from which is to be applied to the relief of clergymen or their families requiring aid. The principal of the fund was invested in full. The aggregate receipts of the treasurer for the year had been \$850 more than the receipts for the previous year. The indebtedness of the convention was now \$22,500, having been diminished \$6,000 during the year.

The income from the missionary boxes since the 4th of March had been \$2,469.40. This was not as large a return as the trustees had hoped for, but they declared that their faith in the boxes was unimpaired. The convention determined, in order to promote the efficiency of the boxes by making their aim as definite as possible, that the receipts obtained through them should be applied to the works in aid of theological scholarship, and that if the amount collected should exceed the necessary disbursements for those purposes, the surplus should be applied to the Murray Centenary Fund. A committee of five persons, three of whom were women, was appointed to take charge of the boxes.

One hundred and sixty-five parishes had taken the annual collection. Adding individual contributions, the amount raised by this means, was \$3,867.44. The trustees of the convention, in referring to this subject in their report, suggested that the minds of the people were perplexed by the pressing upon their attention of too many objects of benevolence at once. In this fact, they saw another argument for the completion of the Murray and other special funds.

Ten scholarships had been granted since the last session of the convention, and twelve students had been graduated. Thirty-nine scholarships had been in force during the year, at a cost to the convention of \$6,000.

The statistical returns of the denomination in the hands of the officers of the convention were pronounced so meagre that any statement which could be made on the subject would be of little value. It appeared that there were more parishes than ministers, and that for this reason the progress of the denomination was greatly retarded. A code of regulations was adopted for the licensing of lay preachers. Statistical returns of Sunday-schools were presented. Sunday-school institutes, described as "large and enthusiastic," had been held at Providence, R. I., Worcester, Mass., Waterville, Me., and at several places in the West. The committee appointed at the previous session of the General Convention to prepare a system of lessons for Sunday-schools, recommended the adoption of the "International Series."

Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, was formally dedicated on the day succeeding the close of

the session of the General Convention of 1872. The theological schools were represented to have made an honorable record, notwithstanding they were young and scantily endowed.

The following resolutions were adopted, pertinent to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance which was to be held in New York in October:

Whereas, The Evangelical Alliance is about to hold sessions in New York; and—

Whereas, So far as we can understand the terms of the call and the objects of the meeting, we should be represented in it; therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of three, of whom the president of this convention shall be one, be appointed to represent the Universalist Church in said meeting.

The Rev. Drs. Miner, of Boston, Chapin, of New York, and Ryder, of Chicago, were appointed to this committee.

In commenting on this action, the *Christian Leader*, of which Rev. Dr. Chapin was editor, said that it was taken, "not with any view to force on the Alliance the consideration of an unwelcome question, nor, on the other hand, with any desire to procure notoriety; but solely because it was the profound conviction of the delegates present, that there is no essential to a true evangelical faith, or character, in which the Universalist body is deficient; and that, in such a state of facts, self-respect, equally with regard for the honor and reputation of the Protestant branch of the Christian Church of the time, demands that we claim recognition."

A resolution was adopted declaring the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage to be contrary to Christian morality, injurious to the Church of Christ, and hurtful to the best interests of humanity; and that it should, therefore, be prohibited by statute, not only by the several States of the Union, but also by the General Government in all the domains over which its control extends.

The annual meeting of the Women's Centenary Association was held at Washington, D. C., September 17th. The treasurer's report showed that nearly \$19,000 had been raised by the Association during the past year, the record of its existence. The Association resolved to prosecute its purposes with undiminished vigor, with full faith in its power to be a mighty instrumentality in promoting the best interests of the Universalist Church.

URUGUAY (REPÚBLICA DE LA BANDA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY), OF BANDA ORIENTAL, an independent state of South America, lying between latitude 30° and 30° 50' south, and longitude 52° 40' and 58° west.

The area of the republic is estimated at 84,170 square miles by Engineer José M. Reyes, but most other authorities set it down at 69,832 square miles. A statistical publication in Montevideo computes the population at 350,000, of whom 127,704 are in the department of Montevideo. The mortality in that department, in 1870, was 3,059; in 1871, 4,380; in

1872, 3,642; sixty-seven per cent. being Uruguayans, and the remaining thirty-three per cent. foreigners.

The city of Montevideo, the capital, has a population of about 60,000.

The Government is based upon the constitution proclaimed on July, 1881, by the terms of which the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years, and a Vice-President, whose term of office is of the same duration, and who is also Speaker of the Senate. The legislative power resides in a Congress, composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, whose sessions are annual, and extend from February 15th to June 30th; the legislative power, as also the general control of the administrations being confided during the remainder of the year to a committee of two Senators and five Representatives.

The President of the Republic is Señor Don José Ellauri, who entered upon his official duties on March 1, 1873.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is Dr. G. Perez Gomar; Minister of the Interior (including Justice, Public Worship and Instruction), Dr. S. Alvarez; Minister of Finance, J. Peñalosa; and Minister of War and the Navy, E. Fonda.

The chief articles of importation are machinery, and almost all kinds of manufactured articles, beer, ales, wines, etc.

The following table shows the imports from Great Britain for the five years therein expressed:

Years.	Value.
1868.....	\$4,652,110
1869.....	5,394,190
1870.....	4,092,025
1871.....	5,223,985
1872.....	9,068,915

The exports to Great Britain during the same period were as follows:

Years.	Value.
1868.....	\$5,691,275
1869.....	3,984,420
1870.....	4,999,625
1871.....	6,159,965
1872.....	7,064,665

V

VENEZUELA (ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA), an independent republic of South America, extending from latitude 1° 8' to 12° 10' north, and from longitude 58° 15' to 73° 17' west. It is bounded north by the Caribbean Sea, east by Guiana, south by Brazil, and west by the United States of Colombia.

The territory is divided into nineteen States and one Federal District: Apure, Aragua, Barcelona, Barquisimeto, Carabobo, Coro, Cumaná, Guárico, Guayana, Maturín, Mérida, Nueva Esparta, Portuguesa, Táchira, Trujillo, Yaracui, Zamora, Zulia, and the Federal District of Carácas.

The area is computed at 468,886 square

The single article hides stands in each of the foregoing years for about one-half the total value.

There are two railways in the republic: that from Montevideo to Florida, about forty miles, opened in 1869; and that from Montevideo to Tupando, about fifteen miles, opened in 1873.

The estimated budget for 1873 was: revenue, \$6,796,000; expenditures, \$6,623,758, to be devoted to the conversion of the public debt (the twelve per cent. and nine per cent. portions) into a new debt to be negotiated in Europe, and to be applied likewise upon the regulation of the floating debt, and the reestablishment of equilibrium in the national budget.

The total custom-house receipts in 1870 were \$4,538,854; in 1871, \$5,312,318; and in 1872, \$7,207,907.

From an official publication by the "*Junta de Crédito Público*," on January 1, 1873, the public debt would appear to have been at that time \$41,481,235.

Since the creation of the debt in 1859, the Government has paid \$10,805,406 upon the capital, and \$12,153,955 of interest, amounting to a total of \$22,459,361.

In the second half of the year the elections for Senators were held with the greatest tranquillity.

A number of military chiefs of the republic, who had served in the revolutionary army of Jordan (*see ARGENTINE REPUBLIC*), found on their return that they had been dismissed from the Uruguayan service; incensed at this measure, they threatened to recover by force their restoration to the army; and it was apprehended that a revolutionary outbreak would take place in their favor. Cholera appeared among the immigrants in December; some 500 cases were reported, most of which terminated fatally. The port of Montevideo was immediately closed to all shipping; and all measures possible were used to prevent the spread of the malady.

miles; and the population at 1,400,000, of whom about one per cent. are whites, the only pure race in the republic. The bulk of the population are mestizoes, from the union of whites and Indians; mulattoes, from whites and negroes; and zambos, from Indians and negroes.

Carácas, the capital, has about 50,000 inhabitants; some 4,000 of whom are foreigners. Other important towns are Maracaibo, 20,000; Ciudad-Bolívar, 15,000; Puerto Cabello, 12,000; and Lagnayra, 8,000.

The President of the Republic is General A. Guzman Blanco. He was elected on February 20, 1874.

The *Primer Designado*, or First Substitute, is General F. Linares Alcántara; *Segundo Designado*, General Z. Crespo, both appointed May 16, 1873; President of the High Federal Court, P. Casanova.

The cabinet consists of the following ministers: Interior and Justice, General J. G. Ochoa; Foreign Affairs, General J. Gutierrez; Finance, S. Goeticosa; Public Works, M. Urbaneja; Public Credit, Simental y Roth; and War and the Navy, General L. Gil. This cabinet was formed June 30, 1873.

The Governor of the Federal District is J. M. Paul.

Archbishop of Carácas (*vacant*).

Apostolic Vicar, A. Baralt.

The ranks of the army are virtually recruited by impressment, although volunteering is the system prescribed by law. The present Government promulgated, in February, 1873, an act rendering military service obligatory both in the regular army and the militia; each State is required to furnish its contingent, which shall be renewed annually to the extent of one-fourth of its number. The term of service is four years. The effective strength of the army for 1873-'74 is to be 8,000 men.

The navy is made up of six wooden steam-vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 8,500, and 780 horse-power, and mounting 21 guns; besides a few armed small-craft.

The commerce of Venezuela is insignificant as compared to the vast extent and capabilities of the country; an effect due to three principal causes: frequent civil wars, indolence, and a too sparse population. The chief staples of export are coffee, cacao, dye-stuffs and dye-woods, cotton, etc., most of which last is taken by Great Britain.

The following shows the value of the exports to England in the five years, 1868-'72 inclusive:

Years.	Value.
1868.....	\$154,015
1869.....	356,625
1870.....	409,575
1871.....	297,575
1872.....	613,105

The imports from the same country for the same period, were as follows:

Years.	Value.
1868.....	\$1,325,490
1869.....	2,171,030
1870.....	721,935
1871.....	1,554,990
1872.....	2,454,000

Cotton fabrics comprise far more than one-half the value of the imports in the years just mentioned.

The largest trade is with Germany; next in order are England, France, and the United States. To the last country raw-sugar (*papelón*) has been exported for a few years past.

The ports open to foreign commerce are Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, and Ciudad-Bolívar, the last two having likewise a transit-trade with the United States of Colombia.

The duty on imports is in many cases equal

to about 100 per cent. of the value of the merchandise. There is no export duty.

Venezuela is the most backward of all the Spanish-American republics in highways and means of communication between the producing centres and the seaports. The present Government has, however, inaugurated some praiseworthy improvements in this respect.

Four regular lines of European steamers visit the different ports, and there is monthly steam communication with New York.

In the budget for 1873-'74, the revenue was represented at \$3,549,000 (\$2,810,000 of which was expected from imports and duties); and the expenditure at \$3,642,844, constituting a deficit of \$93,844.

The public debt was stated at \$120,804,560 in 1871, exclusive of a large indebtedness consisting of indemnities for damage during the civil war since 1870, and other liabilities not yet determined; by all of which the total amount of the debt would probably be raised to little less than \$250,000,000 at the end of 1873. As no payments of either capital or interest have been made for several years, the republic is virtually bankrupt. A law was promulgated on November 30, 1872, appropriating 10 per cent. of the national revenue to the payment of interest on the foreign debt, amounting at that time to £2,000,000. The conversion of this debt into a single emission of the same amount was proposed to the London creditors in July, 1873. In case their sanction should be granted, the interest would commence from January 1st of the same year, and be paid semi-annually in Carácas as prescribed by the bondholders.

VERMONT. The financial condition of this State appears to be remarkably prosperous. At the end of the last fiscal year, August 1, 1873, the whole amount of her funded debt, including \$187,000 of registered loan and coupon bonds of various sums, maturing on December 1, 1874, 1876, 1878, and June 1, 1890, respectively, was \$438,000. The largest one of three loans, amounting to \$135,500, and maturing the last of all, is held by the State, and there is in the sinking fund \$101,851.02, to meet as much of the rest—the deduction of which two items from the above-mentioned sum reduces the actual amount of the State indebtedness to \$195,049.

The State receipts from all sources during the year 1873 amounted to \$869,084.24; and the aggregate expenditures to \$628,262.17; leaving in the Treasury an available surplus of \$240,772.07.

The current liabilities of the State, at the beginning of the new fiscal year, were \$30,881.38; and the current resources, including \$5,255.25 due on taxes of 1872, amounted to \$246,027.32; showing an excess of resources over liabilities of \$215,145.99.

The revenue from State taxes assessed for the year 1872, after deducting abatements and collection fees, was \$443,408.50. The net

amount collected on the same class of taxes for 1871 had been \$504,184.68.

At the close of the year 1873, there was enough on hand of the unexpended appropriation previously made to cover all the State bonds which mature in 1874; so that no moneys need be voted except for ordinary current expenses until 1876.

During the panic which broke out in September, 1873, the creditors of the State of Vermont manifested such a feeling of security in her promises to pay, that in the course of two months from the beginning of the panic, while securities of all sorts were thrown by their possessors on the market for the purpose of converting them into money, or of getting rid of them, the Treasurer of the State sought to buy her outstanding bonds, but was unable to find any of them for sale, except \$5,000 in Baltimore.

The four towns here-below named were considered to be comparatively the wealthiest of all in the State, as in the official returns for the grand list they figured highest in proportion to the number of their respective inhabitants: Charlotte—population 1,480, grand list \$9,119.92, for each person \$6.80; Addison—population 911, grand list \$5,600.24, for each person \$6.14; Shoreham—population 1,225, grand list \$7,507.47, for each person \$6.12; Orwell—population 1,192, grand list \$7,168.46, for each person \$6.01. Randolph, which used to be reported as the richest town in Vermont, is now returned as having a population of 2,229, and a grand list of \$10,606.64, or \$3.74 for each person.

The expenditures of the State for the education of her youth, and the condition of the public schools with regard to the manner in which they are conducted and provided for, appear not to stand on a settled basis. The schools are supported wholly by taxation, and this is not uniform, but exceedingly unequal; the highest rate of school taxation being three hundred per cent., the lowest one per cent. on the grand list; which inequality seems likely to render the schools in the State extremely unequal in respect to the efficiency of their educational results, and the number of pupils attending them. In 1872 the number of children of school age in Vermont was reckoned at 85,000, about 74,000 of them being considered to have attended the public schools. The expense of such schools in 1872 amounted to \$500,000; and \$1,500,000 are invested in school property. The expense of schools was defrayed by the United States deposit fund, and by town and district tax; the last-named tax having provided for two-thirds of the expense. One hundred and twenty-two school districts had no tax; 190 terms were taught with an average of only five pupils; and 1,009 terms averaged less than ten pupils.

The Vermont State Teachers' Association, whose organization is of twenty-three years' standing, held their annual meeting at Rut-

land on the 30th and 31st of January, 1873, 148 teachers being in attendance. A large number among them addressed the meeting, and many a subject was discussed concerning public instruction in general, and its several branches in particular. One of the addresses treated of the present system of taxation for the support of schools, pointing out some of the evil effects produced by its want of uniformity. As a remedy, the speaker proposed a plan whereby "a State tax of 26 mills on the dollar, and a poll-tax of \$2 should be levied for the support of schools."

Normal schools have been established at several places in the State, and are in successful operation, especially the one at Randolph. The regular teaching force in this school consisted of the principal and four assistants; and the students who attended it during the four quarters of 1873 numbered 460, a larger attendance than at any previous time. These schools are not under the direct and full control of the State, although she favors them, and promotes their interest by pecuniary contributions to pay for tuition; State aid being intended as a help to those who would devote themselves to teaching, but whose circumstances do not permit them to pursue their studies, and qualify themselves for that purpose. At the last session, the General Assembly gave each of the normal schools in the State an additional appropriation of \$500, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Education. The board directed this amount to be used in the payment of the teachers.

The Vermont Asylum for the Insane, at Brattleboro, also, is not under the direct control of the State, but is conducted under the management of trustees acting in the name and behalf of a private corporation, although the State has contributed much more largely than private persons to its establishment.

Upon complaints made about matters vitally affecting the interests and object of such an institution, the General Assembly, at its last session, appointed a special joint committee, composed of two Senators and two members of the House of Representatives, to examine into the affairs of the asylum, so as to ascertain its condition in all respects, and report. The committee, after having by personal inspection, the hearing of witnesses, and other means of information, acquired all the knowledge which they were able to collect in regard to the financial condition of the asylum, and its interior management, more especially in the treatment of its inmates, stated the result of their labors in a report, the substance of which is as follows:

In 1834 Mrs. Anna Marsh, of Hinsdale, N. H., by will bequeathed the sum of \$10,000, in trust for the purpose of founding a hospital for the insane in the county of Windham, near Connecticut River.

In November, 1834, the Legislature passed an act incorporating "The Vermont Asylum for the Insane," which act, in words, followed very nearly the language of Mrs. Marsh's will. This act is referred

to and made a part of the report. In 1835 the State, by the act of their Legislature, gave \$10,000, to be paid in five annual installments of \$2,000 each. In 1836, the State granted an additional \$2,000. In 1837, \$4,000. In 1840, two annual installments of \$2,000. In 1843, \$3,000; making, in all, \$23,000. We do not find, since the gift in 1843 by the State, of \$23,000, that any considerable donation has been made to the institution by the State, or by any corporation, or by private individuals; hence, the present property of the institution has grown from the fund of \$23,000, received previous to 1844. In 1865 the centre building and wings of the institution were burned. They were immediately rebuilt, and again occupied. The expense of rebuilding was about \$40,000. The whole cost of the institution, as reported by the Commissioner for the Insane, in his biennial report of 1873, was \$234,870.60, including 1,300 acres of land. The present value of the property, as estimated by one of the trustees, is \$500,000. The committee estimate it at a very considerable excess of that amount. The interest of the State in this vast property is simply that, by the acts of 1840 and 1843, if it ceases to be an insane asylum, the State have a lien upon it for the security of the \$23,000 heretofore invested. The property is owned by a private corporation.

The number of patients found by the committee at the asylum when they first visited it, was 485. They say that "there were accommodations really for only about 300. About 75 of the patients were, at the time of the visit, confined in underground apartments, which were damp, unwholesome, and entirely unfit for occupation by human beings." They add that "the whole of the asylum was inadequately warmed and ventilated."

At the time of their last visit, June 24, 1873, the whole number of patients there was 476, of whom 80 were State poor, 200 town poor, and the rest were patients from outside the State.

The committee found the punishment known as "bathing," to have been practised at the asylum, and condemn, with indignation, the infliction of such punishment upon the unfortunate and irresponsible insane.

The method in use at the asylum for the admission of patients the committee aver to be defective and unsafe, and that serious abuses have taken place in that respect. The admission is regulated by the statute of 1855, which provides "that a medical examiner should be appointed by the Court of Chancery of Windham County, whose certificate of the insanity of any person proposed for admission should be conclusive proof of the fact." Under this statute, the court appointed the physician then superintendent of the asylum, medical examiner, which appointment opened the door for fraudulent practices on the part of some among the officers of the institution. The committee express their belief that, as a consequence of these regulations and mode of admission, "persons have been admitted to the said asylum who were not insane."

The committee recommend the repeal of the statute of 1855, and suggest the enactment of a law, instead, providing "that no person resident in the State, except such as shall be

brought, by virtue of the certificate of a court of record, and under seal, shall be admitted as a patient without the certificate of two physicians, one of whom shall be the patient's family physician; and further, that said certificate shall not be received without the additional certificate of a justice of the peace; that the physicians signing such certificate are physicians of good and regular standing; and that medical examiners be selected by the Legislature, to examine all persons from other States for admission into the asylum."

At the time of their last visit, in June, 1873, the committee found that extensive changes and improvements were being made in the asylum under the management of the new superintendent.

The death-rate of the asylum during the last ten years the committee state to have been "less than that in any similar institution in New England, except the one at Concord."

Of much greater importance was the investigation intrusted to another joint committee by the Legislature at the last session. Rumors of bribery having been circulated, and specific charges of corruption published, implicating several members of the Legislature and the State courts, with reference to the management of certain railway lines and the interests of other corporations connected with them, the General Assembly deemed an official inquiry into the grounds of the alleged facts necessary; and, to that end, both Houses adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives: That a committee of three Senators and three members of the House be appointed respectively by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, to inquire whether or not it is true that in A. D. 1869, or at any time before or since, money was paid directly or indirectly by any trustee, receiver, manager, officer, or agent of any railroad or railroad company in this State, to any member of either House of the Legislature, for the purpose of influencing legislation; whether or not it is true that under any power derived from either branch of the government of this State, any person connected with the aforesaid railroads or companies, has practised frauds or peculations; and finally to investigate fully all and singular all the matters above referred to, and said committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ counsel to prosecute the investigation to its fullest extent and to make report to the present session of the Legislature.

Also to inquire whether any members or officers of either House of this General Assembly have written or aided in procuring to be published, the articles in the *Boston Traveller* touching any measure now pending before this Legislature. Also whether any members or officers of either House of this General Assembly are in the pay and employment of any individuals opposed to the passage of any such pending measures; also "to pursue their investigation after the adjournment of the General Assembly, and make their report to the Governor on or before the first day of July next."

The joint committee presented to the Governor a detailed report on the several matters inquired into.

The charges made against the members of the Legislature are thus stated in the report:

One branch of our inquiry, and the one which more than all others occasioned this investigation, was in reference to the legislative corruption, to which the public attention had been called by the publication of the "Hatch voucher," so called, in the *Boston Traveller*, and other newspapers. This voucher purported to be a statement of a special account rendered by J. D. Hatch, December 6, 1869, against the trustees and managers of the Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada Railroads, and a receipt for the payment of the same. The sum charged by Hatch was \$1,000, and in his account rendered he stated that it was for "expenses at Montpelier, session of 1869, in resisting adverse legislation, and in preparation for and opposing application for parallel road from Burlington to Canada line, etc.;" and in his account accompanying this general statement, it appeared that at or near the close of the session he had paid several prominent members of the Legislature each the sum of \$50, and had also paid money to attorneys not members of the Legislature.

As to the truth of the corruption charged, "the committee find that the list of names was made by Hatch as a memorandum in 1869, and comprised the names of gentlemen who had been employed professionally in the interest of the Vermont Central Railroad, together with those who were thought to be friendly to its interests;" that "all those who received the money in 1869, as appears by this voucher, were attorneys, except one who was not a member;" and concluding:

In respect to those gentlemen, we do not find that any of them received the money believing it was paid for any services they had performed, or were to perform for this railroad in their official capacity, but on the contrary supposed that the reason assigned for their employment was as stated by Hatch, for the purpose of retaining them in a legitimate and proper manner, and placing them under obligation to render for the railroad such professional services as they might be called upon thereafter to perform. * * * We do not find that any particular measures before the Legislature were passed or defeated in consequence of these retainers; or that legislation has been improperly influenced thereby; but we believe it to be our duty to condemn the practice of employing more attorneys in different parts of the State than would be necessary to transact their legal business, as one calculated to impair the confidence of the public generally in the purity of our legislation.

The various material interests of the State appear to be increasing in real prosperity; prominent among them being the agricultural. Besides the Vermont State Agricultural Society, with which is connected the Wool-Growers' Association, there are also agricultural county societies. Among the branches of farming, the dairy receives particular attention in Vermont; those who are devoted to this industry having organized themselves into a distinct body—the Dairymen's Association. These societies hold regular meetings which are numerously attended and sometimes continued several days. Granges of Patrons of Husbandry are also being organized in different sections of the State.

A report was published in January, 1873, exhibiting the result of observations made at Montpelier on meteorological phenomena, and

recorded as they occurred during the years 1871-'72; from which it appears that the number of stormy days in 1871 was 97, distributed among the twelve months in unequal proportions, the least belonging to September, 4 days; the largest, to July 14 days. In 1872, their number was 180, of which 97 occurred within seven, and 83 within five of the twelve months, not counted in succession as they run in the year. December was the most stormy, 18 days; April, the least 4 days.

In 1872 there were eighty-two rain and forty-eight snow storms.

The warmest day in 1871 was June 8th, 106° above zero; the coldest days were January 8th and December 21st, 24° below zero. In 1872 the warmest day was June 29th, 105° above zero; the coldest, December 25th, mercury congealed.

On December 25, 1873, the mercury, at East Calais, sank to 38° below zero.

In the interest of the soldiers from Vermont who were engaged in the late civil war, the State Treasurer has compiled from official records and published early in April, 1873, a pamphlet of 140 pages, containing a complete statement of the amount due from the State to each of the said soldiers. The pamphlet is got up in tabular form, giving the regiment, company, and name, of each soldier having balances remaining in the State Treasury. It also designates whether that balance is on account of *extra* State pay, allotted United States pay, or for interest on allotted pay. The pamphlet contains the names of over three thousand soldiers and the sums due them, respectively; these sums varying from 46 cents up to \$262.93.

VERPLANCK, ISAAC A., a New York jurist, Chief Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, born in Coeyman's, Albany County, N. Y., October 16, 1812; died April 16, 1878. He graduated from Union College in 1831, studied law and practised in Batavia from 1834 to 1847, when he removed to Buffalo, where he resided until his death. In 1854 he was elected one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Buffalo, and was made chief thereof by his associates. He discharged his judicial duties with ability and unimpeachable integrity, and was twice reelected. Judge Verplanck was one of the ablest members of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-'68, and was widely known and esteemed by the people as well as by the members of the legal profession in Western New York.

VIRGINIA. The Legislature which assembled during the first week in January, adjourned after a session of about three months. In this time there was passed a large number of acts, which, however, were mostly of local importance.

An act was passed to provide for the payment of interest on the public debt, the most important provisions of which are contained in the following sections:

2. There shall be paid when demanded, after the passage of this act, and on the first day of July, 1873, two per centum interest upon the principal of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, as evidenced by bonds issued under the provisions of the act approved March 30, 1871; and upon that part of the public debt bearing an interest of five per cent. there shall be paid at the same time one and two-thirds per cent., and upon two-thirds of the debt, the securities representing which have not been changed since the thirtieth day of March, 1871, there shall be paid a like interest: *Provided*, That the interest herein directed to be paid, except as hereinafter provided, shall be limited to interest falling due in the year 1873.

3. Upon the payment into the Treasury of the interest falling due on the first of January, 1873, as hereinafter provided, it shall be the duty "of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the Second Auditor, and Treasurer," who are hereby constituted a board for that purpose, to ascertain and determine, having regard to the surplus in the Treasury, the accruing revenues as well as the demands against the Treasury for interest, payable on the first of July, 1873, and the amount necessary for the support of government; what amount may be paid upon the unpaid interest falling due first of January, 1872, and first of July, 1872. And after they have so ascertained and determined, it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to pay said amount into the Treasury, subject to the warrant of the Second Auditor, and the same shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of this act; the amounts hereinafter provided being all the Commonwealth is able to pay at this time.

By the same act it is made the duty of the Second Auditor, upon the payment of the interest provided for, to issue and deliver to creditors non-interest bearing certificates for that portion of the interest due and remaining unpaid; and where interest shall be paid and certificates given for interest due upon coupon bonds, to take in, cancel, and file away in his office the interest coupons so paid or redeemed.

He is also required, upon request of such creditors of the State as have received or may receive interest upon their debts under the provisions of this act and the act in force March 19, 1872, entitled an act to provide for the payment of interest on the public debt, to issue and deliver to them interest certificates, in accordance with the provisions of this act, for such portions of the interest due and withheld on the first days of January and July, 1872; and when such certificates shall be demanded for unpaid interest upon coupon bonds, to receive, cancel, and file away in his office the interest coupons so paid and redeemed.

The legal rate of interest, in the absence of an agreement, was fixed at six per cent. per annum; but a rate not exceeding eight per cent. may be agreed upon and collected.

A bill was passed providing for the establishment of a Board of Immigration, and appropriating \$5,000 as an "Immigration Fund" to be used partly in preparing "a geographical and political summary from such reliable authorities as may be had, setting forth an accurate description of the territory of this State and of its form of government; that the said summary shall especially describe the various character of its soil, its productions, its climate,

and its population; that it shall also set forth an account of its mineral resources, of its universities, its colleges, its public free-school system, its religious advantages, and an account of its various lines of travel and transportation by water and by railroad." This report is to be published and sold at cost.

The political campaign of the year was attended with unusual excitement, and, from the fact that the colored voters were all in the Republican ranks, the contest was regarded by some as one between the black and the white race for the control of the government; the former supporting the Republican party, which was stoutly opposed by the Democrats.

The Republican Convention assembled at Lynchburg, on the 30th of July. About one half of the delegates were colored. Colonel Hughes was nominated for Governor. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republicans of Virginia, in State Convention assembled, do now formally announce their principles to the voters of the Commonwealth. They reaffirm and reiterate their platform of 1872. They indorse and approve the Administration of President Grant in the past, and pledge it their support for the future.

1. That we are in favor of the *ad-valorem* system of taxation, as adopted by the State Convention, as the only just and equitable system, and pledge ourselves to its support and enforcement.

Resolved, That the tide-water population of the State have paid without complaint the taxes necessary for the support of the State debt contracted for public improvement, from which they derive no local advantage, and are entitled to demand a repeal of any law levying a tax upon every interest or property not general in this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Virginia, through its representatives in the State and national Government, recommend the total abolition of the tax on tobacco as soon as it can be done without detriment to the national finances.

2. The greatest good for the greatest number being one of the principles of Republicans, we are in favor of such a system of public improvement as shall best secure that result. The necessities of not only Virginia, but of the whole country demand increased facilities for cheap transportation; we are, therefore, in favor of the early completion of the James River & Kanawha Canal, and call upon the Congress of the United States to take this matter into consideration at the next session, and make an appropriation for the same. Believing it to be a national necessity, it should be a national highway. We pledge the Republicans of Virginia to use every endeavor to secure its early completion. We also favor such a liberal system of railroad improvement as shall tend to develop all sections of our State, and we call upon the voters of this Commonwealth to unite with us in securing these desirable results.

3. The Republican party of Virginia, in common with the national Republican party, is opposed to all forms of repudiation, and favors such a financial policy as shall tend to the payment of the public debt of the State without being oppressive upon her citizens. We regard the expenses of our State government as disproportioned to the available resources of the people, and demand that they shall be made more fully to conform thereto. We disapprove all extra compensation, and favor economy in Government, State and national; that we deem the act known as the "funding bill" as impolitic, unjust, and oppressive, and enacted solely in the interest of bondholders, regardless of the condition of the State resources; and that we are in favor of and demand the submis-

sion of the question of the financial obligation of West Virginia to Virginia to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision.

4. We are in favor of the development of the material resources of the State, which, under the rule of the Conservative party and its predecessors, have lain dormant. The mines of coal, iron, and other minerals, the vast water-power, and the many other material resources of the State, which exist in rich profusion on every hand, need but enterprise and capital to develop them, and thus make Virginia one of the greatest manufacturing States in the Union. To this end, we are in favor of such liberal legislation as shall tend to encourage the investment of capital in mining and manufacturing operations, and of general laws for incorporation, together with such a liberal spirit on the part of our people as shall invite men of enterprise to come and dwell among us.

5. We are in favor of reform in the administration of justice in this State, and an enforcement of the State constitution in this respect, which will secure impartial justice to all, irrespective of race, color, condition, or political sentiment; we favor the election of the President, Vice-President, and all other officers of the Government, as far as possible, by the direct vote of the people.

6. We approve and indorse the noble and humane policy inaugurated by General Grant's Administration, whereby all international disputes shall be made the subject of arbitration, thereby preventing the dread havoc of war.

7. That the Federal courts shall be accessible in all the States, to all citizens on appeal for redress of wrongs, or protection of rights, in cases where, upon a proper showing, equity demands it.

8. We demand reform in State laws in order to secure fair election, by the abolition of partisan supervisors, to enable every voter to exercise the right of suffrage according to the dictates of his own conscience.

The Democrats, under the title of the Conservative party, held their State Convention in Richmond on the 6th of August. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the party held in the State since the war. The following platform and resolutions were adopted:

1. We, the representatives of the Conservative people of Virginia, in convention assembled, do declare that a contrast of the condition of Virginia under Conservative government with the condition of those Southern States which have been under radical rule, illustrates the wisdom of the people of Virginia in the adoption of this plan of policy, and demonstrates the necessity of continuing the powers of the State government in the control of the Conservative people of this Commonwealth.

2. That the chief purpose of the Conservative party of Virginia is to secure to every citizen of the Commonwealth, whether native or adopted, of the white or of the colored race, exact and impartial justice, and to promote, by wise and beneficent legislation, the prosperity of our whole people.

3. That the Conservative party of Virginia, disclaiming all purpose of captious hostility to General Grant, will judge him impartially by his official action, and will cordially coöperate in every measure of his Administration which may be beneficent in its design and calculated to promote the welfare of the people, and to cultivate sentiments of good-will between the different sections of the Union.

4. We recognize as a fundamental political truth, that upon the intelligence and virtue of its people must rest the prosperity, honor, and permanence of the State; we point with pride to the successful establishment and progress of the free-school system of Virginia, inaugurated and conducted under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, for which we are in-

debted to the wisdom and zeal of the Conservative State government. Liberal provision ought to be continued for the support and extension of the free schools for the white and colored races respectively.

5. That the interests of a large section of this Union, no less than those of Virginia, demand the speedy enlargement and completion of the James River and Kanawha water-line that should connect the waters of the Ohio with those of the Chesapeake, affording to the teeming population of the West cheap transportation of their products to the points of shipment and wants of trade in the East. The completion by the government of this great design of George Washington would be an additional bond of union between the communities whose products and commodities would pass over the line of this great national work.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Conservative party of Virginia the internal revenue tax on tobacco and ardent spirits is onerous and oppressive, and ought to be repealed.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, it is as much the duty of every Conservative to vote against all independent candidates, professing to be Conservatives while running against the regular nominees of the party, as it is their duty to vote against the regular radical nominees.

Resolved, That the Conservative party disclaims any intention to impose burdensome restraints on any section, and pledges itself to correct any erroneous or mistaken legislation disturbing the harmony and welfare of the tide-water section of the State, believing that all acts imposing a tax on any interest not general in the Commonwealth should be modified and adjusted on principles of equity, and justice to all sections, reducing the tax imposed within reasonable and proper bounds.

Resolutions were also adopted changing the plan of the city and county party organization, and providing for only three members of the State Executive Committee.

The nominee of the convention for the office of Governor was James L. Kemper. He was born in Madison County, Va., in 1824, served in the Mexican War as captain, and was for ten years a member of the Virginia Legislature, being Speaker of the House of Delegates for two years. In the civil war he entered the Confederate service as colonel and attained the rank of major-general. After the close of the war he resumed the practice of the law in Madison County.

The election resulted in the success of the Conservative party. In a total vote of 214,237, Mr. Kemper received 120,738, and Mr. Hughes 93,439: majority for the former, 27,239. Robert E. Withers, Conservative, was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, over C. P. Ramsdell, Republican; and Raleigh T. Daniel, Conservative, Attorney-General, over David Fultz, Republican. The rest of the State officers were to be appointed by the Legislature which assembled in January, 1874. The political complexion of this body was as follows:

LEGISLATURE.	Senats.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Conservative.....	33	99	132
Republican	9	33	43
Conservative majority...	24	66	90

The completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and its opening for traffic between Richmond and Huntington, the western ter-

minas on the Ohio River, were celebrated in Richmond in February with great enthusiasm, and caused much rejoicing throughout the State. This important enterprise must have a marked influence upon the future commercial prosperity of Richmond, as well as of the entire State, as it opens another leading-through channel for freight and passengers between the West and the Eastern seaboard, giving to

Richmond advantages similar to those derived by New York from the New York Central & Hudson River, and Erie Railroads; by Philadelphia from the Pennsylvania Central, and by Baltimore from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The relative all-rail distances from the principal Western and Southwestern cities and the seaboard by these several routes are shown in the following statement:

MILES TO TIDE-WATER AT—	From Chesapeake.	From Louisville.	From St. Louis.	From Memphis.	From Nashville.	From Columbus, O.	From Indianapolis.	From Chicago.
New York via New York Central.....	883	940	1,141	1,354	1,176	761	800	990
New York via Erie Railway.....	861	997	1,201	1,354	1,183	755	805	983
Baltimore via Baltimore & Ohio.....	591	699	931	1,076	884	517	705	828
Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad.....	668	775	992	1,052	960	548	726	823
Richmond via Chesapeake & Ohio.....	562	645	892	982	800	564	677	832

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is a consolidation of the Virginia Central and the Covington & Ohio Railroads. The consolidation dates from August 31, 1868, and the first report for the company is for the year ending October 1, 1868. The consolidation also includes the Blue Ridge Tunnel and Railroad constructed by the State of Virginia and purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company.

The line of the road from Richmond to Huntington, West Va., is 421 miles. At the latter point it connects with daily lines of steam-packets on the Ohio River to Cincinnati and other leading points; at Gordonsville it connects with the railroad lines for Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and at Richmond with lines leading south to Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, Norfolk, and with lines of domestic and foreign steamships. A branch will extend from Richmond to tide-water, for which purpose a large tunnel under Church Hill, in the city of Richmond, has been constructed. At the seaboard terminus extensive wharves, and other commercial facilities, were in process of construction.

The completion of this important enterprise will have an almost incalculable influence upon the development of the great Kanawha coal-fields, which are said to embrace upward of 8,000 square miles. There are also extensive and valuable deposits of iron-ore in the region traversed by the road.

In his report to the stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, in November, 1873, the President, C. P. Huntington, said:

You now have a road of 421 miles which will compare favorably, as regards its grades and curvatures, and the durable character of its construction, with any other in this country. The investigations made during the past year in relation to the quality and extent of coal, iron-ores, timber, etc., existing on the line of your road have been so satisfactory as to lead to the formation of numerous well-organized companies, with ample capital, who will engage in the business of sending forward large quantities of these products to the market of the East and West, and who will also establish furnaces, rolling-mills, saw-mills, and kindred industries, on the line of the road,

giving assurance of a large and profitable local traffic in addition to the through business which your road is sure to command as soon as the necessary extensions and connections are completed for its accommodation. One of the most important is the Elizabeth-town, Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, which is already completed and in operation from the city of Lexington to Mount Sterling, and with the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington road, forms a continuous line from Louisville to the latter place, a distance of 127 miles. Eighty-eight miles between Mount Sterling and the Big Sandy remains to be built, and when that is done these roads, with the Chesapeake and Ohio, will be operated in one general interest, as they are controlled by substantially the same parties, and will form a continuous line from Richmond to Louisville, there to connect with the system of Western roads.

The earnings and expenses of the road for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, were as follows:

EARNINGS.	
From passengers.....	\$449,488 21
From freight.....	710,384 97
From express.....	14,021 05
From mail.....	31,165 67
From miscellaneous.....	2,446 02
Total.....	\$1,210,508 92

EXPENSES.	
Train expenses.....	\$244,687 12
Depot expenses.....	87,907 26
General expenses.....	19,579 16
Losses and damages.....	21,881 73
Maintenance of way.....	290,125 03
Repairs of machinery.....	141,113 33
Salaries.....	52,892 98
Miscellaneous.....	21,603 40
	\$879,700 01
Net earnings.....	330,808 91

Another important enterprise brought to completion during the year was the Richmond & Atlanta air-line railroad, the opening of which affords to Virginia direct communication with the chief cities of the South.

The State debt at the close of the year, exclusive of interest, was \$30,478,741. This does not include the one-third, \$15,289,870, assigned to West Virginia for payment. Of the former, \$8,000,000 is held by citizens of Virginia, \$13,000,000 is held in other States, and \$9,500,000 in Europe. If the provisions of the act of March 13, 1873, for payment of two-thirds of the interest be continued, the amount required to pay interest January 1st and July

1, 1874, will be \$1,207,027. There is, moreover, a balance due and unpaid in money on interest, payable since 1871, of \$880,059, including interest to colleges, to literary fund, etc.; the whole amount, therefore, necessary to meet the interest obligations of the State during 1874 will be \$2,242,083. In 1873, \$931,203 was actually paid in money as interest upon the public debt, and \$301,104 of coupons were taken in part taxes.

The public debt of Virginia presents a serious question to its inhabitants. In the early part of the year Governor Walker publicly took the ground that the United States should assume not only the public debt of this Commonwealth, but also of all the other States in the Union.

The various taxes assessed for 1873 in the counties, cities, and towns of the Commonwealth, were as follows:

Tax on white males.....	\$154,457 00	
Tax on colored males.....	95,068 00	
Total capitation tax.....		\$249,525 00
Tax on property.....	\$392,428 78	
Tax on income.....	38,140 33	
Total tax on personal property.....	425,564 11	
Tax on real estate.....	1,272,424 45	
Tax on licenses.....	321,036 57	
Total tax.....		\$2,268,550 13

RICHMOND.—In many respects 1873 was an eventful year for the capital of Virginia. The year witnessed the completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River; the finishing of the James River Free Bridge, which makes Richmond and Manchester practically one city; the opening of direct rail communication with Atlanta, Ga., by way of the Richmond & Atlanta Air-Line, the completion of the Church Hill Tunnel, great improvements made to the river and harbor, and to the streets of the city, and all the highways of trade and travel centring here. A very considerable number of private residences and business buildings were erected, and the workshops and manufactories of the city were in most prosperous and profitable condition until the great monetary panic unsettled the affairs of the whole country, and compelled them to curtail their operations.

The value of merchandise imported directly during the year, was \$118,872, besides which commodities valued at \$28,389 were received in bond from other districts. The following statement indicates in detail the commerce of the city for the year ending December 31, 1873, as compared with the preceding year:

VESSELS ENTERED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1873.			1872.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
American.....	1	304	6	14	2,292	84
Foreign.....	30	11,917	375	31	5,913	192

CLEARED FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1873.			1872.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
American.....	21	6,719	197	20	9,772	256
Foreign.....	33	9,420	316	33	11,530	343

COASTWISE TRADE.

ENTERED.		Tonnage.	Crews.
389 side-wheel steamers.....		395,670	10,413
220 propellers.....		129,061	8,790
100 schooners.....		16,086	556
17 brigs.....		4,148	126
7 barks.....		2,353	64
1 sloop.....		42	8
734 vessels of all kinds.....		548,360	14,592

CLEARED.		Tonnage.	Crews.
290 side-wheel steamers.....		389,907	10,089
217 propellers.....		128,956	8,762
23 schooners.....		3,797	103
2 brigs.....		403	14
2 sloops.....		28	5
624 vessels of all kinds.....		533,091	13,923

EXPORTS.

Wheat-flour.....	\$1,156,192 44
Leaf-tobacco.....	1,867,979 02
Manufactured tobacco.....	530 00
Reels.....	4,813 11
Lard.....	1,675 00
Oil-cloth.....	158 00
Staves.....	3,100 00
Furniture.....	360 07
Machinery.....	200 00
Quercitron-bark.....	1,464 65

Total..... \$3,026,492 22

VROOM, PETER D., LL. D., a political leader, Governor, and Congressman, of New Jersey, and minister to Prussia under President Pierce, born in Hillsborough, Somerset County, N. J., in 1791; died in Trenton, N. J., November 18, 1873. He graduated from Columbia College, N. Y., in 1808, at the early age of seventeen, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1813. Mr. Vroom was a warm supporter of President Jackson, and in 1829, his party having carried the State, he was elected Governor of New Jersey by the Legislature in joint ballot, which was then the mode there of choosing that officer. He was reelected in 1830 and 1831, also in 1834 and 1835. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1844, and represented a New Jersey district in Congress from 1839 to 1841. In 1852 Mr. Vroom was one of the two electors at large on the Pierce presidential ticket, and in 1853 was appointed by President Pierce minister to Prussia, where he held that position until 1857, when he resigned. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861, and afterward took little or no part in politics.

W

WALDENSIANS (THE). An account of the present position and statistics of the Waldensian Church has been published at Florence, Italy, in the *Annuaire de l'Eglise Evangelique Vaudoise*. Sixteen of the ancient churches remain—five in the valley of San Martino, four in the valley of Perosa, six in the valley of Lucerne, and one at Turin. There is also a Waldensian colony at Rosario, in South America. There are, in connection with the Church, the two hospitals of La Tour and Pomaret, the orphanage, a large number of primary schools, a superior school for young men, a normal school, a grammar-school at Pomaret, a college, and a theological school at Florence. The number of theological students in the last year had been nineteen. The journals of this Church are, the *Revista Cristiana*, which is conducted by the professors of the theological school, the *Eco de la Verita*, the *Eco des Valles*, and the *Amico dei Fanciulli*. Thousands of Bibles, tracts, and other religious works, have been issued from the Claudian Press, at Florence, and distributed throughout Italy.

The Waldensian work has heretofore been divided into two branches, that of the old churches, and that of the new missions, which have been opened in Italy in later years. A revision of the constitution of the Church was made in 1855, when an article was introduced to the effect that "the Waldensian Church, in sending her evangelists forth into Italy, has no other object than simply to preach Christ and win souls to Him, and that she leaves the congregations thus formed to choose their own form of government." At a conference held in Florence for five days, beginning April 15th, at which sixty-six representatives of Italian churches were present, the confession of faith and form of government of the Waldensian Church were unanimously adopted, and it was voted that "the churches represented in this conference desire to be considered as one with the Evangelical Waldensian Church." It was also decided that the churches should be grouped into presbyteries. Three presbyteries will probably be formed; one for the north, another for the centre, and a third for the south of Italy. The Waldensian Synod, which met on the 2d of September, 1873, looked with great favor upon the wish expressed by the Florence Assembly, and "opened the way widely for the coming union of the ancient and modern churches into one body." At the time of the meeting of the synod, there were in the *Eglise Vaudoise* seven superannuated ministers, of whom one lived at the colony of Rosario, in South America; fifteen ministers in active work, one of whom was laboring at Rosario; twenty-one missionaries, of whom five were in the islands of Elba and Sicily;

three professors of theology at Florence, and four college professors at La Tour and Pomaret, making in all fifty ordained ministers. The number of members in the valley churches varied from 264 to 1,394 for each church; the number of communicants varied from 150 to 800 for each celebration. Each church had one, two, three, or five Sunday-schools. There were, in all the parishes, day-schools for ten months in the year, and the various schools had been attended in winter by one-fifth of the entire population. There were also two *Écoles de Methode*, one at La Tour and the other at Pomaret, which gave the ward teachers opportunities for coming together every year to perfect their theoretical and practical knowledge. At the college in the valleys, there were professors for the Italian, Latin, Greek, and French languages and literature, for philosophy, mathematics, and natural sciences. Eighty-eight students had attended in the last year. Connected with the church at Turin were a hospital, which had, in the course of the year, cared for 87 sick people, and a diaconate, which had distributed 1,184 francs. The annual collection for *frais d'église* had given 7,328 francs, and that for schools, 2,250 francs. This church had carried on, independently of its consistory, other works of benevolence, in which were expended, in 1871 and 1872, about 17,000 francs. At least three-fourths of this sum was collected from among the members of the Church. The ordinary contributions of this Church for church purposes during the past year had been 20,000 francs. There had been progress in the extensive missions. The day-schools connected with the missions were 58 in number, and had been attended by 1,700 children, and there were 38 Sunday-schools, with 1,142 scholars. The number of churches was 38; of communicants, 1,864; of hearers, 3,158. These missions had subscribed 26,000 francs for various purposes. The missions were established at 36 centres, with 6 new posts, and were served by 21 ministers, 9 Scripture-readers, 6 other workers, and 51 school-masters and school-mistresses. At the suggestion of the Waldensians, an inter-missionary committee was in process of formation, to which it was intended to refer the settlement of disputed or irritating matters, arising between any two of the different Protestant bodies. Two delegates appointed by the Waldensians, two by the Wesleyans, two by the *Obisso Libero*, and one by the Methodist Episcopal mission, suitably empowered, had met at Florence to arrange for such a committee, and prepare the rules by which its operations should be governed.

According to the report of the Committee of Evangelization, the income of the Church

for the year ending August 12, 1872, was £7,582, 10s. 10d.

The Waldensians have two chapels in Rome, and three day-schools, with 120 names of pupils on their rolls, and 90 pupils in regular attendance.

WEST VIRGINIA. The Legislature of this State met at Charleston on November 19, 1872, the chief object of the session being so to modify the laws that they may conform to the new constitution. After a session of four months, the unfinished business was so large that a joint committee of conference was appointed by both Houses with instructions to report whether it was necessary to take a recess before the first adjournment, and what legislation should in that case be first considered and perfected.

The committee reported at the end of March that, in their judgment, a speedy recess was indispensable, "unless the two Houses were to continue in session until about the first day of June;" "believing that, after the first weeks in April, it would be impossible to keep a quorum in each House, as so many of the members were farmers, or engaged in pursuits requiring attention at that season of the year," etc.

The report was laid on the table in the Senate. In the House of Representatives, in accordance with it, a resolution was introduced providing "that the Legislature should adjourn on the 7th of April until the 20th of October ensuing, and no *per diem* should accrue during the recess, nor should mileage be allowed for attendance at the adjourned session." It met with some opposition from some members who moved to strike off the prohibition of mileage, and to turn the recess proposed into an adjournment *sine die*. These motions were rejected, and the resolution, as originally offered, was passed. On its being sent up to the Senate, it was there adopted.

The Legislature accordingly reassembled in October, 1873, when they continued in session for two months, and adjourned *sine die* on the 22d of December.

Most of the laws enacted during these sessions relate to subjects of a public and general character. Acts of special legislation were comparatively few.

A very large proportion of the acts passed relate to the Judicial Department of the government, from the Supreme Court down to the lowest court, defining their jurisdiction and powers respectively.

Before taking its recess in April, 1873, the Legislature passed a general appropriation bill, fixing the amounts to be paid for the current expenditures of the three State departments during the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1873, and 1874, in detail; as also for the current expenses of the State University, charitable institutions, and the penitentiary; and for repairs or construction of their respective buildings.

The following are the amounts appropriated for the last-named institutions:

To pay the university at Morgantown.....	\$14,160 00
To improve and construction of buildings for 1873, \$9,000.; for 1874, \$12,000.....	21,000 00
The West Virginian Hospital for the Insane..	91,208 00
To the further construction of hospital building.....	80,000 00
Support of lunatics confined in the jails.....	20,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.....	50,000 00
The penitentiary at Watson.....	36,000 00
The Normal Schools at Fairmont, West Liberty, Glenville, Shepherdstown, and Marshall College.....	11,500 00

During the adjourned session held near the end of 1873, a supplementary appropriation bill was introduced, providing, among other things, for the payment of normal-school teachers in 1874. After a warm contest, the bill was defeated, it is said, on account of that proviso. Numerous members of the legislative body, especially in the House of Representatives, were decidedly opposed to appropriations for the said schools, and required the items relating to them to be struck off from the bill, contending that the money appropriated for the instruction and training of students, with a view to qualify them as teachers in the public schools of West Virginia, instead of being used for that purpose, had been applied to the maintaining of high-schools in different localities at the expense of the State.

The disagreement existing between the Governor and the Legislature in reference to the appointing power, which the Governor seems to consider as vested in him by the constitution with regard to officers of almost all sorts in the State, was intensified in 1873, and threatened to become the cause of public disturbances of a very serious character. In obedience to the provision of an act passed by the Legislature on April 1, 1873, the Board of Public Works appointed as the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary William L. Bridges, thus superseding Thomas P. Shallcross, the incumbent of that office formerly appointed by the Governor. Having been duly qualified, the new Superintendent, in company with the Board of Directors, presented himself at the penitentiary on the 1st of May, the day fixed by law, and formally demanded possession of the place. He and the directors were met at the gate by Mr. Shallcross, who refused to admit them; and, on being asked the reason of his refusal, he produced a written document signed by the Governor, "directing him to act as Superintendent until further orders." He added that "he had received verbal orders to exclude all persons." Upon the Board of Directors' offering to make their entrance notwithstanding his refusal, Mr. Shallcross warned them by declaring that, if they attempted to enter forcibly, he was prepared and resolved to use force on his part to prevent it, and keep them out. At this they retired.

A suit was soon after instituted before the Supreme Court of the State on complaint of Mr. Bridges against Mr. Shallcross, to compel

average number of students in attendance during the year was 150.

The normal schools also are in successful operation. In the school at Shepherdstown, which was organized during 1873, the highest number of pupils in attendance for the first portion of the year was 42, the average 38; for the latter part of the year, the highest number in attendance was 100, and the average 66; with a prospect of increase.

At Marshall College, the whole number of pupils in attendance was 161; the average number 75.

A law was enacted at this session, "to provide for free education in Bethany College." It makes a standing appropriation of three thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in half-yearly installments to the said college, on condition that it shall educate one student from each of the fifty-four counties in the State, free of all charges, and with all the privileges accorded to regular students. Each county in the State shall be entitled to send one student; and when any of them fail to do so, the regents of the college are empowered to make appointments to fill such vacancies.

In the Hospital for the Insane the average number of patients during the year is set down at 280; the cost of maintenance and medical attendance for each patient being \$137. The total expenditures made on account of the hospital during the year amounted to \$80,080.05; of which \$38,377.97, were for current expenses; \$38,812.88, for construction of buildings.

The inmates at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind, numbered 60 in the average during the year; the cost of maintenance and instruction for each pupil having amounted to about \$260. The aggregate expenditures of the institution during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1873, were \$20,680.20.

The material interests of West Virginia appear to be in a flourishing condition. The State steadily advanced during the year in wealth; the progress made in the different branches of business, though not rapid, seems to be healthy; the towns increased in population and trade; new farms were opened up, and old ones better cultivated; new manufacturing establishments were started, and old ones extended their operations; and all made satisfactory returns for the investments of capital; the forest and mine contributed their full share to the general wealth, and the laborer received better compensation for his services than in the times past.

WISCONSIN. The Legislature of 1873 was in session from January 8th to March 20th, 72 days. During this time 186 general, and 145 private and local laws were passed. Among the most important acts passed were those providing for a geological survey of the State, to be begun in Ashland County, and completed within four years, by a chief geologist and four

assistants, to be appointed by the Governor, \$13,000 being appropriated annually; giving the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company the land grant, conditioned on building roads from Prescott to Superior and Bayfield, from Red Wing to Chippewa Falls, from Monroe to Shullsburg; to change the management of the State-prison from a commissioner elected by the people once in two years, to a warden appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate, and a board of directors; to substitute the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General for the State, as a State Board of Assessors; applying the temperance law of last winter to all cities and incorporated villages, regardless of any special provisions of their charter; increasing the salaries of Supreme Court judges to \$5,000, and of circuit judges to \$3,000; and providing for a State tax for 1873 of \$321,110.

Joint resolutions were passed ratifying the constitutional amendment restricting municipal debts to five per cent. of the valuation; for the appointment of an agent to prosecute the claims of the State against the General Government for five per cent. on United States lands; in favor of cheaper postage and no franking; and urging the improvement of St. Croix Lake and River.

The subject which attracted the largest share of the attention of the Legislature, and caused the most public discussion throughout the State, had reference to the St. Croix land grant. These lands were granted to Wisconsin by Congress in 1856 and in 1864, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lake St. Croix to the head of Lake Superior. The State having assumed this trust, the question of disposing of the grant came up before the Legislature. The grant was eagerly sought by two parties, the North Wisconsin Railroad Company and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, which led to a spirited and protracted contest in the Legislature. This resulted in the passage of a bill conferring the grant upon the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

After the exciting contest for the possession of this aid, no little surprise was created by the announcement of the rejection of the grant by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. In the official communication, dated May 14, 1873, sent by the president of this corporation to the Governor, the reasons assigned for not accepting this grant were, that the act of Congress passed in 1856, granting lands for the construction of a railroad from the St. Croix River or Lake to Lake Superior, provided that "if said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the land unsold shall revert to the United States." By the act of 1863 the time fixed for the completion of the roads was extended five years. As these were the only acts of Congress on the subject, it was announced by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad

Company that the railroad not having been completed within the specified time, the lands had reverted to the United States.

In his communication to the Governor, the president of the company adds:

It is true that the Circuit Court of the United States for the State of Minnesota, in June last, in the cases of *Harriman vs. Schulenberg*, and the same *vs. Schow*, held that the legal title to the lands (embraced in the land grant) was in the State of Wisconsin, until otherwise determined, either by a decree of the court, or by an act of Congress.

These judgments have been appealed from, and the appeals are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

If the judgment of the Circuit Court should be affirmed, the title of the State would undoubtedly be perfect, but otherwise an act of Congress would be necessary, which might be difficult to obtain, with the feeling now prevailing against the making of further land grants by Congress. It is well known that two unsuccessful attempts have already been made to extend the time for the completing of this road, and it is fair to presume that any further efforts would meet with the same ill success.

Until a favorable judgment is rendered by the Supreme Court, or an act be passed by Congress further extending the time for the completion of the road, so great a doubt will rest upon the title, that the directors deem it impossible to obtain the necessary means to complete the road.

The political campaign was opened formally by the Union Republicans, who held a large and enthusiastic convention in Madison, August 27th, and nominated the following ticket: for Governor, C. C. Washburn, of La Crosse; Lieutenant-Governor, Robert H. Baker, of Racine; Secretary of State, Ephraim W. Young, of Sauk; State Treasurer, Ole O. Johnson, of Rock; Attorney-General, Leander F. Frisby, of Washington; Superintendent of Schools, Robert Graham, of Winnebago; Commissioner of Immigration, George P. Lindman, of Milwaukee. The platform adopted was as follows:

In view of the fact that the Republican party has so met the vital issues of the past twelve years as to secure the support of a vast preponderance of the patriotism and intelligence of the nation, it has fairly won for itself the title of being the true reform party of the country; and recognizing the importance of all the questions recently raised, and now for the first time attracting general public attention, relating to labor and capital, trade and commerce, production and supply, transportation and exchanges, corporate franchises and monopolies, and to all other subjects embraced in our political economy, we pledge ourselves as such, to adopt and carry into execution and effect all judicious measures of progress and relief relating to these and all other kindred subjects; and as a party, we can give assurance, from our political ascendancy both in the national and State Governments, of a more speedy and effectual remedy of existing evils than would be possible through any existing opposing party, or any party yet to be formed.

Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible only for such measures as it indorses and approves, and for an honest and faithful administration of the Government; and cannot be expected to vouch for the individual honesty, in all cases, of those they promote to office; yet, when such are found unfaithful or corrupt, they should be exposed, dismissed from the public service, and punished. We denounce all official frauds, and corrupt legislation, whether in land grants and subsidies to railroads, in Credit Mobiliers, or in the management of the revenues.

Resolved, That we disapprove and condemn the

recent measure by which Congress allowed additional compensation to itself, for past service, and demand that the provisions of that act by which congressional salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Resolved, That it is contrary to the theory of a representative government that any legislative body should make laws exclusively for their own benefit, and we therefore favor an amendment to our national Constitution which shall forever prohibit any Congress from increasing its own compensation.

Resolved, That the subject of cheap and reasonable rates of transportation has become of pressing importance to the great body of our people, both East and West, and to the producer and consumer, and that it is necessary that some proper legislative measures should be speedily adopted to secure relief and protection against the greed and oppression of grasping monopolies. We urgently recommend what has been already urged in two annual messages of the present Executive, the creation of a Board of Railroad Control, whose duty it shall be to examine the whole subject of transportation and freights, and report the facts in relation thereto, and prescribe and adjust such regulations as will be fair and equitable both to the people and the railway companies.

Resolved, That the vast importance of railroads to the general prosperity and business of the country is cheerfully acknowledged, and we would extend to them all proper facilities for their management so as to produce a fair return for capital invested in them; that we claim, nevertheless, the right, under our constitution, to regulate their conduct, or, if necessary, to repeal the charters under which they exist; that while we should deprecate the necessity for the exercise of this power, still, if such necessity should arise, will insist upon it to such an extent as will protect the people against extortion from monopolies of this kind.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the practice which has heretofore prevailed, of public officers accepting free passes upon railroads. It creates an embarrassing obligation upon the part of an officer which he can only properly cancel by the payment of an adequate sum in money. It has a tendency to influence, and often does influence, official actions. They are given as a tribute to the office, and not a mark of respect to the man to whom the pass is given. It imposes a large tax upon the stockholders of railroad companies, who indemnify themselves by increased and oppressive charges upon the legitimate paying business done upon their roads; and we believe that the use of such passes by public officers should be prohibited by law, with suitable penalties.

Resolved, That we regard, with eminent satisfaction and approval, the very able, wise, and judicious management of the Executive Department of this State, by his Excellency Governor Washburn, during the last two years. As our Governor, he has stood fearlessly and constantly the guardian of the people's rights, without regard to consequences to himself, and his administration will bear the closest scrutiny.

Resolved, That the discharge of their official duties by the various elective State officers has been marked by efficiency and integrity, and meets with our hearty commendation.

Resolved, That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests, and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

Resolved, That we regard the settlement and development of the northwestern portion of our State—so rich and valuable in natural resources of soil, timber, and mineral, and upon the very highway of a direct communication with our harbor on Lake Superior and with the North Pacific Railway—of momentous interest and most urgent importance. Having completed, in good faith and proper season, railroads from Portage City to Tomah, and from Tomah to the St. Croix River, by the expenditure and judi-

cious application of two-thirds of the land grant of 1856, and having made an honest effort to construct a road from St. Croix River to Lake Superior, the last link in this chain of roads contemplated by that grant, and having already completed a portion of the same, and having taken care of the lands and prevented trespasses upon them, and continued to treat them as still the trust property of the State, and the people of that section having located and purchased Government lands at double the usual Government price, in view of the grant and the building of the roads, and having long and patiently waited for such a consummation, it would be unjust, illiberal, and unfair to the State, to now seek to divest her of the title to the remaining portion of this grant, even if Congress has the legal right (which we deny), and, if necessary, we insist that Congress ought to pass a law, at once and without hesitation, renewing this portion of the grant to the State, that the title may be beyond any question, and the road speedily completed.

Resolved, That our State is most favorably situated in respect to water communication by lake and river, and our facilities for commercial intercourse ought to be prudently guarded and improved to the fullest possible extent, in order to afford the readiest and cheapest means of transportation of products, in permanent competition with railroad-carriage. To this end we congratulate the State upon the generous assumption by the General Government of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, that promises at an early day to connect the Mississippi River and the great lakes, and we most fully indorse the now well-established policy of the present Administration in keeping clear from unnecessary obstruction the navigation of the Mississippi River; and we especially commend that private enterprise, assisted by Government aid, which has resulted in the construction of the Sturgeon Bay Canal, that so materially lessens the distance and obviates the dangers of our lake navigation.

Resolved, That the Republican party will use all reasonable endeavors to so amend the laws of the State as to make a permanent, fixed salary for all State officers, and that all fees and perquisites be paid into the public Treasury.

The State Convention of "all Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and other electors of Wisconsin, friendly to genuine reform through equal and impartial legislation, honesty in office, and rigid economy in the administration of affairs," assembled in Milwaukee, September 24th. On the preceding day a Reform Convention, "not large in numbers, but representing a vast constituency of sentiment in the State," had met in the same city. The delegates of these two bodies united and agreed upon the following platform:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, all electors of Wisconsin who seek the election of capable and incorruptible men to office, and a complete and permanent reform in the administration of public affairs, should unite upon one platform and the same candidates, and vindicate the right of electing their own rulers, independent of corrupt party power, and of the dictation of professional politicians and political rings, allied therewith or apologizing therefor.

That, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "to make us a happy and prosperous people, a wise and frugal government is necessary, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, but which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take them from the month of labor the bread it has earned."

That the public credit should be scrupulously preserved, and the State and national debt be honestly

paid; and to this end we demand a decrease in the number and compensation of public officers, and rigid economy in every part of the State and Federal Government.

That we pledge our support to every reasonable project for increasing and cheapening the facilities of transportation within the State, and between Wisconsin and the Atlantic seaboard.

That the improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and other navigable waters in and about Wisconsin, are a rightful charge upon the Federal Government, and we demand that Congress shall complete these necessary channels of internal commerce before further squandering the resources of the national Treasury in mammoth subsidies to railroad corporations and the owners of ocean-steamers.

That we are opposed to protective tariff laws, because they diminish the sources of public revenue, increase Federal expenditure, tax labor for the exclusive benefit of aggregated capital, and unequally apportion the blessings and burdens of government. These laws have already cost Wisconsin millions, for which it has received no adequate return, and we shall hereafter insist upon equal protection and taxation for all classes of industry.

That owners of railroads are entitled to a fair compensation for the use of their actual capital, that the extension of existing roads and the construction of new and independent lines are necessary to the progress and development of the State, and we pledge our earnest encouragement and support to all wholesome enterprise in this direction; but we demand that the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation shall be sacredly respected, to the full extent of protecting the people against every form of monopoly or extortion.

That the acceptance of free railroad passes by any officer of the State is a practice inconsistent with an honest and impartial discharge of official duty, and ought to be prohibited by law.

That we will support no man for office who has ever violated his faith to the people by receiving retroactive increase of salary for public service.

That the purchase of official station, the acceptance of bribes by public servants, and the abuse of official influence for private gain, are high crimes against the State, for the punishment of which the people have built prisons, and should use them.

That we will vote for no man who justifies or apologizes for the Credit Mobilier corruptions of Congress, or who voluntarily affiliates with any class of men guilty of corrupt practices in State or national legislation.

That the limitations of Federal power in the national Constitution are a necessary safeguard against the evils of corrupt and oppressive government; that we demand the renunciation by Congress of all unconstitutional powers arrogated to itself over the business interests of the country, and the consequent dispersion of the horde of money-changers and lobbyists now habitually congregated at the Federal capital and successfully demanding special favors at the expense of the honest industry of the country.

That all enactments which usurp to the State jurisdiction over private conscience, or punish one citizen for the offenses of another, are in conflict with the spirit of free government.

That honesty and fidelity in the administration of public affairs demand rotation in office, and an untrammelled exercise of personal judgment in the selection of public servants; and we pledge ourselves to vote for no candidate for office whose nomination is the fruit of his own importunity, or of a corrupt combination among partisan leaders.

That our hope of the future is based on the liberal education of our children and the general intelligence of the people; we therefore demand the careful preservation to the State of whatever remains of our once magnificent school fund, and such legislation as shall relieve the masses of the people from

unnecessary burdens in the number and cost of textbooks in our public schools.

The ticket nominated by this convention was as follows: For Governor, Wm. R. Taylor; Lieutenant-Governor, O. D. Parker; Treasurer, Ferdinand Kuhn; Secretary, Peter Doyle; Attorney-General, A. Scott Sloan; Superintendent of Schools, Edward Searing; Commissioner of Immigration, M. Argand.

Prior to the assembling in convention of the two regular political parties, the first State meeting of the "American Constitutional Union" was held in Milwaukee, August 7th, and was attended by six hundred and sixty-six delegates. This party had recently been organized in Milwaukee, and was composed of Germans. The convention was called independently of all political organizations, but its members were strongly opposed to the existing temperance law. No ticket was formed, but it was resolved "that the State Executive Committee be instructed to submit, or cause to be submitted, a copy of the preamble and platform of the Constitutional Union to the different political State conventions about to be assembled in the State, requesting that the principles therein enunciated be embodied in, and made a part of, their respective party platforms; also that the members of this Constitutional Union in no way or manner would support any political party or candidate for office that did not heartily indorse and advocate the principles of their platform. That the appointment of a State Executive Committee be deferred until after the 15th day of September, to be then selected from the members of the different local organizations, and that in the mean time a special committee of five be intrusted with the transaction of all necessary affairs."

Their platform thus mentioned was as follows:

ARTICLE I. The ballot-box is the essential agency placed in the hands of the people for the protection of their liberties. Organization is necessary to render that agency effective. But while we concede the existence of political parties to be eminently proper, yet we deem integrity of character and general fitness of candidates for office to be considerations higher than party dictates.

ART. II. Corrupt administration is the fruit of, and breeds, in turn, corrupt elections. Positions of public trust ought to be less sought than tendered. The payment of fees and perquisites should be abolished, and every public officer receive an adequate fixed salary, not to be increased during the term for which he is elected or appointed. The action of our late Congress, by which the representatives of the people—faithless to our confidence which placed them in office—voted the people's money to themselves, for services already past and remunerated, we deem the highest evidence of political corruption, and the attempt to defend and justify such conduct we look upon as the worst kind of effrontery and an insult to the intelligence of our people.

ART. III. Church and State ought to be kept separate. Fully endorsing the policy of the first amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides that Congress should make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, we accordingly insist upon the ut-

most liberty of conscience. Man is not responsible to others for his religious belief or opinions on religion; and while it is the duty of the State to protect every individual in the exercise of his religion, it should especially prefer no religious establishment or mode of worship.

ART. IV. Freedom of industry and freedom of trade are essential elements of a republican form of government. Therefore, while we deeply deplore the evils of habitual and excessive drinking, as well as intemperate habits and excess in any other mode of life, and while we are ready and willing to use all reasonable means to eradicate them, we earnestly oppose all laws which, under the pretense of police regulations, or of remedying moral evils, interfere with the rights and fundamental privileges of American citizens as guaranteed by our Constitution.

ART. V. We consider the interests of our farming population and those of the people at large to be identical. The wealth of our State lies chiefly in its agricultural products. Consolidation of competing railroad-lines and arbitrary tariffs must under no circumstances be tolerated; and the development of new, easy, and cheap means of transportation ought to be made one of the prominent features of coming legislation.

ART. VI. The right of individual and local self-government ought to be jealously guarded. Every municipality should be left to regulate its domestic affairs at pleasure, as far as compatible with the public good. Special legislation ought to be discountenanced, and all attempts at centralization of power in national as well as State affairs ought to be promptly repudiated.

The election resulted in the success of the Democratic and Liberal Republican ticket. The total vote cast was 147,859, of which Mr. Taylor received 81,635, and Governor Washburn 66,224, making the majority of the former 15,411.

Of the 38 members of the Senate, 17 are regular Republicans, 14 Democrats, and 2 Liberal Republicans. The House comprises 60 members, of whom 41 are regular Republicans, 43 regular Democrats, 8 Liberal Republicans, and 8 Independent Democrats. There are 42 farmers and 14 lawyers in the House; and 7 farmers and 6 lawyers in the Senate. Of the 24 of foreign birth in the House, 16 are Germans; and of the 13 of foreign birth in the Senate, 5 were born in Germany.

At the judicial election held April 1st, Orsamus Cole, who has been upon the bench eighteen years, was reelected as an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

The improvement of the Wisconsin River by confining its waters at the low-water stage, by wing dams, to a single channel, and reducing its width, has been continued with satisfactory results. This improvement is being carried on by the United States, as a part of a route of water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, by way of the Fox River and Green Bay.

An appropriation of \$300,000 was made by Congress in March, 1873, for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. It was estimated by D. O. Houston, of the United States Engineers, that \$100,000 could be profitably expended in continuing the improvement of the Wisconsin River during 1873, leaving \$200,000 for the Fox River. The con-

dition of the funds for this important public improvement is shown in the following statement:

Amount available for Wisconsin River, July 1, 1873.....	\$51,121 03
Amount appropriated by act of March 3, 1873.....	300,000 00
Amount expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.....	123,283 90
Amount available July 1, 1873.....	227,837 13
Amount required for fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.....	750,000 00

In view of the importance of this improvement to the country, as an outlet for the produce of the States west of the Mississippi River, as well as a cheap route for supplying those States with lumber and iron from Wisconsin and Michigan, Congress is urged to make liberal appropriations for completing the work.

In his report for the year ending June 30, 1873, Major Houston uses the following significant language in speaking of this important improvement:

The feasibility of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers is now demonstrated, and, in view of the great benefits to the country which this improvement will bring, it would seem that the Government having assumed the work, by act of Congress, and by subsequent legislation, should push the work vigorously, so that these benefits may be secured at as early a day as practicable. In addition to those considerations, a true economy demands that the appropriations be liberal, so that the requisite facilities, machinery, etc., for carrying on the work vigorously, may be procured. The size of the locks in the Erie Canal is 110 x 18, with a draft of seven feet. The existing locks on the Fox River, twenty-two in number, are 100 x 35—all good for five feet draft, and many of them for six feet. These can also be lengthened to any desired extent.

The maximum estimate for this improvement, including an independent canal on the Wisconsin, does not exceed \$5,000,000. Assuming the work to cost this sum, we will have for the whole cost of the work, adding what the Government has already expended in lands and moneys, about \$6,000,000. With this amount a line of water transportation, 370 miles in length, can be secured. It is believed that the cost of the improvement on the plan now being carried out on the Wisconsin River, will be much less than the above estimate; but when we consider the results to be obtained, as compared with the cost of railroads, and their high charges, the estimate is small.

The importance of this work has been fully set forth in former reports, and in various documents. There is no public work more national in its character than this. By it the products of the Northwest will find cheap transportation to the seaboard, and the lumber and iron of the North to the Mississippi Valley. One great problem of the day is to secure cheap transportation for these indispensable and bulky commodities, and while no one route will meet the demand of the country, there is no other route which will meet the necessities of so large a section of the United States at so small an expense as this. It is with these views that I submit the estimates herewith. If small appropriations are made, the work will not only be delayed, but a spirit of dissatisfaction will be aroused. It is not many years since the Government donated to the State of Wisconsin a grant of land for this improvement, and yet no results such as were anticipated have been realized. The dissatisfaction has been so great that the Government has been induced to resume control of the work, and by appropriating money indicate an intention of carrying it out. The people naturally ex-

pect that the Government means by this course to provide ample means for this purpose.

The total receipts into the State Treasury during the year, from all sources, were \$1,774,558, while the disbursements amounted to \$1,798,023. The total receipts of the general fund were \$1,095,872, of which \$781,875 were from direct State tax upon the assessed valuation of property; \$210,874 from taxes on the gross receipts of railroad companies; \$63,299 from taxes on fire and life insurance companies, and the balance from miscellaneous sources.

The total disbursements from the general fund during the fiscal year were \$1,191,966.01, an excess of \$96,093.72 above the receipts. Deducting from this excess of expenditure the balance in the general fund at the commencement of the fiscal year—September 30, 1872—and the deficiency in this fund for the year ending September 30, 1873, is found to be \$66,923.80.

The disbursements on account of the several public institutions of the State were:

State-prison.....	\$45,550 47
Hospital for the Insane, Madison.....	119,488 15
Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane.....	198,677 21
Institute for the Blind.....	20,875 00
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	23,737 25
Industrial School for Boys.....	65,715 10
Soldiers' Orphan Home.....	28,193 69

The total debt of the State amounts to \$2,252,557.

Treasurer Baetz says; "The credit of the State is good at home and abroad, and its entire debt only a trifle over two and a quarter million dollars, or \$2.13 *per capita* on the United States census of 1870."

The following is a comparative statement of the amounts of the several productive trust funds, September 30, 1872, and September 30, 1873, and shows an increase during the year of \$94,469:

TRUST FUNDS.	1872.	1873.
School Fund.....	\$2,482,771 28	\$2,510,181 12
University Fund.....	206,988 88	216,519 38
Normal School Fund.....	880,371 79	918,648 48
Agricultural College Fund..	206,058 90	225,393 73
Total.....	\$3,776,185 15	\$3,870,653 71

The unproductive trust funds are composed of unsold lands held in trust by the State for the funds, and are estimated as follows:

School Fund.....	\$290,000 00
University Fund.....	13,000 00
Normal School Fund.....	810,000 00
Agricultural College Fund.....	70,400 00
Drainage Fund (held in trust for counties) ..	1,088,000 00
Total.....	\$2,221,400 00

The State tax levied for 1871 was \$629,143; for 1872, \$765,291; and for 1873, \$871,582. The rate per cent. of this tax upon the assessed valuation was 1.38 mills in 1871; 1.96 in 1872; and 1.72 in 1873. The assessed valuation for 1873 was \$390,454,875.

A considerable portion of the annual revenue is derived from the tax on railways; the tax fixed by the Legislature being three per cent.

on the gross earnings of the companies. The aggregate amount of the gross earnings, reported by all of the companies operating lines within the State for the year ending December 31, 1872, was \$8,595,518, which yield in revenue to the State, at three per cent., \$257,865.

The question is, says the Secretary of State, whether this amount is the same percentage of the actual or full value of this class of property, that other taxes are of other classes of property upon which they are levied. If less, it is not enough; if more, it is too much. Three methods suggest themselves by which the correct valuation of railroad property for the purposes of taxation may be determined:

1. By taking the actual cost of the roads and equipments.

2. By adding to the total indebtedness of the roads the aggregate market or quoted value of their stocks.

3. By taking an amount, the interest of which, at seven per cent., or any other assumed rate, would produce a sum equal to the net earnings.

The cost of the roads and their equipments, lying wholly, and the proportionate cost of those lying partially within the State, reporting to this department is stated at \$61,359,374.81, or \$35,566.36 per mile, which is \$19,550 per mile less than the average cost of roads and equipments in the United States. It is admitted that this cost may be either more or less than the actual value, according to the peculiar circumstances of each road. If a road be economically built, prudently managed, and located so as to command sufficient business to make it a profitable investment, it would be worth its cost or even more; but, if the reverse be true, depreciation would be the result. Assuming that the roads in Wisconsin are worth what they cost, and by taking 2.23 per cent., which is the rate found levied upon other property, as the correct tax ratio, it will appear that railroad property, at the same rate, should pay \$1,370,544.03, which is over five times the amount now received by the State from this source. Or, if only one-half of the cost be taken as the correct valuation, the State would even then realize, at the rate named, the sum of \$685,272.03, which is \$457,406.48 more than what is now realized, and is equal to 7.97 per cent. of the gross earnings.

By adopting the second method there would be realized \$1,133,738, which is equal to over 13 per cent. of the gross earnings.

Governor Taylor suggests that the time has come for levying a tax on telegraph and express companies, which are now exempt from taxation.

The amount and value of property assessed in 1873 are shown in the following statement:

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value.	Average Value.
Horses.....	285,672	\$18,001,691	\$45 51
Cattle.....	891,907	9,691,082	11 61
Mules and asses.....	5,977	593,111	49 67
Sheep and lambs.....	1,180,733	1,838,105	1 64
Pigs.....	555,130	1,175,850	2 13
Wagons and carriages.....	163,368	3,503,904	21 47
Shares of bank-stock.....	43,519	3,493,556	79 99
Watches.....	18,535	415,917	22 43
Pianos and melodeons.....	19,955	1,089,805	54 61
Merchants' and manufacturers' stock.....		\$1,606,817	
Other personal property.....		\$4,155,006	
Total personal property.....		\$=9,613,913	
Land.....	21,348,706	173,723,348	8 14
City and village lots.....		66,283,961	
Total.....		\$340,030,252	

Ten railroad companies were incorporated

under the general laws of the State during the year ending September 30, 1873. In 1872, 325 miles of railroad were constructed, making the total length of railroads operated in the State, at the end of that year, 1,810 miles. The condition and operations of the railroad companies of the State are shown in the following statement:

Capital stock paid up.....	\$63,520,241 82
Cost of roads and equipments.....	104,373,614 86
Dividends paid.....	2,238,254 77

ROADS.	1871.	1872.
Receipts.....	\$16,998,073 30	\$18,758,869 70
Earnings in Wisconsin.....	\$7,623,904 00	\$8,252,518 36
Expenditures.....	\$20,149,170 44	\$18,317,972 45
Freight in tons.....	3,597,191	4,565,640
Cattle and horses transported.....	130,131	217,161
Hogs and sheep transported.....	575,627	597,537
Passengers transported.....	3,200,904	3,582,109
Persons killed.....	23	85
Persons injured.....	29	101

The total license paid by railroad companies in 1873, three per cent. on gross earnings in the State, was \$210,374.99, as follows:

Chicago & Northwestern.....	\$42,688 37
Green Bay & Lake Pepin.....	846 02
Mineral Point.....	3,315 93
Milwaukee & Northern.....	3,625 21
Milwaukee & Lake Shore.....	47 21
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	193,969 79
Northern Wisconsin.....	167 85
Prairie du Chien & McGregor.....	109 62
Sheboygan & Fond du Lac.....	4,231 53
Western Union.....	10,047 40
Wisconsin Central.....	3,506 70
West Wisconsin.....	5,389 29

The total number of persons in the State in 1873, between four and twenty years of age, was 436,001. Of these, 281,708 attended the public schools, besides 575 under four, and 1,439 over twenty years of age, making the total attendance 783,732.

The State contains 4,957 public school-houses which will accommodate 315,111 pupils. The valuation of school-houses was \$3,995,422; sites, \$425,788; apparatus, \$181,326. The amount expended for school purposes during the year was \$2,073,449, of which \$650,435 was for male, and \$766,959 for female teachers. Wisconsin has three normal schools; one at Platteville which had 498 students in 1873; one at Whitewater, with 224 pupils; and one at Oshkosh with the same number in attendance.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Fallows, thinks that the natural sciences should be taught in the public schools, that schools should be maintained for eight months or more instead of five, and that there should be a law requiring all children of the State to be instructed in the rudiments of the common English branches.

In declaring in favor of compulsory education, he says:

The conviction is becoming quite general among the most careful and conservative thinkers and educators in our country, from the alarming statistics of illiteracy given by the last census, that compulsory education, in some form or other, is an absolute necessity for the safety of our republican institutions. I have come to the conclusion from a careful

investigation of the whole question, and specially in view of the fact that 55,441 persons ten years old and over, in Wisconsin, are unable to write, and nearly 50,000 are not to be found in any school from year to year, that while the instructional agencies now employed should be developed to the highest degree of efficiency, the Legislature should enact a law that every child within the bounds of the State shall receive, in the public schools or elsewhere, at least the elements of a good common-school education.

The charitable and penal institutions of Wisconsin are organized on the most liberal basis, and are conducted with great credit to the State. In 1873 the sum disbursed for these purposes exceeded half a million dollars, or nearly one-half the total receipts into the general fund. A general supervision of the management of these institutions is mainly exercised by a State Board of Charities.

The Institute for the Blind receives blind persons, susceptible of intellectual culture, between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. The number of pupils instructed during the year was 77, of whom 38 were females; the actual average attendance was 56. The expenditures for the year were \$19,893.

The Institute for the Deaf and Dumb admits deaf persons from ten to twenty-five years of age, with no charge for board or tuition. The whole amount disbursed for current expenses in 1873 was \$35,355. There were 148 pupils at the date of the report, October 15th.

The insane of the State are cared for in the State Hospital, on the northern shore of Lake Mendota, about seven miles from Madison, and the Northern Insane Hospital, situated on the shore of Lake Winnebago, four miles north of Oshkosh. The State Hospital was opened in 1860, since which time 1,865 have been admitted, of whom 574 have been discharged recovered, 383 improved, and 870 unimproved. The Northern Hospital for the Insane was opened—before its completion—in April, 1873. Up to October 15th, 220 had been admitted, and 209 were inmates at that date.

The State-prison at Waupun had October 1, 1873, 180 convicts, of whom 36 were under sentence for life. The disbursements during the year for this institution were \$97,594. The convicts are occupied in various industrial pursuits, from which a considerable income accrues to the State. A "prison-church" and a "prison-school" are organized in the institution, which afford valuable religious and secular instruction to the convicts, who have greatly profited by the advantages thus offered.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is situated on Fox River, just west of the village of Waukesha. It was organized as a House of Refuge, and opened in 1860. There were

362 inmates during 1873, and 281 at the close of the year. The expenditures amounted to \$41,472.

Several important judicial decisions were rendered during the year, bearing upon questions of importance to the people of Wisconsin.

In September, the United States Circuit Court at La Crosse granted an injunction restraining the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company from building a bridge across the Mississippi River at La Crosse, at a point selected by the company, but disapproved by the Secretary of War. In delivering the opinion of the court, Judge Drummond said:

The principal question is, whether the Secretary of War had the authority to declare that the bridge should not be built at the point where the defendant proposed to build it, and this depends upon the construction of the act of Congress of the 1st of April, 1872, and of the 4th of June of the same year, authorizing and regulating the construction of bridges across the Mississippi River.

The Mississippi is a great national highway, the navigation of which is free to all citizens of the United States. If bridges are to be thrown across it, there can be no doubt of the authority of Congress to declare that they should be so constructed as to impede in the least possible degree the navigation of the river; or, to say how many shall be constructed; or, to prohibit their construction altogether. This authority grows out of the national character of the river, as a great navigable channel of travel and of commerce. It follows from this that Congress can prescribe the place and the manner of construction, so as not to interfere with the navigation, and, when Congress has legislated as to the construction of bridges on the Mississippi, within certain limits, and declared the mode of construction, they can only be built in the way pointed out by Congress. Therefore, if any individual or corporation attempts to construct them otherwise, or elsewhere, than Congress has directed, the United States must have the right to prevent it; and there is no doubt that this can be done through the civil process of the courts.

The question of the constitutionality of the "Graham Liquor Law," the provisions of which are given in the preceding volume of this work, came up before the Supreme Court of the State in the case of Wisconsin *vs.* the Mayor of Milwaukee. That official had been commanded by writ of *mandamus* to enforce the law, or show cause why he should not do so. The defense set up was that the act was unconstitutional. The court, however, declared the law constitutional.

In the case of Olcott, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The County Board of Supervisors of Fond du Lac County, which had been carried on appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin to the Supreme Court of the United States, the latter tribunal decided in the early part of the year that railways were public highways, and subject to the general control of the State.

Z

ZANZIBAR, a state in Eastern Africa. It attracted in 1873 the attention of the civilized world by the treaty concluded between its Sultan and England for the suppression of the slave-trade. The sultanate obtained its present extent by Arabic princes, who were called to these regions by native tribes to aid them against the Portuguese. They established their rule in 1698. In 1784 the Imam of Muscat conquered the island of Zanzibar, which was incorporated with the state of Muscat. When the Imam Said-Said, of Muscat, died in 1858, one of his sons succeeded him in Muscat, and another, Said-Medjid, in Zanzibar. Thus Zanzibar again became an independent state. Said-Medjid died October 7, 1870, and was succeeded by his younger brother Burgosh Ben-Said. In 1873 the United States of America, England, France, and Germany, were represented in Zanzibar by diplomatic agents.

The territory of the Sultan embraces the island of Zanzibar, with an area of 617 square miles, and a population of 200,000 to 250,000 inhabitants, and the possessions on the opposite coast, the most important of which are Mombas and Quiloa. The extent and the population of these possessions are unknown. The population of the island of Zanzibar consists chiefly of enslaved negroes; the ruling class are the Arabs. The principal cities are: Zanzibar, 80,000; Mombas, 18,000 to 15,000; Quiloa, 10,000 to 15,000. The chief source of the revenues of the Sultan are the duties which are farmed out by him for about \$450,000. The standing army generally consists of about 1,400 men. The fleet, which in 1871 consisted of one sailing-frigate of 24 guns, one corvette (21 guns), one steam-corvette (9 guns), one river-yacht (6 guns), and one aviso, was, on April 15, 1872, almost wholly destroyed by a hurricane.

According to the report of the German consul in Zanzibar, the commerce of the island, in 1871, was as follows (value expressed in Maria Theresa thalers; one thaler = \$1.02):

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
India, Arabia, and Persia.....	462,000	375,000
North America.....	341,500	779,000
Germany.....	493,500	461,000
France.....	428,000	320,000
England.....	310,000	450,000
Total, 1871.....	2,038,000	2,385,000
Total, 1870.....	2,169,000	2,228,000

The movement of shipping in the port of Zanzibar was, in 1871, as follows:

FLAG.	Vessels.	Tons.
English.....	21	26,641
German.....	16	6,843
French.....	14	7,401
American.....	13	6,480
Arab.....	10	5,604
Others.....	10	2,649
Total.....	99	54,117

As Zanzibar is at present one of the principal slave-marts of Africa, the Government of England toward the close of 1872 concluded to force upon the Sultan a treaty providing for the abolition of the trade. To this end, the British vessels Glasgow and Daphal, under the command of Admiral Cumming and Commander Bateman, arrived on December 23d at Zanzibar. On January 13, 1873, the British representative, Sir Bartle Frere arrived, and, accompanied by the admiral and about forty officers, at once presented his credentials to the Sultan. The official negotiations began on January 15th. The Sultan professed a readiness to conclude the treaty, but expressed the fear that his life would be in danger. The native merchants insisted that the slave-trade could not be abolished without ruining the city. After acquainting the Sultan with the demands of England, Sir Bartle Frere visited several places on the east coast of Africa and Madagascar. On returning to Zanzibar, on March 12th, he found the Sultan entirely unwilling to accede to the English demands. He left a few days later in order to present letters of Queen Victoria to the Imam of Muscat. This mission was successful, as the Imam signed the demanded agreement for the suppression of the slave-trade. In the mean while, English vessels watched the coast of Zanzibar so efficiently that, during the month of May, the number of slaves imported on board of ocean-vessels, which generally amounted during the month to about 5,000, was reduced to 711. This was only the preparation for another more decisive measure of the English Government. On June 3d, the British consul, Dr. Kirk, personally presented to the Sultan an ultimatum of the English Government, which demanded from him the immediate conclusion of a treaty for suppressing the transfer of slaves on board of ocean-vessels, and at the same time informed him that unless he accepted the ultimatum the admiral of the East India squadron, who had been ordered to Zanzibar, had been instructed to adopt at once warlike measures. As the American and the German consuls, who were consulted by the Sultan, emphatically indorsed the demands of England, the Sultan deemed it best to yield, and on June 5th the ultimatum was accepted, and the treaty signed. The English reports maintained that the French had secret negotiations with the Sultan, and had advised him to resist the English demands, and that even the establishment of a French protectorate over Zanzibar had been under consideration; however, when England showed a determination to enforce its ultimatum, the Sultan lost all confidence in the promises of France. On June 13th the Sultan ordered the arrest of one of the most powerful chieftains, on the ground that he was implicated in the slave-trade.

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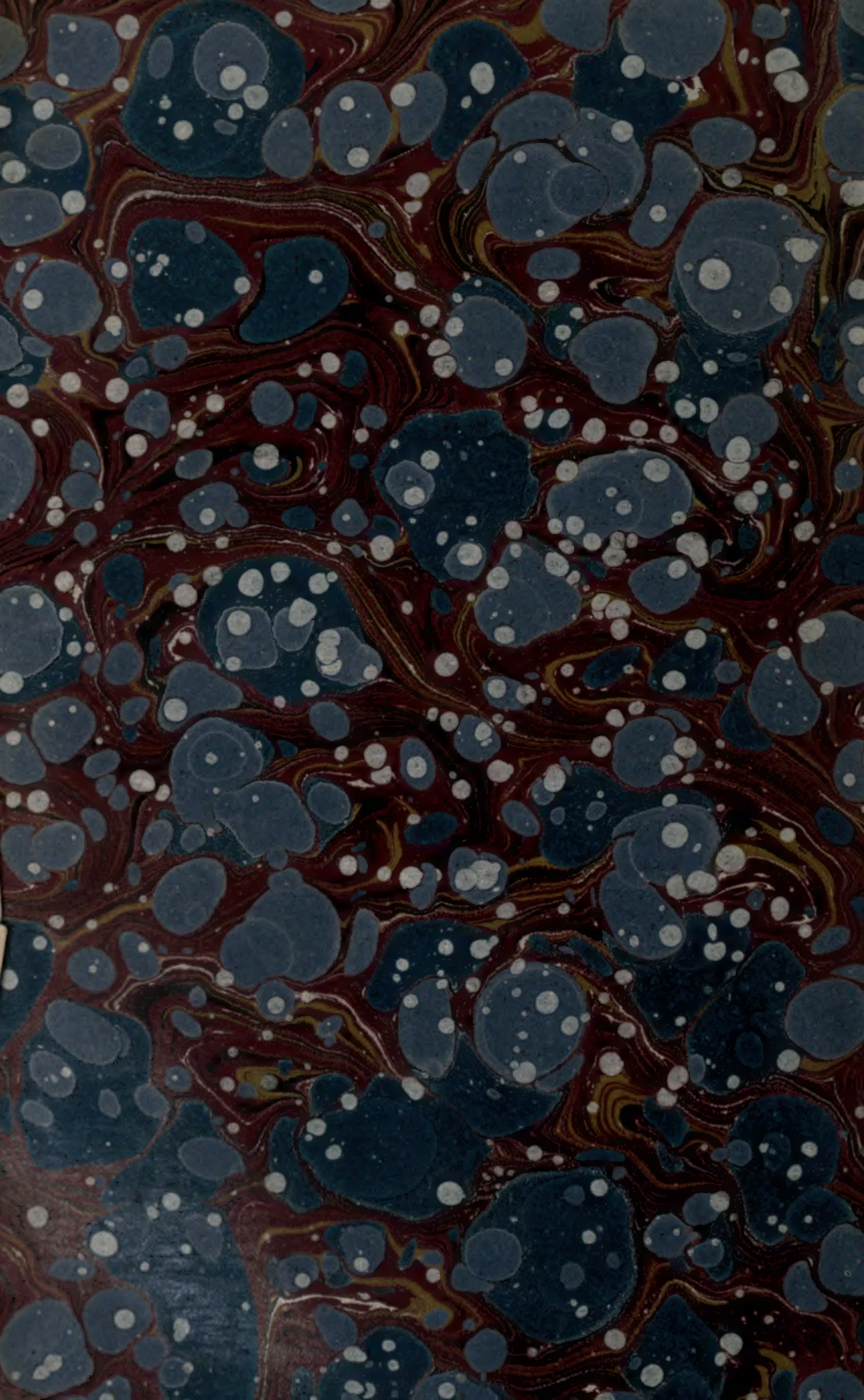
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